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# 2024년 10월 고2 학평 20번

2024년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

To be mathematically literate means to be able to think critically about societal issues on which mathematics has bearing so as to make informed decisions about how to solve these problems. ( ① ) Dealing with such complex problems through interdisciplinary approaches, mirroring real-world problems requires innovative ways of planning and organizing mathematical teaching methods. ( ② ) Navigating our world means being able to quantify, measure, estimate, classify, compare, find patterns, conjecture, justify, prove, and generalize within critical thinking and when using critical thinking. ( ③ ) Thus, teaching mathematics should be done in interaction with critical thinking along with a decision-making process. ( ④ ) They can be developed into the mathematical context, so that there is no excuse to not explicitly support students to develop them. ( ⑤ )

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

> Therefore, making decisions, even qualitatively, is not possible without using mathematics and critical thinking.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

**2.** 주장 윗글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 수학은 계산 능력만 기르면 된다.
② 비판적 사고는 수학과 무관하다.
③ 사회 문제는 수학으로 다룰 수 없다.
④ 수학 교육은 비판적 사고와 의사 결정 과정과 함께 이루어져야 한다.
⑤ 수학 교육은 전통적 방식을 유지해야 한다.

# 2024년 10월 고2 학평 21번

2024년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Imagine that your usually stingy friend ① delight in buying you a Christmas present after ② taking a generosity booster. How would you feel? Undoubtedly, there is something praiseworthy about the action. You'd be pleased to receive the gift. You'd say 'thank you', and mean it. But his change of heart is not entirely ③ satisfying. According to Zagzebski, an American philosopher, he is not really generous. When we praise someone's character, we use words for various virtues: 'generous', 'kind', 'courageous', etc. A person who gives one gift isn't generous. Instead, generosity is a stable part of a person's 'moral identity', an emotional habit that is part of who you are. Thus virtues, as opposed to nontypical impulse, are the result of your personal history. They are part of who you are, as they are part of how your character was ④ formed. Instant virtue is therefore impossible. ⑤ Popping a pill cannot make you a better person.

**1.** 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

**2.** 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Generosity Comes in a Pill
② One Gift Makes You Generous
③ Why Praise Ruins Character
④ No Instant Virtue: Character Takes Time
⑤ Christmas Presents and Moral Identity Tests

# 2024년 10월 고2 학평 22번

2024년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

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

**1.** **무관한 문장** 윗글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

**2.** **제목** 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Measuring a Star: Theory Behind Every Measurement
② Balances Measure Everything Directly
③ Why Bowling Balls Are Heavy
④ Kepler Weighed the Stars by Hand
⑤ Measurement Needs No Theory

# 2024년 10월 고2 학평 23번

2024년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Based on discoveries in neuroscience, pain and pleasure are formed and processed in the same area of the brain. Our bodies constantly strive for homeostasis, which is defined as the balance of bodily functions. Without the body's effective compensatory mechanisms, which may cushion potential highs and lows, we would not be capable of surviving. Pleasure and pain are like two sides of the same coin; they seem to work together and are heavily reliant on one another and keep balance. ① If you imagine pleasure and pain as the two opposite points on a scale, you can easily understand that as one of the two points rises, the other must correspondingly fall. ② We've all heard the expression, "No pain, no gain." ③ Well, according to psychiatrist Dr. Anna Lembke, there may be some truth to these words. ④ Dr. Lembke has also written several popular books on modern lifestyles. ⑤ She says that our attempts to escape being miserable are in fact making us even more miserable. This is because pain is actually an essential component of our ability to maintain a neutral state, and allowing it will in turn reset our internal scale back to balance.

**1.** **무관한 문장** 윗글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

**2.** **제목** 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Escape Pain to Find Happiness
② Pleasure and Pain Live Apart in the Brain
③ Why Homeostasis Is Unnecessary
④ No Pain, No Gain: Balancing Pleasure and Pain
⑤ The Endless Rise of Pleasure

# 2024년 10월 고2 학평 24번

2024년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Manufacturers masterfully sow seeds of ① doubt about the adequacy of our current devices. Suddenly, the phone that was your lifeline a year ago is now a museum piece, unable to keep pace with your digital demands. And thus, the itch to upgrade begins, often before there's a ② genuine need. This cycle isn't just ③ confined to our digital companions. It spills over into almost every aspect of consumer electronics, from the self-driving car to the smart fridge. Every product seems to be on an unstoppable march towards the next version, the next generation that promises to revolutionize your life. What's fascinating, or perhaps disturbing, is the utter ④ failure of this cycle in shaping our desires. It's not so much that we want the newest device; we're led to believe we need it. The distinction between want and need blurs, shifting our financial priorities in favor of staying current with trends. For all the logical arguments against this ceaseless upgrading, the temptation remains ⑤ compelling.

**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 old phones work better
② how to repair smart fridges
③ the decline of self-driving cars
④ why consumers resist new devices
⑤ how manufacturers drive the endless cycle of upgrading

# 2024년 10월 고2 학평 29번

2024년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Conditioned Place Preference is a way of finding out what animals want. Researchers train them to ① associate one place with an experience such as food or a loud noise and another place with something completely different, usually where nothing happens. The two places are made ② obviously different to make it as easy as possible for the animal to associate each place with what happened to it there. The animal's preference for being in one place or another is measured both before and after its experiences in the two places. If there is a shift in where the animal chooses to spend its time for the reward, this suggests that it liked the experience and is trying to ③ repeat it. Conversely, if it now avoids the place the stimulus appeared and starts to prefer the place it did not experience it, then this suggests that it found the stimulus ④ enjoyable. For example, mice with cancer show a preference for the place where they have been given morphine, a drug used to ⑤ relieve pain, rather than where they have received saline whereas healthy mice developed no such preference. This suggests that the mice with cancer wanted the morphine.

**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 mice prefer loud noises
② how morphine cures cancer in mice
③ the dangers of saline injections
④ how animals forget unpleasant places
⑤ Conditioned Place Preference as a way to learn what animals want

# 2024년 10월 고2 학평 30번

2024년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

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

**1.** 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① changes in day length
② the number of predators
③ changes in water temperature
④ the color of feathers
⑤ the age of the parents

**2.** 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Birds Breed Only Near the Equator
② Why Seabirds Raise Many Broods
③ Desert Birds Never Breed
④ When Birds Breed: Timing Shaped by Light and Food
⑤ Sparrows Breed Once in a Lifetime

# 2024년 10월 고2 학평 31번



One factor that may hinder creativity is ① awareness of the resources required in each activity in students' learning. Often students are unable to identify the resources they need to perform the task required of them. Different resources may be ② compulsory for specific learning tasks, and recognizing them may ③ simplify the activity's performance. For example, it may be that students desire to conduct some experiments in their projects. There must be a prior investigation of whether the students will have access to the laboratory, equipment, and chemicals required for the experiment. It means preparation is ④ vital for the students to succeed, and it may be about human and financial resources such as laboratory technicians, money to purchase chemicals, and equipment for their learning where applicable. Even if some of the resources required for a task may not be available, identifying them in advance may help students' creativity. It may even lead to changing the topic, finding ⑤ alternative resources, and other means.

**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 자원이 부족하면 창의성은 발휘될 수 없다.
② 학습 과제에 필요한 자원을 미리 파악하는 것이 학생의 창의성을 돕는다.
③ 실험은 준비 없이 시작하는 것이 좋다.
④ 학생들은 필요한 자원을 쉽게 파악한다.
⑤ 주제를 바꾸는 것은 실패를 뜻한다.

# 2024년 10월 고2 학평 32번

2024년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

All translators feel some ① pressure from the community of readers for whom they are doing their work. And all translators arrive at their interpretations in ② dialogue with other people. The English poet Alexander Pope had pretty good Greek, but when he set about translating Homer's Iliad in the early 18th century he was not on his own. He had Greek commentaries to refer to, and translations that had already been done in English, Latin, and French—and of course he had dictionaries. Translators always draw on ③ more than one source text. Even when the scene of translation consists of just one person with a pen, paper, and the book that is being translated, or even when it is just one person translating orally for another, that person's linguistic knowledge arises from lots of other texts and other conversations. And then his or her idea of the translation's purpose will be ④ influenced by the expectations of the person or people it is for. In both these senses every translation is a ⑤ solo translation.

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

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

**2.** 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Pope Translated Homer by Himself
② No Translator Works Alone
③ Dictionaries Make Translation Unnecessary
④ Oral Translation Is Easier
⑤ Why Greek Is Hard to Learn

# 2024년 10월 고2 학평 33번

2024년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

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

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

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

**2.** 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Reading Has One Clear Definition
② Why Books Must Be Read Aloud
③ Reading: A Spectrum, Not a Single Thing
④ Wittgenstein Hated Reading
⑤ Nonreading Is Easy to Identify

# 2024년 10월 고2 학평 34번

2024년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Weber's law concerns the perception of difference between two stimuli. ① It suggests that we might not be able to detect a 1-mm difference when we are looking at lines 466 mm and 467 mm in length, but we may be able to detect a 1-mm difference when we are comparing a line 2 mm long with one 3 mm long. ② Candles were the main source of light before electricity was invented. ③ Another example of this principle is that we can detect 1 candle when it is lit in an otherwise dark room. ④ But when 1 candle is lit in a room in which 100 candles are already burning, we may not notice the light from this candle. ⑤ Therefore, the Just-noticeable difference (JND) varies as a function of the strength of the signals. For example, the JND is greater for very loud noises than it is for much more quiet sounds. When a sound is very weak, we can tell that another sound is louder, even if it is barely louder. When a sound is very loud, to tell that another sound is even louder, it has to be much louder. Thus, Weber's law means that it is harder to distinguish between two samples when those samples are larger or stronger levels of the stimuli.

**1.** **무관한 문장** 윗글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

**2.** **요지** 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 자극이 클수록 작은 차이도 잘 알아차린다.
② 촛불 하나의 밝기는 어떤 방에서나 똑같이 느껴진다.
③ 소리의 크기 차이는 항상 같은 정도로 감지된다.
④ 베버의 법칙은 시각에만 적용된다.
⑤ 두 자극의 차이를 알아차리는 데 필요한 차이는 자극의 세기가 클수록 커진다.

# 2024년 10월 고2 학평 35번

2024년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Any new resource (e.g., a new airport, a new mall) always opens with people ① benefiting individually by sharing a common resource (e.g., the city or state budget). Soon, at some point, the amount of traffic grows too large for the "commons" to support. Traffic jams, overcrowding, and overuse ② lessens the benefits of the common resource for everyone—the tragedy of the commons! If the new resource cannot be expanded or ③ provided with additional space, it becomes a problem, and you cannot solve the problem on your own, in isolation from your fellow drivers or walkers or competing users. The total activity on this new resource keeps increasing, and so does individual activity; but if the dynamic of common use and overuse continues too long, both begin to fall after a peak, ④ leading to a crash. What ⑤ makes the "tragedy of commons" tragic is the crash dynamic—the destruction or degeneration of the common resource's ability to regenerate itself.

**1.** 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

**2.** 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① New Malls Never Get Crowded
② Solve Traffic Problems Alone
③ Common Resources Regenerate Forever
④ The Tragedy of the Commons: Overuse Leads to Collapse
⑤ Why Airports Should Be Private

# 2024년 10월 고2 학평 36번

2024년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

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

**1.** 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① creates and stores general patterns
② records every visual detail
③ ignores familiar faces
④ stores images like a DVD
⑤ focuses on lighting conditions

**2.** 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 뇌는 모든 경험을 DVD처럼 저장한다.
② 뇌는 에너지를 아끼기 위해 세부보다 일반적인 패턴을 저장해 효율적으로 정보를 처리한다.
③ 얼굴 인식에는 조명 조건이 가장 중요하다.
④ 뇌는 불필요한 노력을 즐긴다.
⑤ 기억은 에너지를 전혀 쓰지 않는다.

# 2024년 10월 고2 학평 37번

2024년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Where scientific research is concerned, explanatory tales are expected to ① adhere closely to experimental data and to illuminate the regular and predictable features of experience. However, this paradigm sometimes ② conceals the fact that theories are deeply loaded with creative elements that shape the construction of research projects and the interpretations of evidence. Scientific explanations do not just relate a chronology of facts. They construct frameworks for ③ randomly chosen data in order to provide a consistent and meaningful explanation of what is observed. Such constructions lead us to imagine specific kinds of subject matter in particular sorts of relations, and the storylines they inspire will prove more effective for analyzing some features of experience over others. When we ④ neglect the creative contributions of such scientific imagination and treat models and interpretive explanations as straightforward facts—even worse, as facts including all of reality—we can blind ourselves to the ⑤ limitations of a given model and fail to note its potential for misunderstanding a situation to which it ill applies.

**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 과학적 설명은 사실의 연대기일 뿐이다.
② 모델은 현실 전체를 그대로 반영한다.
③ 과학적 설명에도 창의적 상상력이 담겨 있음을 인식해야 모델의 한계를 볼 수 있다.
④ 과학에는 상상력이 필요 없다.
⑤ 실험 자료는 해석 없이 이해된다.

# 2024년 10월 고2 학평 38번

2024년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

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

**1.** 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① boring
② dangerous
③ useless
④ childish
⑤ expensive

**2.** 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 문학은 언제나 사람들을 수동적으로 만든다.
② 플라톤은 시인을 이상 국가의 중심에 두었다.
③ 소설은 사람들을 삶에 만족하게 한다.
④ 문학은 사회 문제와 무관하다.
⑤ 문학이 수동성을 낳는다는 주장과 사회 변화를 이끈다는 주장이 공존하며, 문학은 역사적으로 변화를 낳기도 했다.

# 2024년 10월 고2 학평 39번

2024년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

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

**1.** 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① mutual affection
② natural sympathy
③ shared religion
④ common language
⑤ mutual fear

**2.** 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Hobbes's view of the state of nature and the origin of society
② why humans are naturally social beings
③ how mutual affection creates states
④ the moral liberty of the state of nature
⑤ the history of ancient Greek politics

# 2024년 10월 고2 학평 40번

2024년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

There is research that supports the idea that ① cognitive factors influence the phenomenology of the perceived world. Delk and Fillenbaum asked participants to match the color of figures with the color of their background. Some of the figures depicted objects ② associated with a particular color. These included typically red objects such as an apple, lips, and a symbolic heart. Other objects were presented that are not usually associated with red, such as a mushroom or a bell. However, all the figures were made out of the ③ same red-orange cardboard. Participants then had to match the figure to a background varying from dark to light red. They had to make the background color match the color of the figures. The researchers found that red-associated objects required ④ less red in the background to be judged a match than did the objects that are not associated with the color red. This implies that the cognitive association of objects to color ⑤ influences how we perceive that color.

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

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

**2.** 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Red Objects Are Always Brighter
② Seeing What We Know: How Associations Color Perception
③ Mushrooms and Bells Look Red
④ Why Cardboard Changes Color
⑤ Perception Is Never Influenced by Thought

# 2024년 10월 고2 학평 41~42번

2024년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

In each round of genome copying in our body, there is still about a 70 percent chance that at least one pair of chromosomes will have an error. With each round of genome copying, errors ① accumulate. This is similar to alterations in medieval books. Each time a copy was made by hand, some changes were introduced ② accidentally; as changes stacked up, the copies may have acquired meanings at variance with the original. Similarly, genomes that have undergone more copying processes will have gathered more mistakes. To make things worse, mutations may damage genes responsible for error checking and repair of genomes, further ③ slowing the introduction of mutations. Most genome mutations do not have any ④ noticeable effects. It is just like changing the i for a y in "kingdom" would not impair the word's readability. But sometimes a mutation to a human gene results in, for example, an eye whose iris is of two different colors. Similarly, almost everyone has birthmarks, which are due to mutations that occurred as our body's cells multiplied to form skin. If mutations are changes to the genome of one particular cell, how can a patch of cells in an iris or a whole patch of skin, consisting of many individual cells, be affected simultaneously? The answer lies in the cell lineage, the developmental history of a tissue from particular cells through to their fully differentiated state. If the mutation occurred early on in the lineage of the developing iris, then all cells in that patch have ⑤ inherited that change.

**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 medieval books never changed
② how copying errors accumulate in genomes and spread through cell lineages
③ how to remove birthmarks
④ the perfect accuracy of genome copying
⑤ why eye colors are always the same

# 정답 및 해설

1-38 **1.**③ **2.**④ · 4-23 **1.**① **2.**④ · 4-16 **1.**① **2.**① · 1-28 **1.**④ **2.**④ · 8-27 **1.**④ **2.**⑤ · 5-15 **1.**④ **2.**⑤ · 5-16 **1.**① **2.**④ · 1-39 **1.**① **2.**② · 3-15 **1.**⑤ **2.**② · 3-05 **1.**② **2.**③ · 1-04 **1.**② **2.**⑤ · 8-12 **1.**② **2.**④ · 1-10 **1.**① **2.**② · 4-17 **1.**③ **2.**③ · 3-16 **1.**② **2.**⑤ · 4-02 **1.**⑤ **2.**① · 1-05 **1.**④ **2.**② · 5-05 **1.**③ **2.**②

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**1-38 · 2024년 10월 고2 학평 20번**
**1.** ③ 세상을 헤쳐 가는 일이 수량화·비교·정당화 등 수학적 사고를 뜻한다는 문장 뒤에 Therefore로 의사 결정에 수학이 필수라는 결론이 오고, 이어 Thus로 수학 교육의 방향이 나온다.
**2.** ④ 수학적 소양은 사회 문제를 비판적으로 사고하고 결정하는 능력이므로, 수학은 비판적 사고와 함께 가르쳐야 한다는 주장이다.

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**4-23 · 2024년 10월 고2 학평 21번**
**1.** ① 주어가 단수 your usually stingy friend이므로 delights가 알맞다. ① delight → delights.
**2.** ④ 덕은 개인의 역사 속에서 형성된 안정된 정서적 습관이므로, 약 한 알로 즉석에서 얻을 수 없다는 글이다.

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**4-16 · 2024년 10월 고2 학평 22번**
**1.** ① 글은 측정이 이론을 배경으로 한 결정이라는 내용이다. ①은 볼링의 인기 이야기로 흐름과 무관하다.
**2.** ① 별의 질량처럼 측정은 다른 양을 재고 이론과 방정식으로 계산하는 것이므로, 받아들여진 이론을 배경으로 한다는 글이다.

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**1-28 · 2024년 10월 고2 학평 23번**
**1.** ④ 글은 쾌락과 고통이 저울처럼 균형을 이룬다는 내용이다. ④는 렘키 박사의 저서 이야기로 흐름과 무관하다.
**2.** ④ 쾌락과 고통은 같은 뇌 영역에서 처리되는 동전의 양면이며, 고통을 허용해야 균형으로 돌아간다는 글이다. ①은 글과 반대다.

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**8-27 · 2024년 10월 고2 학평 24번**
**1.** ④ 놀랍거나 불편한 것은 이 순환이 우리의 욕구를 만들어 내는 데 매우 '효과적'이라는 점이다. 뒤에서 필요하다고 믿게 만든다고 한다. ④ failure → efficacy.
**2.** ⑤ 제조업체는 지금 기기가 부족하다는 의심을 심어, 원하는 것과 필요한 것의 경계를 흐리며 끝없는 업그레이드를 부추긴다는 내용이다.

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**5-15 · 2024년 10월 고2 학평 29번**
**1.** ④ 자극을 받은 장소를 피하게 되었다면 그 자극을 '불쾌하게' 여긴 것이다. ④ enjoyable → unpleasant.
**2.** ⑤ 장소와 경험을 연관시킨 뒤 장소 선호의 변화로 동물이 원하는 것을 알아내는 조건화 장소 선호를 다룬다.

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**5-16 · 2024년 10월 고2 학평 30번**
**1.** ① 온대와 극지방 새들의 번식기는 주로 '낮 길이의 변화'에 의해 촉발되어, 먹이가 가장 많을 때 새끼를 기르게 된다.
**2.** ④ 새들의 번식 시기는 낮 길이와 먹이에 맞춰지며, 사막 새나 참새처럼 종마다 번식 방식이 다르다는 글이다.

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**1-39 · 2024년 10월 고2 학평 31번**
**1.** ① 학생들이 필요한 자원을 파악하지 못한다는 내용이므로, 창의성을 방해하는 요인은 자원에 대한 '인식 부족'이다. ① awareness → unawareness.
**2.** ② 필요한 자원을 미리 확인하면 일부가 없더라도 대안을 찾을 수 있어 창의성에 도움이 된다는 것이 요지다. ①은 글과 반대다.

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**3-15 · 2024년 10월 고2 학평 32번**
**1.** ⑤ 번역자는 여러 텍스트와 대화, 독자의 기대에 영향을 받으므로 모든 번역은 '집단' 번역이다. ⑤ solo → crowd.
**2.** ② 번역자는 주석·기존 번역·사전 등 여러 원천과 독자의 기대 속에서 작업하므로 혼자 번역하지 않는다는 글이다. ①은 글과 반대다.

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**3-05 · 2024년 10월 고2 학평 33번**
**1.** ② 읽기는 하나의 결정적 특징 없이 가족 유사성으로 묶인 '느슨하게' 관련된 행동들의 집합이다. ② tightly → loosely.
**2.** ③ 읽기는 하나로 정의되는 개념이 아니라 경계가 유연한 행동들의 스펙트럼이라는 글이다.

**1-04 · 2024년 10월 고2 학평 34번**

**1.** ②　글은 자극의 세기에 따라 차이를 알아차리는 정도가 달라지는 베버의 법칙을 다룬다. ②는 전기 이전의 조명 이야기로 흐름과 무관하다.

**2.** ⑤　최소 식별 차이는 자극의 세기에 따라 달라져, 자극이 크고 강할수록 차이를 구별하기 어렵다는 것이 요지다. ①은 정반대다.

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**8-12 · 2024년 10월 고2 학평 35번**

**1.** ②　주어가 복수(Traffic jams, overcrowding, and overuse)이므로 lessen이 알맞다. ② lessens → lessen.

**2.** ④　공유 자원은 이용이 지나치게 늘면 혜택이 줄고 결국 스스로 회복하는 능력을 잃는 붕괴에 이른다는 '공유지의 비극'을 다룬 글이다.

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**1-10 · 2024년 10월 고2 학평 36번**

**1.** ①　얼굴의 이미지는 시점과 조명에 따라 달라지지만, 뇌는 세부 대신 '일반적인 패턴을 만들어 저장해' 같은 얼굴로 인식한다. ②는 rather than으로 부정된 내용이다.

**2.** ②　기억 저장과 인출에는 에너지가 들기 때문에, 뇌는 지름길로 일반 패턴을 만들어 정보를 단순화한다는 것이 요지다.

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**4-17 · 2024년 10월 고2 학평 37번**

**1.** ③　과학적 설명은 일관되고 의미 있는 설명을 위해 '체계적으로' 선택된 자료에 틀을 세운다. ③ randomly → systematically.

**2.** ③　과학 이론에는 창의적 요소가 깊이 담겨 있으므로, 모델을 단순한 사실로 여기면 그 한계를 보지 못한다는 것이 요지다.

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**3-16 · 2024년 10월 고2 학평 38번**

**1.** ②　문학은 권위와 사회 질서에 의문을 품게 하므로 역사적으로 '위험한' 것으로 여겨졌다. 플라톤이 시인을 추방한 예가 근거다.

**2.** ⑤　문학과 행동의 관계에 대해 상반된 주장이 있지만, 『톰 아저씨의 오두막』처럼 문학은 역사적으로 변화를 이끌기도 했다는 것이 요지다.

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**4-02 · 2024년 10월 고2 학평 39번**

**1.** ⑤　홉스에 따르면 사람들을 사회로 모으는 것은 상호 애정이 아니라, 자연 상태에서 공통된 '상호 두려움'이다. ①은 글이 부정한 것이다.

**2.** ①　홉스는 자연 상태를 전쟁 상태로 보고, 국가라는 주권 권력이 생겨야 도덕이 시작되며 두려움이 사회를 만든다고 보았다는 내용이다.

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**1-05 · 2024년 10월 고2 학평 40번**

**1.** ④　빨간색과 연관된 물체는 일치 판정을 받으려면 배경에 빨간색이 '더 많이' 필요했다. ④ less red → more red.

**2.** ②　같은 색 판지로 만든 그림이라도 빨간색과 연관된 대상은 더 붉게 지각되므로, 인지적 연관이 색 지각에 영향을 준다는 글이다.

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**5-05 · 2024년 10월 고2 학평 41~42번**

**1.** ③　돌연변이가 오류 검사·복구 유전자를 손상시키면 돌연변이 유입을 더 '가속한다'. To make things worse와 이어진다. ③ slowing → accelerating.

**2.** ②　유전체 복제 오류는 필사본의 변화처럼 쌓이며, 세포 계통 초기에 생긴 돌연변이는 홍채나 모반처럼 넓은 부위에 나타난다는 내용이다.