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2024년 9월 고2 학평 20번

2024년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Merely convincing your children that worry is ① senseless and that they would be more content if they didn't worry isn't going to stop them from worrying. For some reason, young people seem to believe that worry is a fact of life over which they have ② complete or no control. Consequently, they don't even try to stop. Therefore, you need to convince them that worry, like guilt and fear, is nothing more than an ③ emotion, and like all emotions, is subject to the power of the will. Tell them that they can eliminate worry from their lives by simply ④ refusing to attend to it. Explain to them that if they refuse to act worried regardless of how they feel, they will eventually stop feeling worried and will begin to experience the ⑤ contentment that accompanies a worry-free life.

1. 어휘 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 주장 윗글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 걱정은 삶의 피할 수 없는 사실이다.
② 아이들에게 걱정은 의지로 다스릴 수 있는 감정일 뿐임을 깨닫게 해야 한다.
③ 아이들은 걱정을 쉽게 멈출 수 있다고 믿는다.
④ 죄책감과 두려움은 감정이 아니다.
⑤ 걱정하는 척하는 것이 도움이 된다.

2024년 9월 고2 학평 21번

2024년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

In today's information age, in many companies and on many teams, the objective is no longer error prevention and replicability. On the contrary, it's creativity, speed, and keenness. In the industrial era, the goal was to minimize variation. But in creative companies today, _____ is more essential. In these situations, the biggest risk isn't making a mistake or losing consistency; it's failing to attract top talent, to invent new products, or to change direction quickly when the environment shifts. Consistency and repeatability are more likely to suppress fresh thinking than to bring your company profit. A lot of little mistakes, while sometimes painful, help the organization learn quickly and are a critical part of the innovation cycle. In these situations, rules and process are no longer the best answer. A symphony isn't what you're going for. Leave the conductor and the sheet music behind. Build a jazz band instead.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① preventing every error
② repeating the same process
③ following strict rules
④ maximizing variation
⑤ minimizing risk

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 실수를 막는 것이 모든 조직의 최우선 목표이다.
② 규칙과 절차가 창의성을 높인다.
③ 산업 시대의 방식이 오늘날에도 최선이다.
④ 일관성이 회사의 이익을 늘린다.
⑤ 창의적인 조직에서는 일관성보다 변화와 실수를 허용하는 유연함이 혁신을 이끈다.

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Any new or threatening situation may require us to make decisions and this requires information. So important is communication during a disaster that normal social barriers are often ① raised. We will talk to strangers in a way we would never consider normally. Even relatively low grade disruption of our life such as a fire drill or a very late train seems to give us the ② permission to break normal etiquette and talk to strangers. The more important an event to a particular public, the more detailed and ③ urgent the requirement for news becomes. Without an ④ authoritative source of facts, whether that is a newspaper or trusted broadcast station, rumours often run riot. Rumours start because people believe their group to be in danger and so, although the rumour is ⑤ unproven, feel they should pass it on. For example, if a worker heard that their employer's business was doing badly and people were going to be made redundant, they would pass that information on to colleagues.

1. 어휘 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① why people avoid strangers during disasters
② the strong need for information and rumors in times of crisis
③ how fire drills prevent rumors
④ the decline of newspapers
⑤ why rumors are always true

2024년 9월 고2 학평 23번

2024년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

People seem to recognize that the arts are cultural activities that draw on (or react against) certain cultural traditions, certain shared understanding, and certain values and ideas that are characteristic of the time and place in which the art is created. (①) In the case of science, however, opinions differ. (②) Some scientists, like the great biologist J. B. S. Haldane, see science in a similar light—as a historical activity that occurs in a particular time and place, and that needs to be understood within that context. (③) In describing this view of science, philosopher Hugh Lacey speaks of the belief that there is an underlying order of the world which is simply there to be discovered— the world of pure "fact" stripped of any link with value. (④) The aim of science according to this view is to represent this world of pure "fact", independently of any relationship it might bear contingently to human practices and experiences. (⑤)

1. 문장 삽입 글의 흐름으로 보아, 다음 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Others, however, see science as a purely "objective" pursuit, uninfluenced by the cultural viewpoint and values of those who create it.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① why the arts are purely objective
② the life of J. B. S. Haldane
③ how science avoids all values
④ two views on whether science is shaped by culture
⑤ the history of philosophy of art

2024년 9월 고2 학평 24번

Mental development consists of individuals increasingly mastering social codes and signals themselves, which they can master only in social situations with the support of more competent individuals, typically adults. In this sense, mental development consists of ① internalizing social patterns and gradually becoming a responsible actor among other responsible actors. In Denmark, the age of criminal responsibility is 15 years, which means that we then say that people have developed ② sufficient mental maturity to be accountable for their actions at this point. And at the age of 18 people are given the right to vote and are thereby ③ formally included in the basic democratic process. I do not know whether these age boundaries are optimal, but it is clear that mental development takes place at ④ identical rates for different individuals, and depends especially on the social and family environment they have been given. Therefore, having formal limits for responsibility from a specific age that apply to everyone is a somewhat ⑤ questionable practice. But the question, of course, is whether it can be done any differently.

1. 어휘 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 15세가 되면 누구나 똑같이 성숙한다.
② 정신 발달 속도는 개인과 환경에 따라 다르므로 일률적인 나이 기준의 책임 부여는 문제가 있을 수 있다.
③ 정신 발달은 혼자서 이루어진다.
④ 투표권은 나이와 무관해야 한다.
⑤ 형사 책임 연령은 모든 나라가 같다.

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2024년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

One well-known shift took place when the accepted view —that the Earth was the center of the universe—changed to one where we understood that we are only inhabitants on one planet orbiting the Sun. With each person who grasped the solar system view, it became easier for the next person to do so. So it is with the notion that the world revolves around the human economy. This is slowly being replaced by the view that _____ of material flows that connect all living things. When this perspective shifts into place, it will be obvious that our economic well-being requires that we account for, and respond to, factors of ecological health. Unfortunately we do not have a century or two to make the change. By clarifying the nature of the old and new perspectives, and by identifying actions on which we might cooperate to move the process along, we can help accelerate the shift.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① the economy controls nature
② humans are the center of the world
③ ecology is less important than wealth
④ the Sun revolves around the Earth
⑤ the economy is a part of the larger system

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 세상은 인간의 경제를 중심으로 돈다.
② 경제가 생태계의 일부라는 관점으로 빠르게 전환하도록 노력해야 한다.
③ 관점의 전환은 저절로 빠르게 일어난다.
④ 생태적 건강은 경제적 안녕과 무관하다.
⑤ 천동설은 오늘날에도 받아들여진다.

2024년 9월 고2 학평 30번

2024년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

The first human beings probably evolved in tropical regions where survival was possible without clothing. ① It is likely that they had very dark skin because light skin would have given little protection against the burning rays of the sun. ② Many tropical regions today attract tourists with their sunny beaches. ③ There is a debate about whether these people spread into other parts of the world or, instead, whether people developed independently in various parts of the world. ④ Whichever the case, it is believed that in time they became capable of spreading out from Africa, eventually to most of the world. ⑤ This was probably because their physical characteristics changed. For instance, early hominids probably did not walk upright, but when they developed that ability, they could travel more efficiently. More important, perhaps, was their development of tool making. With tools, they could hunt other animals, so they could consume more protein and fat than their low-energy vegetarian diet would have provided. Not only their bodies but also their brains would have been changed with more energy. The brain needs lots of energy to grow. As their diet improved, hominids could physically and intellectually expand their territory.

1. **무관한 문장** 윗글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. **요지** 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 신체 변화와 도구 제작 덕분에 초기 인류는 아프리카를 벗어나 세계로 퍼질 수 있었다.
② 초기 인류는 추운 지역에서 처음 진화했다.
③ 초기 인류는 처음부터 똑바로 걸었다.
④ 채식 위주의 식단이 두뇌 성장을 도왔다.
⑤ 도구는 인류의 이동과 무관했다.

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2024년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

When we get an ① unfavorable outcome, in some ways the last thing we want to hear is that the process was fair. As outraging as the combination of an unfavorable outcome and an unfair process is, this combination also brings with it a ② consolation prize: the possibility of attributing the bad outcome to something other than ourselves. We may ③ reassure ourselves by believing that our bad outcome had little to do with us and everything to do with the unfair process. If the process is fair, however, we cannot nearly as easily ④ externalize the outcome; we got what we got "fair and square." When the process is fair we believe that our outcome is ⑤ undeserved, which is another way of saying that there must have been something about ourselves (what we did or who we are) that caused the outcome.

1. 어휘 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① how to make every process fair
② the benefits of unfair decisions
③ why people always blame themselves
④ why a fair process can make a bad outcome harder to accept
⑤ how to win a prize fairly

2024년 9월 고2 학평 32번

2024년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

The well-known American ethnologist Alfred Louis Kroeber made a rich and ① in-depth study of women's evening dress in the West, stretching back about three centuries and using reproductions of engravings. Having adjusted the dimensions of these plates due to their diverse origins, he was able to analyse the constant elements in fashion features and to come up with a study that was neither intuitive nor approximate, but ② precise, mathematical and statistical. He reduced women's clothing to a certain number of features: length and size of the skirt, size and depth of the neckline, height of the waistline. He demonstrated unambiguously that fashion is a profoundly ③ random phenomenon which is not located at the level of annual variations but on the scale of history. For practically 300 years, women's dress was subject to a very precise ④ periodic cycle: forms reach the furthest point in their variations every fifty years. If, at any one moment, skirts are at their longest, fifty years later they will be at their ⑤ shortest; thus skirts become long again fifty years after being short and a hundred years after being long.

1. 어휘 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① why fashion changes randomly every year
② how engravings were made
③ the length of skirts in a single year
④ Kroeber's discovery of regular cycles in women's fashion
⑤ why fashion cannot be studied scientifically

2024년 9월 고2 학평 33번

2024년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Over the last few centuries, humanity's collective prosperity has skyrocketed, as technological progress has made us far wealthier than ever before. ① Many young people today choose to work from home. ② To share out those riches, almost all societies have settled upon the market mechanism, rewarding people in various ways for the work that they do and the things that they own. ③ But rising inequality, itself often driven by technology, has started to put that mechanism under strain. ④ Today, markets already provide immense rewards to some people but leave many others with very little. ⑤ And now, technological unemployment threatens to become a more radical version of the same story, taking place in the particular market we rely upon the most: the labor market. As that market begins to break down, more and more people will be in danger of not receiving a share of society's prosperity at all.

1. **무관한 문장** 윗글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. **요지** 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 시장은 모두에게 공평하게 보상한다.
② 기술은 불평등을 줄인다.
③ 노동 시장은 더 튼튼해지고 있다.
④ 기술로 커진 번영을 나누던 시장 체계가 불평등과 기술적 실업으로 흔들리고 있다.
⑤ 인류의 번영은 줄어들고 있다.

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2024년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

It's often said that those who can't do, teach. It would be more accurate to say that those who can do, can't teach the basics. ① A great deal of expert knowledge is implicit, not explicit. ② The further you progress toward mastery, the less conscious awareness you often have of the fundamentals. ③ Experiments show that skilled golfers and wine aficionados have a hard time describing their putting and tasting techniques—even asking them to explain their approaches is enough to interfere with their performance, so they often stay on autopilot. ④ Wine tasting has become a popular hobby among young people. ⑤ When I first saw an elite diver do four and a half somersaults, I asked how he managed to spin so fast. His answer: "Just go up in a ball." Experts often have an intuitive understanding of a route, but they struggle to clearly express all the steps to take. Their brain dump is partially filled with garbage.

1. 무관한 문장 윗글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Those Who Teach Can't Do
② Golf and Wine for Beginners
③ Spin Faster by Thinking More
④ Why Experts Are Great Teachers
⑤ Experts Can't Explain the Basics

2024년 9월 고2 학평 35번

2024년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Minimal processing can be one of the best ways to keep original flavors and taste, without any need to add artificial flavoring or additives, or too much salt. ① This would also be the efficient way to keep most nutrients, especially the most sensitive ones such as many vitamins and anti-oxidants. ② Milling of cereals is one of the most harsh processes which dramatically affect nutrient content. ③ While grains are naturally very rich in micronutrients, anti-oxidants and fiber (i.e. in wholemeal flour or flakes), milling usually removes the vast majority of minerals, vitamins and fibers to raise white flour. ④ White bread became popular in Europe during the nineteenth century. ⑤ Such a spoilage of key nutrients and fiber is no longer acceptable in the context of a sustainable diet aiming at an optimal nutrient density and health protection. In contrast, fermentation of various foodstuffs or germination of grains are traditional, locally accessible, low-energy and highly nutritious processes of sounded interest.

1. 무관한 문장 윗글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① why white flour is the most nutritious
② minimal processing to preserve flavor and nutrients in food
③ how to add artificial flavors
④ the high energy cost of fermentation
⑤ why vitamins are added after milling

2024년 9월 고2 학평 36번

2024년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

It would seem obvious that the more competent someone is, the more we will like that person. By "competence," I mean a cluster of qualities: smartness, the ability to get things done, wise decisions, etc. We stand a better chance of doing well at our life tasks if we ① surround ourselves with people who know what they're doing and have a lot to teach us. But the research evidence is paradoxical: In problem-solving groups, the participants who are ② considered the most competent and have the best ideas tend not to be the ones who are best liked. Why? One possibility is that, although we like to be around competent people, those who are too competent ③ makes us uncomfortable. They may seem unapproachable, distant, superhuman—and make us look bad (and feel worse) by comparison. If this were true, we might like people more if they ④ reveal some evidence of fallibility. For example, if your friend is a brilliant mathematician, superb athlete, and gourmet cook, you might like him or her better if, every once in a while, they ⑤ screwed up.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 너무 유능한 사람보다 가끔 실수하는 유능한 사람이 더 호감을 얻는다.
② 유능할수록 언제나 더 호감을 얻는다.
③ 문제 해결 집단에서는 최고의 아이디어를 낸 사람이 가장 사랑받는다.
④ 실수하는 사람은 신뢰를 잃는다.
⑤ 사람들은 유능한 사람 곁에 있기를 싫어한다.

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A computational algorithm that takes input data and generates some output from it doesn't really embody any notion of meaning. Certainly, such a computation does not generally have as its purpose its own survival and well-being. It does not, in general, assign value to the inputs. Compare, for example, a computer algorithm with the waggle dance of the honeybee, by which means a foraging bee conveys to others in the hive information about the source of food (such as nectar) it has located. The "dance"—a series of stylized movements on the comb—shows the bees how far away the food is and in which direction. But this input does not simply program other bees to go out and look for it. Rather, they evaluate this information, comparing it with their own knowledge of the surroundings. Some bees might not bother to make the journey, considering it not worthwhile. The input, such as it is, is processed in the light of the organism's own internal states and history; there is _____.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① a fixed program for every bee
② a command that all must obey
③ no information at all
④ nothing prescriptive about its effects
⑤ a signal only for the queen

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 꿀벌의 춤은 다른 벌을 자동으로 움직이게 한다.
② 알고리즘은 입력에 가치를 부여한다.
③ 모든 벌은 춤을 보면 반드시 먹이를 찾아 나선다.
④ 컴퓨터 알고리즘과 달리 생명체는 입력 정보를 자신의 상태와 경험에 비추어 평가하고 의미를 부여한다.
⑤ 생명체와 알고리즘은 정보를 같은 방식으로 처리한다.

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2024년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

There are deep ① similarities between viral contagion and behavioral contagion. For example, people in close or extended proximity to others infected by a virus are themselves more likely to become infected, just as people are more likely to drink ② moderately when they spend more time in the company of heavy drinkers. But there are also important differences between the two types of contagion. One is that visibility ③ promotes behavioral contagion but inhibits the spread of infectious diseases. Solar panels that are visible from the street, for instance, are more likely to stimulate neighboring installations. In contrast, we try to ④ avoid others who are visibly ill. Another important difference is that whereas viral contagion is almost always a bad thing, behavioral contagion is sometimes ⑤ negative—as in the case of smoking—but sometimes positive, as in the case of solar installations.

1. 어휘 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① why solar panels spread diseases
② similarities and differences between viral and behavioral contagion
③ how to avoid heavy drinkers
④ the history of viral infections
⑤ why visibility stops all contagion

2024년 9월 고2 학평 39번

2024년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Sleep is clearly about more than just resting. One curious fact is that animals that are hibernating also have periods of sleep. It comes as a surprise to most of us, but hibernation and sleep are not the same thing at all, at least not from a neurological and metabolic perspective. Hibernating is more like being anesthetized: the subject is unconscious but not actually asleep. So a hibernating animal needs to get a few hours of conventional sleep each day within the larger unconsciousness. A further surprise to most of us is that bears, the most famous of wintry sleepers, don't actually hibernate. Real hibernation involves profound unconsciousness and a dramatic fall in body temperature—often to around 32 degrees Fahrenheit. By this definition, bears don't hibernate, because their body temperature stays near normal and they are easily awakened. Their winter sleeps are more accurately called a state of _____.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① hibernation
② anesthesia
③ deep sleep
④ torpor
⑤ death

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 동면하는 동물은 잠을 자지 않는다.
② 곰은 가장 대표적인 동면 동물이다.
③ 동면 중에도 체온은 정상으로 유지된다.
④ 수면과 동면은 신경학적으로 같다.
⑤ 동면은 수면과 다른 상태이며, 곰의 겨울잠은 엄밀히 말해 동면이 아니라 휴면 상태이다.

2024년 9월 고2 학평 40번

2024년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

The concern about how we appear to others can be seen in children, though work by the psychologist Ervin Staub ① suggests that the effect may vary with age. In a study where children heard another child in distress, young children (kindergarten through second grade) were more likely ② to help the child in distress when with another child than when alone. But for older children—in fourth and sixth grade—the effect ③ reversed: they were less likely to help a child in distress when they were with a peer than when they were alone. Staub suggested that younger children might feel more comfortable acting when they have the company of a peer, whereas older children might feel more concern about ④ judging by their peers and fear feeling embarrassed by overreacting. Staub noted that "older children seemed to discuss the distress sounds less and to react to them less openly than younger children." In other words, the older children were deliberately ⑤ putting on a poker face in front of their peers.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요약문 완성 윗글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Younger children were more likely to help a child in distress when (A) _____ a peer, while older children helped less in front of peers because they were concerned about being (B) _____.

	(A)		(B)
①	with	……	ignored
②	without	……	judged
③	with	……	judged
④	without	……	praised
⑤	with	……	rewarded

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2024년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

What makes ① questioning authority so hard? The difficulties start in childhood, when parents—the first and most powerful authority figures—show children "the way things are." This is a necessary element of learning language and socialization, and certainly most things ② learned in early childhood are noncontroversial: the English alphabet starts with A and ends with Z, the numbers 1 through 10 come before the numbers 11 through 20, and so on. Children, however, will spontaneously question things that are quite obvious to adults and even to older kids. The word "why?" becomes a challenge, as in, "Why is the sky blue?" Answers such as "because it just is" or "because I say so" tell children that they must unquestioningly accept what authorities say "just because," and children who persist in their questioning are likely to find themselves ③ dismissing or yelled at for "bothering" adults with "meaningless" or "unimportant" questions. But these questions are in fact perfectly reasonable. Why is the sky blue? Many adults do not themselves know the answer. And who says the sky's color needs to be called "blue," anyway? How do we know that what one person calls "blue" is the same color that another calls "blue"? The scientific answers come from physics, but those are not the answers that children are ④ seeking. They are trying to understand the world, and no matter how irritating the repeated questions may become to stressed and time-pressed parents, it is important to take them seriously ⑤ to encourage kids to question authority to think for themselves.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 아이들의 끝없는 질문을 진지하게 받아 주어야 권위에 의문을 품고 스스로 생각하는 힘을 기를 수 있다.
② 아이들의 질문은 대부분 의미 없다.
③ 부모는 "원래 그래"라고 답하는 것이 좋다.
④ 과학적 답만이 아이가 원하는 답이다.
⑤ 권위에 의문을 품는 것은 해롭다.

정답 및 해설

1-29 **1.**② **2.**② · 8-20 **1.**④ **2.**⑤ · 3-11 **1.**① **2.**② · 4-18 **1.**③ **2.**④ · 4-24 **1.**④ **2.**② · 4-19 **1.**⑤ **2.**② · 5-06 **1.**② **2.**① · 1-17 **1.**⑤ **2.**④ · 10-13 **1.**③ **2.**④ · 8-16 **1.**① **2.**④ · 1-40 **1.**④ **2.**⑤ · 6-05 **1.**④ **2.**② · 2-07 **1.**③ **2.**① · 9-10 **1.**④ **2.**④ · 2-08 **1.**② **2.**② · 5-22 **1.**④ **2.**⑤ · 2-10 **1.**④ **2.**③ · 4-07 **1.**③ **2.**①

1-29 · 2024년 9월 고2 학평 20번

1. ② 젊은이들은 걱정을 자신이 거의 통제할 수 '없는' 삶의 사실로 여겨 멈추려 하지도 않는다. ② complete → little.

2. ② 걱정이 무의미하다고 말하는 것만으로는 부족하며, 걱정도 의지로 다스릴 수 있는 감정임을 아이들에게 설득해야 한다는 주장이다.

8-20 · 2024년 9월 고2 학평 21번

1. ④ 산업 시대에는 편차를 줄이는 것이 목표였지만, 오늘날 창의적인 회사에서는 '편차를 극대화하는' 것이 더 중요하다. ①은 산업 시대의 목표다.

2. ⑤ 오늘날 창의적인 조직은 오케스트라가 아니라 재즈 밴드처럼 변화와 작은 실수를 허용해야 혁신할 수 있다는 것이 요지다.

3-11 · 2024년 9월 고2 학평 22번

1. ① 재난 때는 소통이 중요해 평소의 사회적 장벽이 '낮아지고' 낯선 사람과도 이야기한다. ① raised → lowered.

2. ② 위기 상황에서는 정보에 대한 요구가 커져 낯선 사람과도 이야기하고, 믿을 만한 출처가 없으면 소문이 퍼진다는 내용이다.

4-18 · 2024년 9월 고2 학평 23번

1. ③ Some scientists로 과학을 역사적 활동으로 보는 견해를 말한 뒤 Others, however로 순수 객관적 활동이라는 반대 견해가 오고, 이어 In describing this view가 그 견해를 설명한다.

2. ④ 과학을 시대와 장소 속 문화적 활동으로 보는 견해와, 가치와 무관한 순수 객관적 탐구로 보는 견해를 대조한다.

4-24 · 2024년 9월 고2 학평 24번

1. ④ 정신 발달은 사회적·가정적 환경에 따라 개인마다 '다른' 속도로 일어난다. ④ identical → different.

2. ② 정신 발달은 사회적 상황 속에서 개인마다 다른 속도로 이루어지므로, 모두에게 같은 나이 기준을 적용하는 것은 의문스럽다는 것이 요지다.

4-19 · 2024년 9월 고2 학평 29번

1. ⑤ 세상이 인간 경제를 중심으로 돈다는 관점은, 경제가 모든 생명체를 잇는 '더 큰 체계의 일부'라는 관점으로 바뀌고 있다.

2. ② 지동설로의 전환처럼 경제를 생태계의 일부로 보는 관점 전환이 필요하며, 시간이 없으니 이를 가속해야 한다는 것이 요지다.

5-06 · 2024년 9월 고2 학평 30번

1. ② 글은 초기 인류가 세계로 퍼진 과정을 다룬다. ②는 오늘날 열대 지역의 관광 이야기로 흐름과 무관하다.

2. ① 직립 보행과 도구 제작으로 더 많은 에너지를 얻어 몸과 뇌가 변하면서, 초기 인류가 세계로 퍼질 수 있었다는 것이 요지다. ④는 글과 반대다.

1-17 · 2024년 9월 고2 학평 31번

1. ⑤ 절차가 공정하면 결과를 우리가 '받을 만한' 것으로 믿게 되어 원인을 자신에게서 찾게 된다. ⑤ undeserved → deserved.

2. ④ 불공정한 절차는 나쁜 결과를 외부 탓으로 돌릴 위안을 주지만, 공정한 절차는 그 원인을 자신에게서 찾게 한다는 내용이다.

10-13 · 2024년 9월 고2 학평 32번

1. ③ 크로버는 50년 주기의 순환을 보여 주었으므로 패션은 매우 '규칙적인' 현상이다. ③ random → regular.

2. ④ 크로버는 300년간의 여성 이브닝드레스를 통계적으로 분석해, 패션이 50년 주기로 순환하는 규칙적 현상임을 보였다는 내용이다.

8-16 · 2024년 9월 고2 학평 33번

1. ① 글은 시장 메커니즘이 불평등과 기술적 실업으로 흔들린다는 내용이다. ①은 재택근무 이야기로 흐름과 무관하다.

2. ④ 시장은 번영을 나누는 방식이었지만, 불평등과 기술적 실업으로 노동 시장이 무너지면 많은 사람이 번영에서 소외될 것이라는 것이 요지다.

1-40 · 2024년 9월 고2 학평 34번

1. ④ 글은 전문가가 기본기를 설명하지 못한다는 내용이다. ④는 와인 시음의 인기 이야기로 흐름과 무관하다.

2. ⑤ 전문 지식은 암묵적이어서 숙달할수록 기본을 의식하지 못하고 설명하기 어려워진다는 글이다. ④는 글과 반대다.

6-05 · 2024년 9월 고2 학평 35번

1. ④ 글은 최소 가공으로 맛과 영양을 지켜야 한다는 내용이다. ④는 흰 빵이 유행한 시기 이야기로 흐름과 무관하다.

2. ② 최소 가공은 원래의 맛과 영양을 지키는 방법이며, 도정처럼 영양을 크게 잃는 가공 대신 발효나 발아가 바람직하다는 내용이다.

2-07 · 2024년 9월 고2 학평 36번

1. ③ 주어가 복수 those이므로 make가 알맞다. ③ makes → make.

2. ① 지나치게 유능한 사람은 불편함을 주므로, 가끔 실수를 드러낼 때 더 호감을 얻는다는 것이 요지다. ②는 글이 역설적이라고 한 통념이다.

9-10 · 2024년 9월 고2 학평 37번

1. ④ 벌들은 춤 정보를 자신의 지식과 비교해 평가하고 일부는 가지 않으므로, 그 입력의 효과에는 '규정적인 것이 전혀 없다'. ①은 글이 부정한 것이다.

2. ④ 알고리즘은 입력에 의미나 가치를 부여하지 않지만, 벌은 춤 정보를 자신의 상태와 경험에 비추어 평가한다는 것이 요지다.

2-08 · 2024년 9월 고2 학평 38번

1. ② 과음하는 사람들과 오래 어울리면 '과하게' 마실 가능성이 커진다. ② moderately → excessively.

2. ② 바이러스 전염과 행동 전염은 근접성에서 비슷하지만, 가시성의 효과와 결과의 좋고 나쁨에서 다르다는 내용이다.

5-22 · 2024년 9월 고2 학평 39번

1. ④ 곰은 체온이 거의 정상이고 쉽게 깨므로 진짜 동면이 아니며, 곰의 겨울잠은 '휴면(torpor)' 상태라고 부르는 것이 정확하다. ①은 글이 부정한 것이다.

2. ⑤ 동면은 마취에 가까운 무의식 상태여서 따로 잠을 자야 하며, 곰은 체온이 정상이라 동면이 아닌 휴면을 한다는 것이 요지다.

2-10 · 2024년 9월 고2 학평 40번

1. ④ 또래에게 '평가받는' 것을 걱정하는 수동의 의미이므로 being judged가 알맞다. ④ judging → being judged.

2. ③ 어린 아이들은 또래와 '함께' 있을 때 더 도왔고, 큰 아이들은 또래에게 '평가받을까' 걱정해 덜 도왔다.

4-07 · 2024년 9월 고2 학평 41~42번

1. ③ 아이들이 무시당하는(dismissed) 수동의 의미이므로 과거분사 dismissed가 알맞다. ③ dismissing → dismissed.

2. ① "원래 그래"라는 답은 아이에게 권위를 무조건 받아들이게 하므로, 아이의 질문을 진지하게 대해야 한다는 것이 요지다.