

**2024학년도 9/10월 고1
전국연합학력평가**

2024년 9월 - 24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Whales are highly efficient at carbon storage.

When they die, each whale sequesters an average of 30 tons of carbon dioxide, taking that carbon out of the atmosphere for centuries.

For comparison, the average tree absorbs only 48 pounds of CO₂ a year.

From a climate perspective, each whale is the marine equivalent of thousands of trees.

Whales also help sequester carbon by fertilizing the ocean as they release nutrient-rich waste, in turn increasing phytoplankton populations, which also sequester carbon—leading some scientists to call them the “engineers of marine ecosystems.”

In 2019, economists from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) estimated the value of the ecosystem services provided by each whale at over \$2 million USD.

They called for a new global program of economic incentives to return whale populations to preindustrial whaling levels as one example of a “nature-based solution” to climate change.

Calls are now being made for a global whale restoration program, to slow down climate change.

*sequester: 격리하다 **phytoplankton: 식물성 플랑크톤

- ① Saving Whales Saves the Earth and Us
- ② What Makes Whales Go Extinct in the Ocean
- ③ Why Is Overpopulation of Whales Dangerous?
- ④ Black Money: Lies about the Whaling Industry
- ⑤ Climate Change and Its Effect on Whale Habitats

2024년 9월 - 30. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

An excellent alternative to calming traffic is removing it.

Some cities ① reserve an extensive network of lanes and streets for bikes, pedestrians, and the occasional service vehicle.

This motivates people to travel by bike rather than by car, making streets safer for everyone.

As bicycles become more ② popular in a city, planners can convert more automobile lanes and entire streets to accommodate more of them.

Nevertheless, even the most bikeable cities still ③ require motor vehicle lanes for taxis, emergency vehicles, and delivery trucks.

Delivery vehicles are frequently a target of animus, but they are actually an essential component to making cities greener.

A tightly packed delivery truck is a far more ④ inefficient transporter of goods than several hybrids carrying a few shopping bags each.

Distributing food and other goods to neighborhood vendors ⑤ allows them to operate smaller stores close to homes so that residents can walk, rather than drive, to get their groceries.

*animus: 반감, 미움

2024년 9월 - 34. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

While social media attention is potentially an instrument to achieve ends like elite celebrity, some content creators desire ordinary fame as a social end in itself.

Not unlike reality television stars, social media celebrities are often criticized for not having skills and talents associated with traditional, elite celebrity, such as acting or singing ability.

This criticism highlights the fact that digital content creators face real barriers to crossing over to the sphere of elite celebrity.

However, the criticism also misses the point that the phenomenon of ordinary celebrity _____.

The elite celebrity is symbolized by the metaphor of the star, characterized by mystery and hierarchical distance and associated with naturalized qualities of talent and class.

The ordinary celebrity attracts attention through regular and frequent interactions with other ordinary people.

Achieving ordinary fame as a social media celebrity is like doing well at a game, because in this sphere, fame is nothing more nor less than relatively high scores on attention scales, the metrics of subscribers, followers, Likes, or clicks built into social media applications.

*sphere: 영역 **metric: 측정 기준

- ① shifts to that of elite celebrity
- ② disappears gradually over time
- ③ focuses solely on talent and class
- ④ reconstructs the meaning of fame
- ⑤ restricts interactions with the public

2024년 9월 - 35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Why do we have the illusion that cramming for an exam is the best learning strategy?

Because we are unable to differentiate between the various sections of our memory.

Immediately after reading our textbook or our class notes, information is fully present in our mind.

- ① It sits in our conscious working memory, in an active form.
- ② We feel as if we know it, because it is present in our short-term storage space ... but this short-term section has nothing to do with the long-term memory that we will need in order to recall the same information a few days later.
- ③ After a few seconds or minutes, working memory already starts disappearing, and after a few days, the effect becomes enormous: unless you retest your knowledge, memory vanishes.
- ④ Focusing on exploring new topics rather than reviewing the same material over and over again can improve your academic performance.
- ⑤ To get information into long-term memory, it is essential to study the material, then test yourself, rather than spend all your time studying.

*cram: 벼락 공부를 하다

2024년 9월 - 37. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Have you ever been surprised to hear a recording of your own voice? You might have thought, "Is that really what my voice sounds like?"

(A) There are two pathways through which we perceive our own voice when we speak.

One is the route through which we perceive most external sounds, like waves that travel from the air through the outer, middle and inner ear.

(B) But because our vocal cords vibrate when we speak, there is a second internal path. Vibrations are conducted through our bones and stimulate our inner ears directly.

Lower frequencies are emphasized along this pathway.

That makes your voice sound deeper and richer to yourself than it may sound to other people.

(C) Maybe your accent is more pronounced in the recording than you realized, or your voice is higher than it seems to your own ears. This is of course quite a common experience. The explanation is actually fairly simple.

*vocal cords: 성대 **frequency: 주파수

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

2024년 9월 - 39. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

Thus, as global warming raises the temperature of marine waters, it is self-evident that the amount of dissolved oxygen will decrease.

Seawater contains an abundance of dissolved oxygen that all marine animals breathe to stay alive.

(①)

It has long been established in physics that cold water holds more dissolved oxygen than warm water does — this is one reason that cold polar seas are full of life while tropical oceans are blue, clear, and relatively poorly populated with living creatures.

(②)

This is a worrisome and potentially disastrous consequence if allowed to continue to an ecosystem-threatening level.

(③)

Now scientists have analyzed data indicating that the amount of dissolved oxygen in the oceans has been declining for more than a half century.

(④)

The data show that the ocean oxygen level has been falling more rapidly than the corresponding rise in water temperature.

(⑤)

Falling oxygen levels in water have the potential to impact the habitat of marine organisms worldwide and in recent years this has led to more frequent anoxic events that killed or displaced populations of fish, crabs, and many other organisms.

*dissolved: 용해된 **anoxic: 산소 결핍의

2024년 9월 - 40. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Capuchins — New World Monkeys that live in large social groups — will, in captivity, trade with people all day long, especially if food is involved.

I give you this rock and you give me a treat to eat. If you put two monkeys in cages next to each other, and offer them both slices of cucumber for the rocks they already have, they will happily eat the cucumbers.

If, however, you give one monkey grapes instead — grapes being universally preferred to cucumbers — the monkey that is still receiving cucumbers will begin to throw them back at the experimenter.

Even though she is still getting “paid” the same amount for her effort of sourcing rocks, and so her particular situation has not changed, the comparison to another makes the situation unfair.

Furthermore, she is now willing to abandon all gains — the cucumbers themselves — to communicate her displeasure to the experimenter.



According to the passage, if the Capuchin monkey realizes the ____ (A) ____ in rewards compared to another monkey, she will ____ (B) ____ her rewards to express her feelings about the treatment, despite getting exactly the same rewards as before.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|--------------|-------|---------|
| ① benefit | | protect |
| ② inequality | | share |
| ③ abundance | | yield |
| ④ inequality | | reject |
| ⑤ benefit | | display |

2024년 9월 - [41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Higher education has grown from an elite to a mass system across the world.

In Europe and the USA, (a) increased rates of participation occurred in the decades after the Second World War.

Between 2000 and 2014, rates of participation in higher education almost doubled from 19% to 34% across the world among the members of the population in the school-leaving age category (typically 18-23).

The dramatic expansion of higher education has been marked by a wider range of institutions of higher learning and a more diverse demographic of students.

Changes from an elite system to a mass higher education system are associated with political needs to build a (b) specialised workforce for the economy.

In theory, the expansion of higher education to develop a highly skilled workforce should diminish the role of examinations in the selection and control of students, initiating approaches to assessment which (c) block lifelong learning: assessment for learning and a focus on feedback for development.

In reality, sociopolitical changes to expand higher education have set up a 'field of contradictions' for assessment in higher education.

Mass higher education requires efficient approaches to assessment, such as examinations and multiple-choice quizzes, with minimalist, (d) impersonal, or standardised feedback, often causing students to focus more on grades than feedback.

In contrast, the relatively small numbers of students in elite systems in the past (e) allowed for closer relationships between students and their teachers, with formative feedback shaping the minds, academic skills, and even the characters of students.

*demographic: 인구집단

41. 밑글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Is It Possible to Teach Without Assessment?
- ② Elite vs. Public: A History of Modern Class Society
- ③ Mass Higher Education and Its Reality in Assessment
- ④ Impacts of Mass Higher Education on Teachers' Status
- ⑤ Mass Higher Education Leads to Economic Development

42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

2024년 10월 - 29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Digital technologies are essentially related to metaphors, but digital metaphors are different from linguistic ①ones in important ways.

Linguistic metaphors are passive, in the sense that the audience needs to choose to actively enter the world proposed by metaphor.

In the Shakespearean metaphor "time is a beggar," the audience is unlikely to understand the metaphor without cognitive effort and without further ②engaging Shakespeare's prose.

Technological metaphors, on the other hand, are active (and often imposing) in the sense that they are realized in digital artifacts that are actively doing things, forcefully ③changing a user's meaning horizon.

Technological creators cannot generally afford to require their potential audience to wonder how the metaphor works; normally the selling point is ④what the usefulness of the technology is obvious at first glance.

Shakespeare, on the other hand, is beloved in part because the meaning of his works is not immediately obvious and ⑤requires some thought on the part of the audience.

2024년 10월 - 30. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Herbert Simon won his Nobel Prize for recognizing our limitations in information, time, and cognitive capacity.

As we lack the resources to compute answers independently, we ①distribute the computation across the population and solve the answer slowly, generation by generation.

Then all we have to do is socially learn the right answers.

You don't need to understand how your computer or toilet works; you just need to be able to use the interface and flush.

All that needs to be ②transmitted is which button to push —essentially how to interact with technologies rather than how they work.

And so instead of holding ③less information than we have mental capacity for and indeed need to know, we could dedicate our large brains to a small piece of a giant calculation.

We understand things well enough to ④benefit from them, but all the while we are making small calculations that contribute to a larger whole.

We are just doing our part in a larger computation for our societies' ⑤collective brains.

2024년 10월 - 34. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

On-screen, climate disaster is everywhere you look, but the scope of the world's climate transformation may just as quickly eliminate the climate-fiction genre —indeed eliminate any effort to tell the story of warming, which could grow too large and too obvious even for Hollywood.

You can tell stories 'about' climate change while it still seems a marginal feature of human life.

But when the temperature rises by three or four more degrees, hardly anyone will be able to feel isolated from its impacts.

And so as climate change expands across the horizon, _____.

Why watch or read climate fiction about the world you can see plainly out your own window?

At the moment, stories illustrating global warming can still offer an escapist pleasure, even if that pleasure often comes in the form of horror.

But when we can no longer pretend that climate suffering is distant —in time or in place —we will stop pretending about it and start pretending within it.

- ① it may resolve on its own
- ② it may cease to be a story
- ③ a forgotten genre will be reborn
- ④ its impact will be overestimated
- ⑤ the story's plot will become complex

2024년 10월 - 35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Today, the water crisis is political —which is to say, not inevitable or beyond our capacity to fix—and, therefore, functionally elective.

- ① That is one reason it is nevertheless distressing: an abundant resource made scarce through governmental neglect and indifference, bad infrastructure and contamination, and careless urbanization.
- ② There is no need for a water crisis, in other words, but we have one anyway, and aren't doing much to address it.
- ③ Some cities lose more water to leaks than they deliver to homes: even in the United States, leaks and theft account for an estimated loss of 16 percent of freshwater; in Brazil, the estimate is 40 percent.
- ④ The numerical comparison of available resources seems to exaggerate the real-world water shortage problem that we face.
- ⑤ Seen in both cases, as everywhere, the selective scarcity clearly highlights have-and-have-not inequities, leaving 2.1 billion people without safe drinking water and 4.5 billion without proper sanitation worldwide.

* elective: 선택의

2024년 10월 - 37. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Conventional medicine has long believed that depression is caused by an imbalance of neurotransmitters in the brain.

(A) However, there is a major problem with this explanation.

This is because the imbalance of substances in the brain is a consequence of depression, not its cause. In other words, depression causes a decrease in brain substances such as serotonin and noradrenaline, not a decrease in brain substances causes depression.

(B) If it is not consciousness itself, then the root cause of depression is also a distortion of our state of consciousness: a consciousness that has lost its sense of self and the meaning of life.

Such a disease of consciousness may manifest itself in the form of depression.

(C) In this revised cause-and-effect, the key is to reframe depression as a problem of consciousness.

Our consciousness is a more fundamental entity that goes beyond the functioning of the brain. The brain is no more than an organ of consciousness.

* neurotransmitter: 신경 전달 물질 ** manifest: (명백히) 나타내다

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

2024년 10월 - 39. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

Such a system can only hope to be stable if only a smaller number of collective ways of being may emerge.

Life is what physicists might call a 'highdimensional system,' which is their fancy way of saying that there's a lot going on.

(①)

In just a single cell, the number of possible interactions between different molecules is enormous.

(②)

For example, it is only a limited number of tissues and body shapes that may result from the development of a human embryo.

(③)

In 1942, the biologist Conrad Waddington called this drastic narrowing of outcomes canalization.

(④)

The organism may switch between a small number of well-defined possible states, but can't exist in random states in between them, rather as a ball in a rough landscape must roll to the bottom of one valley or another.

(⑤)

We'll see that this is true also of health and disease: there are many causes of illness, but their manifestations at the physiological and symptomatic levels are often strikingly similar.

* embryo: 배아 ** physiological: 생리적인