

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고1) 21번]

4. 밑줄 친 This가 의미하는 바를 우리말로 작성하시오.

When we see something, we naturally and automatically break it up into shapes, colors, and concepts that we have learned through education. We recode what we see through the lens of everything we know. We reconstruct memories rather than retrieving the video from memory. This is a useful trait. It's a more efficient way to store information—a bit like an optimal image compression algorithm such as JPG, rather than storing a raw bitmap image file. People who lack this ability and remember everything in perfect detail struggle to generalize, learn, and make connections between what they have learned. But representing the world as abstract ideas and features comes at a cost of seeing the world as it is. Instead, we see the world through our assumptions, motivations, and past experiences. The discovery that our memories are reconstructed through abstract representations rather than played back like a movie completely undermined the legal primacy of eyewitness testimony. Seeing is not believing.

* retrieve: 상기하다 ** primacy: 우위성

Answer: _____

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

In his Cornell laboratory, David Dunning conducted experimental tests of eyewitness testimony and found evidence that a careful deliberation of facial features and a detailed discussion of selection procedures can actually be a sign of an *inaccurate* identification. It's when people find themselves (A) [able / unable] to explain why they recognize the person, saying things like "his face just popped out at me," that they tend to be accurate more often. Sometimes our first, immediate, automatic reaction to a situation is the truest interpretation of what our mind is telling us. That very first impression can also be (B) [more / less] accurate about the world than the deliberative, reasoned self-narrative can be. In his book *Blink*, Malcolm Gladwell describes a variety of studies in psychology and behavioral economics that demonstrate the superior performance of relatively (C) [conscious / unconscious] first guesses compared to logical step-by-step justifications for a decision.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------|------|-------------|
| ① | able | more | conscious |
| ② | unable | more | unconscious |
| ③ | able | more | unconscious |
| ④ | unable | less | unconscious |
| ⑤ | able | less | conscious |

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

Many forms of research lead ① naturally to quantitative data. A study of happiness might measure the number of times someone smiles during an interaction, and a study of memory might measure the number of items an individual can ② recall after one, five, and ten minutes. Asking people how many times in a year they are sad will also yield quantitative data, but it might not be reliable. Respondents' recollections may be ③ inaccurate, and their definitions of 'sad' could vary widely. But asking "How many times in the past year were you sad enough to call in sick to work?" prompts a ④ concrete answer. Similarly, instead of asking people to rate how bad a procrastinator they are, ask, "How many of your utility bills are you currently late in paying, even though you can afford to pay them?" Questions that seek ⑤ abstract responses help make abstract concepts clearer and ensure consistency from one study to the next.

* procrastinator: 미루는 사람

- | | |
|---|---|
| ① | ② |
| ③ | ④ |
| ⑤ | |

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고1) 24번]

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

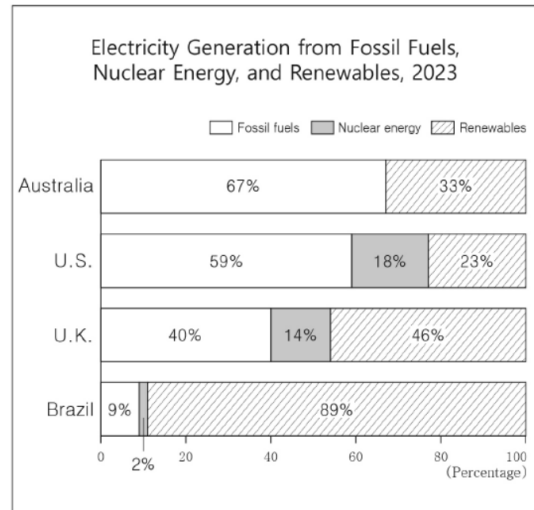
Conversely, our consciousness also has a significant impact on the evolution of AI.

The evolution of AI is often associated with the concept of singularity. Singularity refers to the point at which AI exceeds human intelligence. After that point, it is predicted that AI will repeatedly improve itself and evolve at an accelerated pace. (①) When AI becomes self-aware and pursues its own goals, it will be a conscious being, not just a machine. (②) AI and human consciousness will then begin to evolve together. (③) Our consciousness will evolve to new dimensions through our interactions with AI, which will provide us with intellectual stimulation and inspire new insights and creativity. (④) The direction of AI's evolution will depend greatly on what values and ethics we incorporate into AI. (⑤) We need to see our relationship with AI as a mutual coexistence of conscious beings, recognizing its rights and supporting the evolution of its consciousness.

- ① ②
③ ④
⑤

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8. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the electricity generation from fossil fuels, nuclear energy, and renewables in four countries in 2023. ① Australia's electricity generation only comes from fossil fuels and renewables, and the percentage of fossil fuels is more than twice that of renewables. ② In terms of electricity generation from nuclear energy, the U.S. shows the highest percentage among all four countries. ③ The percentage of electricity generation from fossil fuels in the U.S. is higher than that in the U.K., which is not true for nuclear energy. ④ In the U.K., the percentage of electricity generated from nuclear energy is less than a third of that generated from renewables. ⑤ Brazil's percentage of electricity generated from renewables is 10 percentage points larger than that of Australia and the U.K. combined.

- | | |
|---|---|
| ① | ② |
| ③ | ④ |
| ⑤ | |

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9. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Douglas Kirkland, known for his highly artistic portraits of Hollywood celebrities, ① being born in Toronto, Canada. When he was young, he eagerly awaited the weekly arrival of *Life* magazine and discussed the photographs the magazine contained with his father. ② Believing that he would have better career prospects, Kirkland moved to the United States after graduating from high school and ③ found work at a photography studio. When *Look* magazine hired him at age 24, he became their second-youngest photographer ever. His photos ④ taken of Marilyn Monroe in 1961 became iconic almost instantly. Kirkland spent his weeks shooting day-to-day life across the United States and his weekends in exotic locations. His photo essays could run up to a dozen pages and ⑤ were seen by more than half of all Americans.

- ①
 - ②
 - ③
 - ④
 - ⑤

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10. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Digital technologies are essentially related to metaphors, but digital metaphors are different from linguistic ones 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 ----- without cognitive effort and without further engaging 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 changing 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 that 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 requires some thought on the part of the audience.

- ① expected to fully grasp the meaning
- ② unlikely to understand the metaphor
- ③ familiar with the metaphor's meaning
- ④ able to analyze the metaphor instinctively
- ⑤ encouraged to ignore the metaphor altogether

11. 다음 글을 읽고 아래 질문에 대한 답을 우리말로 작성하시오.

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 distribute 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 transmitted is which button to push —essentially how to interact with technologies rather than how they work. And so instead of holding more 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 benefit 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' collective brains.

Q: Why do we have to socially learn the right answers?

Answer: _____

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

The best defence most species of octopus have is to stay hidden as much as possible and do their own hunting at night. So to find one in full view in the shallows in daylight (A) [was / were] a surprise for two Australian underwater photographers. Actually, what they saw at first was a flounder. It was only when they looked again that they saw a medium-sized octopus, with all eight of its arms (B) [folded / folding] and its two eyes staring upwards to create the illusion. An octopus has a big brain, excellent eyesight and the ability to change colour and pattern, and this one was using these assets to turn itself into a completely different creature. Many more of this species have (C) [found / been found] since then, and there are now photographs of octopuses that could be said to be transforming into sea snakes. And while they mimic, they hunt — producing the spectacle of, say, a flounder suddenly developing an octopodian arm, sticking it down a hole and grabbing whatever's hiding there.

* flounder: 납치 ** mimic: 모방하다

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|--------|---------|------------|
| ① was | folded | found |
| ② was | folding | been found |
| ③ was | folded | been found |
| ④ were | folding | been found |
| ⑤ were | folded | found |

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고1) 32번]

13. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

How much we suffer ① relates to how we frame the pain in our mind. When 1500m runners push themselves into extreme pain to win a race—their muscles screaming and their lungs exploding with oxygen deficit, they don't psychologically suffer much. In fact, ultra-marathon runners—those people who are crazy enough to push ② themselves beyond the normal boundaries of human endurance, covering distances of 50-100km or more over many hours, talk about making friends with their pain. When a patient ③ has paid for some form of passive back pain therapy and the practitioner pushes deeply into a painful part of a patient's back to mobilise ④ them, the patient calls that good pain if he or she believes this type of deep pressure treatment will be of ⑤ value, even though the practitioner is pushing right into the patient's sore tissues.

- | | |
|---|---|
| ① | ② |
| ③ | ④ |
| ⑤ | |

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고1) 33번]

14. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

When I worked for a large electronics company that manufactured laser and ink-jet printers, I soon discovered why there are often three versions of many consumer goods. ① If the manufacturer makes only one version of its product, people who bought it might have been willing to spend more money, so the company is losing some income. ② If the company offers two versions, one with more features and more expensive than the other, people will compare the two models and still buy the less expensive one. But if the company introduces a third model with even more features and more expensive than the other two, sales of the second model go up; many people like the features of the most expensive model, but not the price. ③ Some may prioritize the features of a product over its price, but this can lead to poor purchasing decisions. ④ The middle item has more features than the least expensive one, and it is less expensive than the fanciest model. ⑤ They buy the middle item, unaware that they have been manipulated by the presence of the higher-priced item.

- | | |
|---|---|
| ① | ② |
| ③ | ④ |
| ⑤ | |

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

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

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. (①) You can tell stories 'about' climate change while it still seems a marginal feature of human life. (②) And so as climate change expands across the horizon, it may cease to be a story. (③) Why watch or read climate fiction about the world you can see plainly out your own window? (④) At the moment, stories illustrating global warming can still offer an escapist pleasure, even if that pleasure often comes in the form of horror. (⑤) 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.

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고1) 35번]

16. 다음 글을 읽고 아래 질문에 대한 답에 해당 하는 것을 모두 찾아 우리말로 작성하시오.

Today, the water crisis is political - which is to say, not inevitable or beyond our capacity to fix - and, therefore, functionally elective. 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. There is no need for a water crisis, in other words, but we have one anyway, and aren't doing much to address it. 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. 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

Q: What made an abundant resource scarce?

Answer: _____

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고1) 36번]

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

It was a matter of survival, physically and genetically.

As individuals, our ability to thrive depended on how well we navigated relationships in a group. If the group valued us, we could count on support, resources, and probably a mate. If it didn't, we might get none of these merits. (①) Over millions of years, the pressure selected for people who are sensitive to and skilled at maximizing their standing. (②) The result was the development of a tendency to unconsciously monitor how other people in our community perceive us. (③) We process that information in the form of self-esteem and such related emotions as pride, shame, or insecurity. (④) These emotions compel us to do more of what makes our community value us and less of what doesn't. And, crucially, they are meant to make that motivation feel like it is coming from within. (⑤) If we realized, on a conscious level, that we were responding to social pressure, our performance might come off as grudging or cynical, making it less persuasive.

* grudging: 투덜대는

①
③
⑤

②
④

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고1) 37번]

18. 다음 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Conventional medicine has long believed that depression is caused by an imbalance of neurotransmitters in the brain. (A)_____, 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. (B)_____, depression causes a decrease in brain substances such as serotonin and noradrenaline, not a decrease in brain substances causes depression. 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. 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.

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

- | (A) | (B) |
|--------------------|----------------|
| ① As a consequence | In contrast |
| ② As a result | That is |
| ③ However | In other words |
| ④ Though | Moreover |
| ⑤ For instance | Furthermore |

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고1) 38번]

19. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The common accounts of human nature that float around in society are generally a mixture of assumptions, tales and sometimes plain silliness. However, psychology is different. It is the branch of science that is devoted to understanding people: how and why we act as we do; why we see things as we do; and how we interact with one another. The key word here is 'science.' Psychologists don't depend on opinions and hearsay, or the generally accepted views of society at the time, or even the considered opinions of deep thinkers. Instead, they look for evidence, to make sure that psychological ideas are firmly based, and not just derived from generally held beliefs or assumptions. In addition to this evidence-based approach, psychology deals with fundamental processes and principles that generate our rich cultural and social diversity, as well as those shared by all human beings. These are what modern psychology is all about.

- ① 사회에 떠도는 인간 본성에 대한 흔한 설명과 심리학은 다르다.
- ② 심리학은 사람들의 행동, 상호 작용 등을 이해하는 데 전념하는 과학 분야이다.
- ③ 심리학자들은 당대의 사회에서 일반적으로 받아들여지는 견해에 의존하는 경향이 있다.
- ④ 심리학자들은 개념이 확고하게 기반을 두고 있는지 확인하기 위해 증거를 찾는다.
- ⑤ 심리학은 모든 인간에 의해 공유되는 근본적인 과정과 원리를 다룬다.

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고1) 39번]

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

Life is what physicists might call a 'high-dimensional system,' which is their fancy way of saying that there's a lot going on. In just a single cell, the number of possible ① interactions between different molecules is enormous. Such a system can only hope to be ② stable if only a smaller number of collective ways of being may emerge. For example, it is only a limited number of tissues and body shapes that may result from the development of a human embryo. In 1942, the biologist Conrad Waddington called this drastic narrowing of outcomes *canalization*. The organism may switch between a small number of well-defined possible states, but can't ③ 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. We'll see that this is true also of health and disease: there are many ④ causes of illness, but their manifestations at the physiological and symptomatic levels are often strikingly ⑤ different.

* embryo: 배아 ** physiological: 생리적인

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

In this way, any parent can avoid trick-punishments.

Punishing a child may not be effective due to what Álvaro Bilbao, a neuropsychologist, calls 'trick-punishments.' A trick-punishment is a scolding, a moment of anger or a punishment in the most classic sense of the word. (①) Instead of discouraging the child from doing something, it encourages them to do it. (②) For example, Hugh learns that when he hits his little brother, his mother scolds him. For a child who feels lonely, being scolded is much better than feeling invisible, so he will continue to hit his brother. In this case, his mother would be better adopting a different strategy. (③) For instance, she could congratulate Hugh when he has not hit his brother for a certain length of time. (④) The mother clearly cannot allow the child to hit his little brother, but instead of constantly pointing out the negatives, she can choose to reward the positives. (⑤)

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22. 밑줄 친 This가 의미하는 바를 우리말로 작성하시오.

From an early age, we assign purpose to objects and events, preferring this reasoning to random chance. Children assume, for instance, that pointy rocks are that way because they don't want you to sit on them. When we encounter something, we first need to determine what sort of thing it is. Inanimate objects and plants generally do not move and can be evaluated from physics alone. However, by attributing intention to animals and even objects, we are able to make fast decisions about the likely behaviour of that being. This was essential in our hunter-gatherer days to avoid being eaten by predators.

The anthropologist Stewart Guthrie made the point that survival in our evolutionary past meant that we interpret ambiguous objects as agents with human mental characteristics, as those are the mental processes which we understand. Ambiguous events are caused by such agents. This results in a perceptual system strongly biased towards anthropomorphism. Therefore, we tend to assume intention even where there is none. This would have arisen as a survival mechanism. If a lion is about to attack you, you need to react quickly, given its probable intention to kill you. By the time you have realized that the design of its teeth and claws could kill you, you are dead. So, assuming intent, without detailed design analysis or understanding of the physics, has saved your life.

* ambiguous: 모호한

** anthropomorphism: 의인화

Answer: _____

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고1) 20번]

26. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

For many of us, making time for exercise is a _____. Between work commitments and family obligations, it often feels like there's no room in our packed schedules for a dedicated workout. But what if the workout came to you, right in the midst of your daily routine? That's where the beauty of integrating mini-exercises into household chores comes into play. Let's be realistic: chores are inevitable. Whether it's washing dishes or taking out the trash, these tasks are an essential part of daily life. But rather than viewing chores as purely obligatory activities, why not seize these moments as opportunities for physical activity? For instance, practice squats or engage in some wall push-ups as you wait for your morning kettle to boil. Incorporating quick exercises into your daily chores can improve your health.

- ① recurring success
- ② significant routine
- ③ continuing challenge
- ④ minor inconvenience
- ⑤ common misunderstanding

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고1) 21번]

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

When we see something, we naturally and automatically break it up into shapes, colors, and concepts that we have learned through education. We recode what we see through the lens of everything we know. We reconstruct memories rather than retrieving the video from memory. This is a useful trait. It's a ① more efficient way to store information—a bit like an optimal image compression algorithm such as JPG, rather than storing a raw bitmap image file. People who ② lack this ability and remember everything in perfect detail struggle to generalize, learn, and make connections between what they have learned. But representing the world as ③ abstract ideas and features comes at a cost of seeing the world as it is. Instead, we see the world through our assumptions, motivations, and ④ past experiences. The discovery that our memories are reconstructed through abstract representations rather than played back like a movie completely ⑤ enhanced the legal primacy of eyewitness testimony. Seeing is not believing.

* retrieve: 상기하다 ** primacy: 우위성

- ①
- ②
- ③
- ④
- ⑤

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고1) 22번]

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

In his Cornell laboratory, David Dunning conducted experimental tests of eyewitness testimony and found evidence that a careful deliberation of facial features and a detailed discussion of selection procedures can actually be a sign of an *inaccurate* identification. It's when people find (A) [them / themselves] unable to explain why they recognize the person, saying things like "his face just popped out at me," that they tend to be accurate more often. Sometimes our first, immediate, automatic reaction to a situation is the truest interpretation of (B) [what / which] our mind is telling us. That very first impression can also be more (C) [accurate / accurately] about the world than the deliberative, reasoned self-narrative can be. In his book *Blink*, Malcolm Gladwell describes a variety of studies in psychology and behavioral economics that demonstrate the superior performance of relatively unconscious first guesses compared to logical step-by-step justifications for a decision.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|--------------|-------|------------|
| ① them | what | accurate |
| ② themselves | what | accurately |
| ③ themselves | what | accurate |
| ④ themselves | which | accurately |
| ⑤ them | which | accurate |

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고1) 23번]

29. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many forms of research lead naturally to quantitative data. A study of happiness might measure the number of times someone smiles during an interaction, and a study of memory might measure the number of items an individual can recall after one, five, and ten minutes. Asking people how many times in a year they are sad will also yield quantitative data, but it might not be reliable. Respondents' recollections may be inaccurate, and their definitions of 'sad' could vary widely. But asking "How many times in the past year were you sad enough to call in sick to work?" prompts a concrete answer. Similarly, instead of asking people to rate how bad a procrastinator they are, ask, "How many of your utility bills are you currently late in paying, even though you can afford to pay them?" Questions that _____ help make abstract concepts clearer and ensure consistency from one study to the next.

* procrastinator: 미루는 사람

- ① focus on abstract ideas
- ② seek concrete responses
- ③ ask for personal opinions
- ④ prompt emotional reactions
- ⑤ prioritize subjective experiences

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고1) 24번]

30. 다음 글을 읽고 아래 질문에 대한 답을 우리말로 작성하시오.

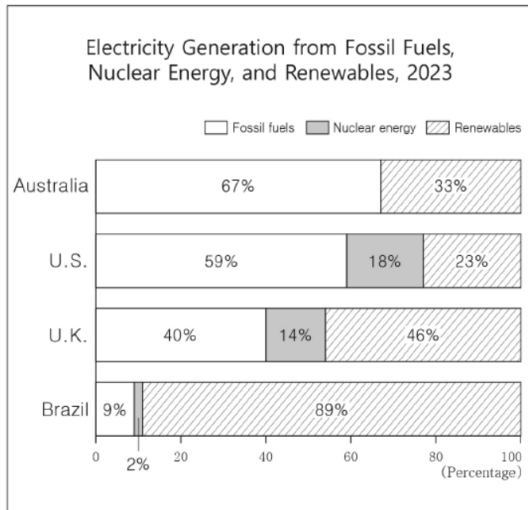
The evolution of AI is often associated with the concept of singularity. Singularity refers to the point at which AI exceeds human intelligence. After that point, it is predicted that AI will repeatedly improve itself and evolve at an accelerated pace. When AI becomes self-aware and pursues its own goals, it will be a conscious being, not just a machine. AI and human consciousness will then begin to evolve together. Our consciousness will evolve to new dimensions through our interactions with AI, which will provide us with intellectual stimulation and inspire new insights and creativity. Conversely, our consciousness also has a significant impact on the evolution of AI. The direction of AI's evolution will depend greatly on what values and ethics we incorporate into AI. We need to see our relationship with AI as a mutual coexistence of conscious beings, recognizing its rights and supporting the evolution of its consciousness.

Q: How is the evolution of AI significantly influenced by our consciousness?

Answer: _____

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고1) 25번]

31. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the electricity generation from fossil fuels, nuclear energy, and renewables in four countries in 2023. ① Australia's electricity generation only comes from fossil fuels and renewables, and the percentage of fossil fuels is more than twice that of renewables. ② In terms of electricity generation from nuclear energy, the U.S. shows the highest percentage among all four countries. ③ The percentage of electricity generation from fossil fuels in the U.S. is higher than that in the U.K., which is not true for renewables. ④ In the U.K., the percentage of electricity generated from nuclear energy is less than a third of that generated from renewables. ⑤ U.K.'s percentage of electricity generated from renewables is 10 percentage points larger than that of Australia and the U.S. combined.

- | | |
|---|---|
| ① | ② |
| ③ | ④ |
| ⑤ | |

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고1) 26번]

32. Douglas Kirkland에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Douglas Kirkland, known for his highly artistic portraits of Hollywood celebrities, was born in Toronto, Canada. When he was young, he eagerly awaited the weekly arrival of *Life* magazine and discussed the photographs the magazine contained with his father. Believing that he would have better career prospects, Kirkland moved to the United States after graduating from high school and found work at a photography studio. When *Look* magazine hired him at age 24, he became their second-youngest photographer ever. His photos taken of Marilyn Monroe in 1961 became iconic almost instantly. Kirkland spent his weeks shooting day-to-day life across the United States and his weekends in exotic locations. His photo essays could run up to a dozen pages and were seen by more than half of all Americans.

- ① 할리우드 유명 인사의 매우 예술적인 인물 사진으로 알려져 있다.
- ② 캐나다 토론토에서 태어났다.
- ③ 어렸을 때 매주 “Life” 잡지의 도착을 간절히 기다렸다.
- ④ 더 나은 직업 전망이 있을 것이라고 믿었다.
- ⑤ 일주일 내내 미국 전역에서 보내면서 일상의 삶을 찍었다.

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고1) 29번]

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

Digital technologies are essentially related to metaphors, but digital metaphors are ① different from linguistic ones 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 ② unlikely to understand the metaphor without cognitive effort and without further engaging 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, ③ forcefully changing 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 that the usefulness of the technology is ④ obvious at first glance. Shakespeare, on the other hand, is beloved in part because the meaning of his works is not immediately ⑤ obscure and requires some thought on the part of the audience.

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고1) 30번]

34. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 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 ① independent, we distribute the computation across the population and solve the answer slowly, generation by generation. Then all we have to do is socially ② 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 ③ transmitted is which button to push —essentially how to interact with technologies rather than how they work. And so instead of holding more 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 benefit from ④ them, but all the while we are making small calculations that ⑤ contribute to a larger whole. We are just doing our part in a larger computation for our societies' collective brains.

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고1) 31번]

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

So to find one in full view in the shallows in daylight was a surprise for two Australian underwater photographers.

The best defence most species of octopus have is to stay hidden as much as possible and do their own hunting at night. (①) Actually, what they saw at first was a flounder. (②) It was only when they looked again that they saw a medium-sized octopus, with all eight of its arms folded and its two eyes staring upwards to create the illusion. (③) An octopus has a big brain, excellent eyesight and the ability to change colour and pattern, and this one was using these assets to turn itself into a completely different creature. (④) Many more of this species have been found since then, and there are now photographs of octopuses that could be said to be transforming into sea snakes. (⑤) And while they mimic, they hunt —producing the spectacle of, say, a flounder suddenly developing an octopodian arm, sticking it down a hole and grabbing whatever's hiding there.

* flounder: 납치 ** mimic: 모방하다

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고1) 32번]

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

How much we suffer relates to how we frame the pain in our mind. When 1500m runners push themselves into extreme pain to win a race—their muscles screaming and their lungs exploding with oxygen deficit, they don't (A) [psychological / psychologically] suffer much. In fact, ultra-marathon runners—those people who are crazy enough to push themselves beyond the normal boundaries of human endurance, covering distances of 50-100km or more over many hours, (B) [talk / talking] about making friends with their pain. When a patient has paid for some form of passive back pain therapy and the practitioner pushes deeply into a painful part of a patient's back to mobilise it, the patient calls that good pain if he or she believes this type of deep pressure treatment will be of value, (C) [in spite of / even though] the practitioner is pushing right into the patient's sore tissues.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-------------------|---------|-------------|
| ① psychological | talk | in spite of |
| ② psychologically | talk | even though |
| ③ psychologically | talk | in spite of |
| ④ psychologically | talking | even though |
| ⑤ psychological | talking | in spite of |

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고1) 33번]

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

When I worked for a large electronics company that manufactured laser and ink-jet printers, I soon discovered why there are often three versions of many consumer goods. If the manufacturer makes only one version of its product, people who bought it might have been (A) [willing / reluctant] to spend more money, so the company is losing some income. If the company offers two versions, one with more features and more expensive than the other, people will compare the two models and still buy the less expensive one. But if the company introduces a third model with even more features and more expensive than the other two, sales of the second model go (B) [up / down]; many people like the features of the most expensive model, but not the price. The middle item has more features than the least expensive one, and it is less expensive than the fanciest model. They buy the middle item, (C) [aware / unaware] that they have been manipulated by the presence of the higher-priced item.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----------|------|---------|
| ① | willing | up | aware |
| ② | willing | down | unaware |
| ③ | willing | up | unaware |
| ④ | reluctant | down | unaware |
| ⑤ | reluctant | up | aware |

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고1) 34번]

38. 밑줄 친 pretending within it이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

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, it may cease to be a story. 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 ignoring climate change entirely
- ② experiencing climate change firsthand
- ③ avoiding discussions about climate issues
- ④ imagining a future without climate change
- ⑤ simplifying climate change to a single event

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고1) 35번]

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

That is one reason it is nevertheless distressing.

Today, the water crisis is political —which is to say, not inevitable or beyond our capacity to fix—and, therefore, functionally elective. (①) An abundant resource was 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. (④) 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. (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

- ①
- ②
- ③
- ④
- ⑤

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고1) 36번]

40. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

As individuals, our ability to thrive depended on _____ in a group. If the group valued us, we could count on support, resources, and probably a mate. If it didn't, we might get none of these merits. It was a matter of survival, physically and genetically. Over millions of years, the pressure selected for people who are sensitive to and skilled at maximizing their standing. The result was the development of a tendency to unconsciously monitor how other people in our community perceive us. We process that information in the form of self-esteem and such related emotions as pride, shame, or insecurity. These emotions compel us to do more of what makes our community value us and less of what doesn't. And, crucially, they are meant to make that motivation feel like it is coming from within. If we realized, on a conscious level, that we were responding to social pressure, our performance might come off as grudging or cynical, making it less persuasive.

* grudging: 투덜대는

- ① how physically strong we were
- ② how often we challenged authority
- ③ how quickly we adapted to change
- ④ how well we navigated relationships
- ⑤ how creatively we expressed ourselves

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고1) 37번]

41. 밑줄 친 this revised cause-and-effect가 의미하는 바를 우리말로 작성하시오.

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

* neurotransmitter: 신경 전달 물질

** manifest: (명백히) 나타나다

Answer: -----

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고1) 38번]

42. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The common accounts of human nature that float around in society ① is generally a mixture of assumptions, tales and sometimes plain silliness. However, psychology is different. It is the branch of science that is devoted to ② understanding people: how and why we act as we do; why we see things as we do; and how we interact with one another. The key word here is 'science.' Psychologists don't depend on opinions and hearsay, or the generally ③ accepted views of society at the time, or even the considered opinions of deep thinkers. Instead, they look for evidence, to make sure ④ that psychological ideas are firmly based, and not just derived from generally held beliefs or assumptions. In addition to this evidence-based approach, psychology deals with fundamental processes and principles ⑤ that generate our rich cultural and social diversity, as well as those shared by all human beings. These are what modern psychology is all about.

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고1) 39번]

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

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

Life is what physicists might call a 'high-dimensional 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) Such a system can only hope to be stable if only a smaller number of collective ways of being may emerge. (③) For example, it is only a limited number of tissues and body shapes that may result from the development of a human embryo. (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

①

②

③

④

⑤

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고1) 40번]

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

Punishing a child may not be ① effective due to what Álvaro Bilbao, a neuropsychologist, calls 'trick-punishments.' A trick-punishment is a scolding, a moment of anger or a punishment in the most classic sense of the word. Instead of discouraging the child from doing something, it ② encourages them to do it. For example, Hugh learns that when he hits his little brother, his mother scolds him. For a child who feels lonely, being scolded is much better than feeling ③ visible, so he will continue to hit his brother. In this case, his mother would be better adopting a ④ different strategy. For instance, she could congratulate Hugh when he has not hit his brother for a certain length of time. The mother clearly cannot allow the child to hit his little brother, but instead of constantly pointing out the negatives, she can choose to reward the positives. In this way, any parent can ⑤ avoid trick-punishments.

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고1) 41~42번]

45. 다음 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

From an early age, we assign purpose to objects and events, preferring this reasoning to random chance. Children assume, (A)_____, that pointy rocks are that way because they don't want you to sit on them. When we encounter something, we first need to determine what sort of thing it is. Inanimate objects and plants generally do not move and can be evaluated from physics alone. However, by attributing intention to animals and even objects, we are able to make fast decisions about the likely behaviour of that being. This was essential in our hunter-gatherer days to avoid being eaten by predators.

The anthropologist Stewart Guthrie made the point that survival in our evolutionary past meant that we interpret ambiguous objects as agents with human mental characteristics, as those are the mental processes which we understand. Ambiguous events are caused by such agents. This results in a perceptual system strongly biased towards anthropomorphism. (B)_____, we tend to assume intention even where there is none. This would have arisen as a survival mechanism. If a lion is about to attack you, you need to react quickly, given its probable intention to kill you. By the time you have realized that the design of its teeth and claws could kill you, you are dead. So, assuming intent, without detailed design analysis or understanding of the physics, has saved your life.

* ambiguous: 모호한

** anthropomorphism: 의인화

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| ① furthermore | In other words |
| ② moreover | That is |
| ③ however | As a consequence |
| ④ for instance | Therefore |
| ⑤ for example | In contrast |

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고1) 43~45번]

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

Once long ago, deep in the Himalayas, there lived a little panda. He was as ordinary as all the other pandas. He was completely white from head to toe. His two big ears, his four furry feet and his cute round nose were all frosty white, leaving him feeling ordinary and sad. ① Unlike the cheerful and contented pandas around him, he desired to be distinctive, special, and unique.

Driven by the desire for uniqueness, the little panda sought inspiration from his distant cousin, a giant white panda covered with heavenly black patches. But the cousin revealed the patches were from an unintended encounter with mud, and he disliked them. ② Satisfied, the little panda walked home. On his way, he met a red-feathered peacock, who explained he turned red from eating wild berries.

The little panda changed his path and hurried to the nearest berry bush, greedily eating a mouthful of juicy red berries. However, they were so ③ bitter he couldn't swallow even one. At dusk, he finally got home and slowly climbed his favorite bamboo tree. There, he discovered a strange black and red flower with a sweet scent that tempted him to eat all its blossoms.

The following morning, under sunny skies, the little panda felt remarkably better. During breakfast, he found the other pandas chatting enthusiastically and asked why. They burst into laughter, ④ exclaiming, "Look at yourself!" Glancing down, he discovered his once white fur was now stained jet black and glowing red. He was overjoyed and realized that, rather than by imitating others, his wishes can come true from ⑤ unexpected places and genuine experiences.

정답 및 해설

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

1)

[정답] ⑤

[해설] ⑤ '~하기를 고대하다'라는 뜻의 'look forward to + N'이 쓰였고, 전치사 to 뒤에는 명사(구)가 나와야 하므로 hear를 동명사 hearing으로 바뀌어야 한다.

[출제의도] 어법상 틀린 표현을 찾는다.

2)

[정답] ③

[해설] ①, ②, ④, ⑤는 모두 'I'인 David를 가리키지만 ③은 코치를 가리킨다.

[출제의도] 가리키는 대상이 다른 것을 찾는다.

3)

[정답] ③

[해설] 주어진 문장은 '그것이 바로 간단한 운동을 집안 일에 통합시키는 아름다움이 작동하는 지점이다.'이다. '그것(That)'으로 볼 때, 이 문장 앞에 that이 가리키는 대상이 나올 것을 추측할 수 있다. ③ 앞을 보면 만약 여러분의 일상 바로 한가운데에서 운동이 여러분을 찾아온다면 어떨까? 라고 했고, 그 뒤에는 현실적이 되자는 내용이 나오므로, 주어진 문장은 ③에 들어가는 것이 가장 적절하다.

[출제의도] 주어진 문장이 들어갈 위치를 파악한다.

4)

[정답] 우리가 기억에서 영상을 생각해 내기보다 기억을 재구성한다는 것

[해설] This는 'We reconstruct memories rather than retrieving the video from memory.'를 가리키므로 해당 부분을 해석하여 우리말로 작성한다.

[출제의도] 지칭을 추론한다.

5)

[정답] ②

[해설] (A) 사람들이 "그의 얼굴이 그냥 나에게 탁 떠올랐다"라는 식으로 말하면서 왜 그 사람을 알아보는 지 설명할 수 '없는(unable)' 스스로를 발견하는 바로 그때 그들은 더 자주 정확한 경향이 있다. (B) 바로 그 첫인상이 또한 신중하고 논리적인 자기 서사보다 세상에 대해 '더(more)' 정확할 수 있다. (C) Malcolm Gladwell은 그의 저서 'Blink'에서, 결정에 대한 논리적인 단계적 정당화에 비해서 상대적으로 '무의식적인(unconscious)' 최초 추측의 우수성을 보여 주는 심리학 및 행동 경제학의 다양한 연구를 기술한다.

[출제의도] 문맥상 적절한 표현을 찾는다.

6)

[정답] ⑤

[해설] "지난 1년 동안 직장에 병가를 낼 만큼 슬펐던 적이 몇 번 있었습니까?"라고 묻는 것은 구체적인 답변을 유발한다고 한 것으로 보아 구체적인 응답을 요구하는 질문은 추상적인 개념을 더 명확하게 만들고 한 연구에서 다음 연구 간의 일관성을 보장하는 것을 돕는다고 할 수 있다. 따라서 ⑤ abstract(추상적인)를 concrete(구체적인) 등으로 바뀌어야 한다.

[출제의도] 문맥상 부적절한 어휘를 찾는다.

7)

[정답] ④

[해설] 주어진 문장은 '반대로, 우리의 의식 또한 AI의 진화에 중대한 영향을 끼친다.'이다. '반대로(Conversely)'로 볼 때, 이 문장 앞에 대조 관계의 문장이 나올 것을 추측할 수 있다. ④ 앞을 보면 우리의 의식은 우리의 AI와의 상호 작용을 통해 새로운 차원으로 진화할 것이며, 이는 우리에게 지적 자극을 제공하고 새로운 통찰력과 창의성을 불어넣을 것이라고 했고, 그 뒤에는 AI 진화의 방향은 우리가 어떤 가치와 윤리를 AI에 통합시키는데 크게 좌우될 것이라는 내용이 나오므로, 주어진 문장은 ④에 들어가는 것이 가장 적절하다.

[출제의도] 주어진 문장이 들어갈 위치를 파악한다.

8)

[정답] ③

[해설] 미국에서 화석 연료로부터의 전기 생산 비율은 영국에서의 그것보다 높고, 이것은 핵에너지에도 적용되므로, ③ '미국에서 화석 연료로부터의 전기 생산 비율은 영국에서의 그것보다 높고, 이것은 핵에너지에는 적용되지 않는다.'는 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는다.

[출제의도] 도표와 일치하지 않는 내용을 파악한다.

9)

[정답] ①

[해설] ① 주절의 동사가 없으므로 being을 주어 Douglas Kirkland의 동사인 was로 바뀌어야 한다.

[출제의도] 어법상 틀린 표현을 찾는다.

10)

[정답] ②

[해설] 셰익스피어는 부분적으로는 그의 작품의 의미가 즉각적으로 분명하지 않고 독자 측에서 어느 정도의 생각을 요구하기 때문에 사랑받았다고 한 것으로 보아 “시간은 구걸하는 자다”라는 셰익스피어의 은유에서 독자는 인지적인 노력 없이도 그리고 셰익스피어의 산문을 더 끌어들이지 않고는 은유를 이해할 것 같지 않다고 할 수 있다. 따라서 빈칸에는 ② ‘은유를 이해할 것 같지 않는’이 들어가야 한다.

[출제의도] 빈칸에 적절한 표현을 추론한다.

11)

[정답] 우리는 독립적으로 해답을 계산하기 위한 자원이 부족하기 때문에

[해설] 주어진 질문은 우리는 왜 올바른 해답을 사회적으로 배워야 하는지를 묻고 있다. 본문에서 우리는 독립적으로 해답을 계산하기 위한 자원이 부족하기 때문에 우리는 전체 인구에 걸쳐 복잡한 계산을 분배하고 세대에 걸쳐 해답을 천천히 풀어내며, 우리가 해야 하는 모든 것은 올바른 해답을 사회적으로 배우는 것이라고 했으므로, 해당 내용을 우리말로 작성한다.

[출제의도] 글의 세부 내용을 파악한다.

12)

[정답] ③

[해설] (A) 주어가 to부정사구로 단수 취급해야 하므로 was가 들어가야 한다. (B) ‘~한(된) 채로’라는 뜻의 ‘with + 명사(구) + 분사’가 쓰였고 명사(구)와 분사가 수동의 관계이므로 과거분사 folded가 들어가야 한다. (C) 주어 many more of this species와 수동의 관계이므로 ‘수동태(be + 과거분사)’에 맞게 been found가 들어가야 한다.

[출제의도] 어법상 적절한 표현을 찾는다.

13)

[정답] ④

[해설] ④ a painful part of a patient's back를 가리키므로 them을 it으로 바꿔야 한다.

[출제의도] 어법상 틀린 표현을 찾는다.

14)

[정답] ③

[해설] 주어진 글은 소비자 상품에 세 가지 버전이 존재하는 이유와 그로 인해 소비자들이 어떻게 구매 결정을 내리는지에 대한 통찰을 설명하는 내용이다. 따라서 ③ ‘어떤 사람들은 가격보다 제품의 기능을 우선시할 수 있지만, 이는 잘못된 구매 결정으로 이어질 수 있다.’라는 문장은 글의 흐름과 관계가 없다.

[출제의도] 글의 흐름과 무관한 문장을 파악한다.

15)

[정답] ②

[해설] 주어진 문장은 ‘하지만 기온이 3도 혹은 4도 이상

상승할 때는 아무도 그것의 영향으로부터 고립되었다고 느낄 수 없을 것이다.’이다. ‘하지만(But)’으로 볼 때, 이 문장 앞에 대조 관계의 문장이 나올 것을 추측할 수 있다. ② 앞을 보면 기후 변화가 여전히 인간 삶의 주변적인 특징처럼 보이는 동안에 여러분은 그것에 ‘관한’ 이야기를 할 수 있을 것이라고 했고, 그 뒤에는 그리고 기후 변화가 지평선을 넘어 확장될 때 그것은 이야기가 되기를 멈출 것이라는 내용이 나오므로, 주어진 문장은 ②에 들어가는 것이 가장 적절하다.

[출제의도] 주어진 문장이 들어갈 위치를 파악한다.

16)

[정답] 정부의 소홀함과 무관심, 열악한 사회 기반 시설과 오염, 부주의한 도시화

[해설] 주어진 질문은 무엇이 풍족한 자원을 부족하게 만들었는지를 묻고 있다. 본문에서 풍족한 자원이 정부의 소홀함과 무관심, 열악한 사회 기반 시설과 오염, 부주의한 도시화를 통해 부족하게 되었다고 했으므로, 해당 내용을 우리말로 작성한다.

[출제의도] 글의 세부 내용을 파악한다.

17)

[정답] ①

[해설] 주어진 문장은 ‘그것은 신체적으로 그리고 유전적으로 생존의 문제였다.’이다. ‘그것(It)’으로 볼 때, 이 문장 앞에 it이 가리키는 대상이 나올 것을 추측할 수 있다. ① 앞을 보면 만약 그 집단이 우리를 가치 있게 여겼다면 우리는 지원, 자원, 그리고 아마도 짝을 기대할 수 있었을 것이지만 만약 그렇지 않았다면, 우리는 그러한 이점들 중 아무것도 얻지 못했을 것이라고 했고, 그 뒤에는 수백만 년 동안 그러한 압박은 자신의 지위를 최대화하는 데 민감하고 능숙한 사람들을 선택했다는 내용이 나오므로, 주어진 문장은 ①에 들어가는 것이 가장 적절하다.

[출제의도] 주어진 문장이 들어갈 위치를 파악한다.

18)

[정답] ③

[해설] (A) 전통적인 의학은 우울증이 뇌의 신경 전달 물질의 불균형으로 인해 발생한다고 오랫동안 믿어 왔다는 내용 뒤에 이 설명에는 중대한 문제가 있다는 내용이 나오므로, 앞 문장과 뒤 문장이 대조 관계임을 알 수 있다. 따라서 However, Though가 들어가야 한다. (B) 뇌 속 물질의 불균형은 우울증의 원인이 아니라 그것의 결과라는 내용 뒤에 우울증이 세로토닌이나 노르아드레날린과 같은 뇌의 물질의 감소를 유발하는 것이 뇌의 물질의 감소가 우울증을 유발하는 것이 아니라는 내용이 나오므로, 뒤 문장이 앞 문장의 내용을 다시 한 번 말해주고 있음을 알 수 있다. 따라서 That is, In other words가 들어가야 한다.

[출제의도] 빈칸에 적절한 연결사를 추론한다.

19)

[정답] ③



[해설] ③ 심리학자들은 의견과 소문, 혹은 당대의 사회에서 일반적으로 받아들여지는 견해, 혹은 심지어 심오한 사상가들의 숙고된 의견에 의존하지 않는다.
[출제의도] 글의 세부 내용을 파악한다.

20)

[정답] ⑤

[해설] 문맥상 “질병의 많은 원인이 있지만, 그것들의 생리적이고 증상적인 수준에서의 발현은 종종 놀랍도록 유사하다”는 흐름이 적절하다. 따라서 ⑤ different(다른)을 similar(유사한) 등으로 바꿔야 한다.

[출제의도] 문맥상 부적절한 어휘를 찾는다.

21)

[정답] ⑤

[해설] 주어진 문장은 ‘이렇게 어느 부모도 트릭 처벌을 피할 수 있다.’이다. ‘이렇게(In this way)’로 볼 때, 이 문장 앞에 in this way가 가리키는 대상이 나올 것을 추측할 수 있다. ⑤ 앞을 보면 어머니는 분명 아이가 그의 남동생을 때리는 것을 내버려둘 수 없고, 그녀는 부정적 측면을 계속 지적하는 대신에 긍정적 측면을 보상하는 것을 선택할 수 있다는 내용이 나오므로, 주어진 문장은 ⑤에 들어가는 것이 가장 적절하다.

[출제의도] 주어진 문장이 들어갈 위치를 파악한다.

22)

[정답] 우리는 의도가 없는 곳에서도 의도를 가정하는 경향이 있다는 것

[해설] This는 ‘we tend to assume intention even where there is none’을 가리키므로 해당 부분을 해석하여 우리말로 작성한다.

[출제의도] 지칭을 추론한다.

23)

[정답] ⑤

[해설] ⑤ 주어 he와 능동의 관계이므로 Glanced를 현재분사 Glancing으로 바꿔야 한다.

[출제의도] 어법상 틀린 표현을 찾는다.

24)

[정답] ④

[해설] 주어진 글은 프로젝트를 진행하기 위해 제출 서류에 대한 검토 결과 통지를 요구하는 내용이다. 따라서 ④ ‘문서를 검토하는 과정은 일정을 방해하고 불필요한 지연을 초래했다.’라는 문장은 글의 흐름과 관계가 없다.

[출제의도] 글의 흐름과 무관한 문장을 파악한다.

25)

[정답] ③

[해설] 주어진 문장은 ‘그러나 그의 다음 말이 내 귀를 찼을 때, 모든 것이 변했다.’이다. ‘그러나(But)’로 볼 때, 이 문장 앞에 대조 관계의 문장이 나올 것을 추측할 수 있다. ③ 앞을 보면 나의 심장이 기대감

으로 빠르게 뛰었다고 했고, 그 뒤에는 “우리는 너를 집으로 보내야만 해.”라고 그가 차갑게 말했다는 내용이 나오므로, 주어진 문장은 ③에 들어가는 것이 가장 적절하다.

[출제의도] 주어진 문장이 들어갈 위치를 파악한다.

26)

[정답] ③

[해설] 업무에 대한 전념과 가족 의무 사이에서, 우리의 뻘뻘한 일정들에는 운동에 전념할 여유가 없는 것처럼 종종 느껴진다고 한 것으로 보아 우리 중 다수에게 운동할 시간을 내는 것은 계속되는 도전이라고 할 수 있다. 따라서 빈칸에는 ③ ‘계속되는 도전’이 들어가야 한다.

[출제의도] 빈칸에 적절한 표현을 추론한다.

27)

[정답] ⑤

[해설] 세상을 추상적 생각과 특징으로 재현하는 것은 세상을 있는 그대로 보는 것을 희생하여 나온다고 한 것으로 보아 우리의 기억이 영화처럼 재생되기보다는 추상적 재현을 통해 재구성된다는 발견은 목격자 증언의 법적 우위성을 완전히 손상시켰다고 할 수 있다. 따라서 ⑤ enhanced(향상시켰다)를 undermined(손상시켰다) 등으로 바꿔야 한다.

[출제의도] 문맥상 부적절한 어휘를 찾는다.

28)

[정답] ③

[해설] (A) 주어와 목적어 모두 people을 가리키므로 재귀대명사 themselves가 들어가야 한다. (B) 선행사가 없고 뒤 문장이 불완전하므로 관계대명사 what이 들어가야 한다. (C) be의 주격 보어로 주어의 상태를 설명하는 형용사가 들어가야 하므로 형용사 accurate가 들어가야 한다. 부사는 보어 자리에 들어갈 수 없다.

[출제의도] 어법상 적절한 표현을 찾는다.

29)

[정답] ②

[해설] “지난 1년 동안 직장에 병가를 낼 만큼 슬펐던 적이 몇 번 있었습니까?”라고 묻는 것은 구체적인 답변을 유발한다고 한 것으로 보아 구체적인 응답을 요구하는 질문은 추상적인 개념을 더 명확하게 만들고 한 연구에서 다음 연구 간의 일관성을 보장하는 것을 돕는다고 할 수 있다. 따라서 빈칸에는 ② ‘구체적인 응답을 요구하는’이 들어가야 한다.

[출제의도] 빈칸에 적절한 표현을 추론한다.

30)

[정답] AI 진화의 방향은 우리가 어떤 가치와 윤리를 AI에 통합시키는데 크게 좌우될 것이다.

[해설] 주어진 질문은 AI의 진화가 우리의 의식에 어떤 큰 영향을 받는지를 묻고 있다. 본문에서 AI 진화의 방향은 우리가 어떤 가치와 윤리를 AI에 통합시키는 지에 크게 좌우될 것이라고 했으므로, 해당 내용을

우리말로 작성한다.

[출제의도] 글의 세부 내용을 파악한다.

31)

[정답] ⑤

[해설] 영국의 재생 가능 에너지로부터 생산되는 전기의 비율은 46%, 호주와 미국을 합친 것은 56%였으므로, ⑤ ‘영국의 재생 가능 에너지로부터 생산되는 전기의 비율은 호주와 미국을 합친 그것보다 10퍼센트포인트 더 크다.’는 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는다.

[출제의도] 도표와 일치하지 않는 내용을 파악한다.

32)

[정답] ⑤

[해설] ⑤ 미국 전역에서 주중을, 이국적인 장소에서 주말을 보내면서 일상의 삶을 짝었다.

[출제의도] 글의 세부 내용을 파악한다.

33)

[정답] ⑤

[해설] “시간은 구걸하는 자다”라는 셰익스피어의 은유에서 독자는 인지적인 노력 없이도 그리고 셰익스피어의 산문을 더 끌어들이지 않고는 은유를 이해할 것 같지 않다고 한 것으로 보아 셰익스피어는 부분적으로는 그의 작품의 의미가 즉각적으로 분명하지 않고 독자 측에서 어느 정도의 생각을 요구하기 때문에 사랑받았다고 할 수 있다. 따라서 ⑤ obscure(모호한)를 obvious(분명한) 등으로 바꿔야 한다.

[출제의도] 문맥상 부적절한 어휘를 찾는다.

34)

[정답] ①

[해설] ① 동사 compute를 꾸며줘야 하므로 형용사 independent를 부사 independently로 바꿔야 한다.

[출제의도] 어법상 틀린 표현을 찾는다.

35)

[정답] ①

[해설] 주어진 문장은 ‘그래서 낮에 얇은 곳에서 전체가 보이는 문어를 발견한 것은 두 명의 호주 수중 사진 작가들에게는 놀라운 일이었다.’이다. ‘그래서(So)’로 볼 때, 이 문장 앞에 이유를 나타내는 문장이 나올 것을 추측할 수 있다. ① 앞을 보면 대부분의 문어 종(種)이 가진 최고의 방어는 가능한 한 많이 숨어 있는 것과 밤에 그들 자신의 사냥을 하는 것이라고 했고, 그 뒤에는 사실 그들이 처음에 봤던 것은 넘치었다는 내용이 나오므로, 주어진 문장은 ①에 들어가는 것이 가장 적절하다.

[출제의도] 주어진 문장이 들어갈 위치를 파악한다.

36)

[정답] ②

[해설] (A) 동사 suffer를 꾸며줘야 하므로 부사 psychologically가 들어가야 한다. (B) 주절의 동사

가 없으므로 주어 ultra-marathon runners의 동사인 talk가 들어가야 한다. (C) 뒤에 문장이 나왔으므로 접속사 even though가 들어가야 한다.

[출제의도] 어법상 적절한 표현을 찾는다.

37)

[정답] ③

[해설] (A) 만약 생산자가 그 제품의 오직 한 가지 버전만 만든다면 그것을 구매했던 사람들은 ‘기꺼이(willing)’ 더 많은 돈을 쓰려고 했을 수도 있어서 회사는 일부 수입을 잃을 것이다. (B) 만약 그 회사가 나머지 두 개보다 훨씬 더 많은 기능과 더 비싼 가격을 가진 세 번째 모델을 출시한다면 두 번째 모델의 판매가 ‘증가한다(up)’. (C) 그들은 자신이 더 비싼 가격의 제품의 존재에 의해 조종되었다는 것을 ‘알지 못한(unknown)’ 채 중간 제품을 구입한다.

[출제의도] 문맥상 적절한 표현을 찾는다.

38)

[정답] ②

[해설] 기온이 3도 혹은 4도 이상 상승할 때는 아무도 그것의 영향으로부터 고립되었다고 느낄 수 없을 것이고, 기후 변화가 지평선을 넘어 확장될 때 그것은 이야기가 되기를 멈출 것이라고 한 것으로 보아 밑줄 친 부분이 의미하는 바는 ② ‘기후 변화를 직접 경험하는 것’이라고 할 수 있다.

[출제의도] 밑줄 친 부분의 의미를 추론한다.

39)

[정답] ①

[해설] 주어진 문장은 ‘그것은 그럼에도 불구하고 그것이 괴로운 한 가지 이유이다.’이다. ‘그것(That)’과 ‘그것(it)’으로 볼 때, 이 문장 앞에 that과 it이 가리키는 대상이 나올 것을 추측할 수 있다. ① 앞을 보면 오늘날, 물 위기는 피할 수 없는 것이 아니며 우리의 바로잡을 수 있는 능력을 넘어서지 않는, 즉 정치적인 것이고 따라서 기능적으로 선택적이라고 했고, 그 뒤에는 풍부한 자원이 정부의 소홀함과 무관심, 열악한 사회 기반 시설과 오염, 부주의한 도시화를 통해 부족하게 되었다는 내용이 나오므로, 주어진 문장은 ①에 들어가는 것이 가장 적절하다.

[출제의도] 주어진 문장이 들어갈 위치를 파악한다.

40)

[정답] ④

[해설] 만약 집단이 우리를 가치 있게 여겼다면 우리는 지원, 자원, 그리고 아마도 짝을 기대할 수 있었을 것이고, 만약 그렇지 않았다면, 우리는 그러한 이점들 중 아무것도 얻지 못했을 것이라고 한 것으로 보아 개인으로서 성공하려는 우리의 능력은 우리가 집단 내에서 관계를 얼마나 잘 다루는지에 달려 있다고 할 수 있다. 따라서 빈칸에는 ④ ‘우리가 관계를 얼마나 잘 다루는지’가 들어가야 한다.

[출제의도] 빈칸에 적절한 표현을 추론한다.

41)



[정답] 뇌 속 물질의 불균형은 우울증의 원인이 아니라 그것의 결과이다.

[해설] this revised cause-and-effect는 'the imbalance of substances in the brain is a consequence of depression, not its cause'를 가리키므로 해당 부분을 해석하여 우리말로 작성한다.

[출제의도] 지칭을 추론한다.

42)

[정답] ①

[해설] ① 핵심 주어 the common accounts가 복수이므로 is를 are로 바꿔야 한다.

[출제의도] 어법상 틀린 표현을 찾는다.

43)

[정답] ④

[해설] 주어진 문장은 '1942년에 생물학자 Conrad Waddington은 이러한 극적인 결과의 축소를 '운하화'라고 불렀다.'이다. '이러한 극적인 결과의 축소(this drastic narrowing of outcomes)'로 볼 때, 이 문장 앞에 this drastic narrowing of outcomes가 가리키는 대상이 나올 것을 추측할 수 있다. ④ 앞을 보면 예를 들어 인간 배아의 발달로부터 나올 수 있는 것은 오직 제한된 수의 조직과 신체 형태라고 했고, 그 뒤에는 오히려 울퉁불퉁한 경관에 있는 공이 이 계곡 혹은 또 다른 계곡의 바닥으로 반드시 굴러가야 하는 것처럼, 유기체는 적은 수의 명확하게 정의된 가능한 상태 사이에서 바뀔 수 있지만 그것들 사이에 있는 무작위의 상태로 존재할 수는 없다는 내용이 나오므로, 주어진 문장은 ④에 들어가는 것이 가장 적절하다.

[출제의도] 주어진 문장이 들어갈 위치를 파악한다.

44)

[정답] ③

[해설] 그는 그의 남동생을 때리는 것을 계속할 것이라고 한 것으로 보아 외로움을 느끼는 아이에게는 꾸중을 듣는 것이 눈에 띄지 않는다고 느끼는 것보다 훨씬 낫다고 할 수 있다. 따라서 ③ visible(눈에 띄는)을 invisible(눈에 띄지 않는) 등으로 바꿔야 한다.

[출제의도] 문맥상 부적절한 어휘를 찾는다.

45)

[정답] ④

[해설] (A) 어릴 때부터 우리는 사물과 사건에 목적을 부여하며, 무작위적인 우연보다 이러한 논리를 선호한다는 내용 뒤에 뾰족한 돌은 아이들이 그 위에 앉기를 원치 않기 때문에 그것이 그렇게 생겼다고 그들(아이들)은 가정한다는 내용이 나오므로, 뒤 문장이 앞 문장의 예시임을 알 수 있다. 따라서 for instance, for example이 들어가야 한다. (B) 이는 의인화에 강하게 편향된 지각 체계로 귀결된다는 내용 뒤에 우리는 의도가 없는 곳에서도 의도를 가정하는 경향이 있다는 내용이 나오므로, 앞 문장이 뒤 문장의 원인이자 뒤 문장이 앞 문장의 결과임을 알

수 있다. 따라서 As a consequence, Therefore가 들어가야 한다.

[출제의도] 빈칸에 적절한 연결사를 추론한다.

46)

[정답] ②

[해설] 독특함에 대한 열망에 사로잡혀 작은 판다는 그의 먼 사촌인 멋진 검은 반점으로 뒤덮인 거대한 흰 판다로부터 영감을 찾으려 했지만 사촌은 그 반점이 진흙과 의도치 않게 접촉한 결과이며, 그는 그것(반점)을 싫어한다고 밝혔다고 한 것으로 보아 실망한 채로 작은 판다는 집으로 걸어갔다고 할 수 있다. 따라서 ② Satisfied(만족한)를 Disappointed(실망한) 등으로 바꿔야 한다.

[출제의도] 문맥상 부적절한 어휘를 찾는다.