

제 3 교시

영어 영역

성명

수험 번호

1. 밑줄 친 send us off into different far corners of the library가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

You may feel there is something scary about an algorithm deciding what you might like. Could it mean that, if computers conclude you won't like something, you will never get the chance to see it? Personally, I really enjoy being directed toward new music that I might not have found by myself. I can quickly get stuck in a rut where I put on the same songs over and over. That's why I've always enjoyed the radio. But the algorithms that are now pushing and pulling me through the music library are perfectly suited to finding gems that I'll like. My worry originally about such algorithms was that they might drive everyone into certain parts of the library, leaving others lacking listeners. Would they cause a convergence of tastes? But thanks to the nonlinear and chaotic mathematics usually behind them, this doesn't happen. A small divergence in my likes compared to yours can send us off into different far corners of the library.

즐거워진 노래가 자주 나오면 안되니까
즐거워 보였을 사람들이 몰아감.

- * rut: 관습, 틀 ** gem: 보석 *** divergence: 갈라짐
- ① lead us to music selected to suit our respective tastes
- ② enable us to build connections with other listeners
- ③ encourage us to request frequent updates for algorithms
- ④ motivate us to search for talented but unknown musicians
- ⑤ make us ignore our preferences for particular music genres

수렴할까? 아니. '의 맥락이라 수렴이 아닌 '반산'의 느낌이 들어가야 함.

[2~4] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

2. People have always needed to eat, and they always will. Rising emphasis on self-expression values does not put an end to material desires. But prevailing economic orientations are gradually being reshaped. People who work in the knowledge sector continue to seek high salaries, but they place equal or greater emphasis on doing stimulating work and being able to follow their own time schedules. Consumption is becoming progressively less determined by the need for sustenance and the practical use of the goods consumed. People still eat, but a growing component of food's value is determined by its sustenance/practical use aspects. People pay a premium to eat exotic cuisines that provide an interesting experience or that symbolize a distinctive life-style. The publics of postindustrial societies place growing emphasis on "political consumerism," such as boycotting goods whose production violates ecological or ethical standards. Consumption is less and less a matter of sustenance and more and more a question of life-style and choice.

높은 급여만큼이나 동기여유도 일 / '자기 시간도 따르는 것' 이 포함. (a 강조.)

* prevail: 우세하다 ** cuisine: 요리

- ① quantitative
- ② nonmaterial
- ③ nutritional
- ④ invariable
- ⑤ economic

삶 지속을 위한 음식 소비가 아니다.

'Political Consumerism' Exotic Cuisine -> (interesting experience distinctive life-style.)

물론적인 건 필요 X '살려고 먹는 것이 아니다. '나를 나타내는 것이다.'

(정보 교육 목적 ← 엔터테인먼트 바이브로 우리를 engage하게 하는 것)

영어 영역

학습의 보편적 '기능' (or 역할)

3. News, especially in its televised form, is constituted not only by its choice of topics and stories but by its presentational style. Presentational styles have been subject to a tension between an informational-educational purpose and the need to engage us entertainingly. While current affairs programmes are often 'serious' in tone sticking to the 'rules' of balance, more popular programmes adopt a friendly, lighter, idiom in which we are invited to consider the impact of particular news items from the perspective of the 'average person in the street'. Indeed, contemporary news construction has come to rely on an increased use of faster editing tempos and 'flashier' presentational styles including the use of logos, sound-bites, rapid visual cuts and the 'star quality' of news readers. Popular formats can be said to enhance understanding by engaging an audience unwilling to endure the longer verbal orientation of older news formats. However, they arguably work to reduce understanding by failing to provide the structural contexts for news events.

- ① coordination with traditional display techniques
- ② prompt and full coverage of the latest issues
- ③ educational media contents favoured by producers
- ④ commitment to long-lasting news standards
- ⑤ (verbal and visual) idioms or modes of address

오랫동안
주저리 주저리하는
거 싫어하는 사람들
참여하게 만드는 것.

faster editing tempo.
friendly, lighter idiom
'flashier' presentational styles.
logos, sound-bites, rapid visual cuts.

litan → 표현양식

구식 뉴스 형식
(말만 주저리 주저리 우맹)

4. (Enabling animals to _____) is an almost universal function of learning. Most animals innately avoid objects they have not previously encountered. Unfamiliar objects may be dangerous; treating them with caution has survival value. If persisted in, however, such careful behavior could interfere with feeding and other necessary activities to the extent that the benefit of caution would be lost. A turtle that withdraws into its shell at every puff of wind or whenever a cloud casts a shadow would never win races, (not even with a lazy rabbit.) To overcome this problem, almost all animals habituate to safe stimuli that occur frequently. Confronted by a strange object, an inexperienced animal may freeze or attempt to hide, but if nothing unpleasant happens, sooner or later it will continue its activity. The possibility also exists that an unfamiliar object may be useful, so if it poses no immediate threat, a closer inspection may be worthwhile. [3점]

문제 상황
solution

* innately: 선천적으로

- ① weigh the benefits of treating familiar things with care
- ② plan escape routes after predicting possible attacks
- ③ overcome repeated feeding failures for survival
- ④ operate in the presence of harmless stimuli if nothing unpleasant happens.
- ⑤ monitor the surrounding area regularly

continue its activity

[5~6] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

5.

Norms emerge in groups as a result of people conforming to the behavior of others. Thus, the start of a norm occurs when one person acts in a particular manner in a particular situation because she thinks she ought to.

(A) Thus, she may prescribe the behavior to them by uttering the norm statement in a prescriptive manner. Alternately, she may communicate that conformity is desired in other ways, such as by gesturing. In addition, she may threaten to sanction them for not behaving as she wishes. This will cause some to conform to her wishes and act as she acts. "one -> some others -> others."

(B) But some others will not need to have the behavior prescribed to them. They will observe the regularity of behavior and decide on their own that they ought to conform. They may do so for either rational or moral reasons.

(C) Others may then conform to this behavior for a number of reasons. The person who performed the initial action may think that others ought to behave as she behaves in situations of this sort. [3점]

이렇게 해야 할라고 생각함.

*sanction: 제재를 가하다

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

6.

Plants show finely tuned adaptive responses when nutrients are limiting. Gardeners may recognize yellow leaves as a sign of poor nutrition and the need for fertilizer.

(A) In contrast, plants with a history of nutrient abundance are risk averse and save energy. At all developmental stages, plants respond to environmental changes or unevenness so as to be able to use their energy for growth, survival, and reproduction, while limiting damage and nonproductive uses of their valuable energy.

(B) Research in this area has shown that plants are constantly aware of their position in the environment, in terms of both space and time. Plants that have experienced variable nutrient availability in the past tend to exhibit risk-taking behaviors, such as spending energy on root lengthening instead of leaf production.

(C) But if a plant does not have a caretaker to provide supplemental minerals, it can proliferate or lengthen its roots and develop root hairs to allow foraging in more distant soil patches. Plants can also use their memory to respond to histories of temporal or spatial variation in nutrient or resource availability.

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

시간적 변화의 기억 사용.

7. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

At the next step in the argument, however, the analogy breaks down.

① Misprints in a book or in any written message usually have a negative impact on the content, sometimes (literally) fatally. (①) The displacement of a comma, for instance, may be a matter of life and death. (②) Similarly most mutations have harmful consequences for the organism in which they occur, meaning that they reduce its reproductive fitness. (③) Occasionally, however, a mutation may occur that increases the fitness of the organism, just as an accidental failure to reproduce the text of the first edition might provide more accurate or updated information. (④) A favorable mutation is going to be more heavily represented in the next generation, since the organism in which it occurred will have more offspring and mutations are transmitted to the offspring. (⑤) By contrast, there is no mechanism by which a book that accidentally corrects the mistakes of the first edition will tend to sell better. [3점]

* analogy: 유사 ** mutation: 돌연변이

(F)

다음 단계로 넘어감.
 (+)
 유사성 상실
 (= 양극성)

→ (이전까지는 비슷했는데) 이라는 것 뒤로 넘어가면서 양극성. 양극성은 양상 파악하자.

①
 (1)
 (2)

[정답지]

- 1. ① (2023학년도 9월 21번)
- 2. ② (2024학년도 6월 31번)
- 3. ① (2022학년도 수능 33번)
- 4. ⑤ (2022학년도 9월 34번)
- 5. ② (2024학년도 수능 37번)
- 6. ⑤ (2024학년도 9월 37번)
- 7. ④ (2024학년도 수능 39번)

* 확인 사항
○ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인
하십시오.