2-16 · 2-5 문화와 다양성
02 인간과 사회 · 교재 p.55

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2022년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

Becoming competent in another culture means looking ① beyond behavior to see if we can understand the attitudes, beliefs, and values that motivate what we observe. By looking only at the ② visible aspects of culture—customs, clothing, food, and language—we develop a ③ short-sighted view of intercultural understanding—just the tip of the iceberg, really. If we are to be successful in our business interactions with people who have different values and beliefs about how the world is ordered, then we must go ④ above the surface of what it means to understand culture and attempt to see what Edward Hall calls the "hidden dimensions." Those hidden aspects are the very foundation of culture and are the reason why culture is actually more than meets the eye. We tend not to notice those cultural norms until they ⑤ violate what we consider to be common sense, good judgment, or the nature of things.

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 Beneath the Tip of the Iceberg: The Hidden Dimensions of Culture
② Food and Clothing: The Heart of Every Culture
③ Common Sense Is the Same Everywhere
④ How to Learn a Foreign Language Fast
⑤ Business Success Depends on Appearance

2023학년도 9월 모평 21번

2022년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

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 _____.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① the same popular songs
② a narrow range of genres
③ different far corners of the library
④ the music we already know
⑤ the radio stations we used to love

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 추천 알고리즘은 새로운 음악을 찾게 해 주며, 우려와 달리 사람들의 취향을 한곳으로 모으지 않는다.
② 알고리즘은 모든 사람을 같은 음악으로 몰아간다.
③ 라디오는 알고리즘보다 새로운 음악을 더 잘 찾아 준다.
④ 컴퓨터가 싫어할 것이라 판단한 음악은 결코 들을 수 없다.
⑤ 같은 노래를 반복해 듣는 것이 취향 발달에 좋다.

2023학년도 9월 모평 22번

2022년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

Historically, drafters of tax legislation are attentive to questions of economics and history, and ① less attentive to moral questions. Questions of morality are often pushed to the side in legislative debate, labeled too ② controversial, too difficult to answer, or, worst of all, irrelevant to the project. But, in fact, the moral questions of taxation are at the very ③ edge of the creation of tax laws. Rather than irrelevant, moral questions are ④ fundamental to the imposition of tax. Tax is the application of a society's theories of distributive justice. Economics can go a long way towards helping a legislature determine whether or not a particular tax law will help achieve a particular ⑤ goal, but economics cannot, in a vacuum, identify the goal. Creating tax policy requires identifying a moral goal, which is a task that must involve ethics and moral analysis.

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 Economics Alone Can Set Tax Goals
② Why Tax Laws Avoid Controversy
③ A History of Tax Collection
④ How to Reduce Your Taxes
⑤ Taxes Are Moral Choices, Not Just Economic Ones

2023학년도 9월 모평 24번

2022년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

Not only musicians and psychologists, but also committed music enthusiasts and experts often voice the opinion that the beauty of music lies in _____. Concert performances become interesting and gain in attraction from the fact that they go far beyond the information printed in the score. In his early studies on musical performance, Carl Seashore discovered that musicians only rarely play two equal notes in exactly the same way. Within the same metric structure, there is a wide potential of variations in tempo, volume, tonal quality and intonation. Such variation is based on the composition but diverges from it individually. We generally call this 'expressivity'. This explains why we do not lose interest when we hear different artists perform the same piece of music. It also explains why it is worthwhile for following generations to repeat the same repertoire. New, inspiring interpretations help us to expand our understanding, which serves to enrich and animate the music scene.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① an expressive deviation from the exactly defined score
② strict obedience to the printed score
③ the number of notes in a piece
④ the fame of the composer
⑤ a fixed tempo throughout

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 악보에서 벗어난 연주자 개개인의 표현성이 음악의 아름다움과 생명력을 만든다.
② 연주자는 악보를 정확히 그대로 재현해야 한다.
③ 같은 곡을 반복해 듣는 것은 흥미를 떨어뜨린다.
④ 다음 세대는 새로운 레퍼토리만 연주해야 한다.
⑤ 음악의 아름다움은 작곡가의 의도에서만 나온다.

2023학년도 9월 모평 30번

2022년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

Although the wonders of modern technology have provided people with opportunities beyond the wildest dreams of our ancestors, the good, as usual, is weakened by a downside. One of those downsides is that anyone who so chooses can pick up the virtual megaphone that is the Internet and put in their two cents on any of an infinite number of topics, regardless of their qualifications. After all, on the Internet, there are no regulations preventing a kindergarten teacher from offering medical advice or a physician from suggesting ways to safely make structural changes to your home. As a result, misinformation gets disseminated as information, and it is not always easy to differentiate the two. This can be particularly frustrating for scientists, who spend their lives learning how to understand the intricacies of the world around them, only to have their work summarily challenged by people whose experience with the topic can be measured in minutes. This frustration is then compounded by the fact that, to the general public, _____.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① scientists are trusted more than ever
② both the scientist and the challenger are awarded equal credibility
③ the challenger is usually ignored
④ experts always win public debates
⑤ misinformation is easy to identify

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① how the Internet spreads unqualified opinions and frustrates experts
② the benefits of medical advice from teachers
③ why scientists avoid the Internet
④ how to safely change the structure of your home
⑤ the history of online regulations

2023학년도 9월 모평 33번

There was nothing modern about the idea of men ① make women's clothes—we saw them ② doing it for centuries in the past. In the old days, however, the client was always primary and her tailor was an obscure craftsman, perhaps talented but perhaps not. She had her own ideas like any patron, there were no fashion plates, and the tailor was simply at her service, perhaps with helpful suggestions about what others were wearing. Beginning in the late nineteenth century, with the hugely successful rise of the artistic male couturier, it was the designer who became celebrated, and the client ③ elevated by his inspired attention. In a climate of admiration for male artists and their female creations, the dress-designer first ④ flourished as the same sort of creator. Instead of the old rule that dressmaking is a craft, a modern connection between dress-design and art was ⑤ invented that had not been there before.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① why women stopped buying dresses
② the decline of fashion plates
③ how tailors became obscure craftsmen today
④ the rise of the male designer as an artist in dressmaking
⑤ the history of fabric production

2023학년도 9월 모평 34번

2022년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

In trying to explain how different disciplines attempt to understand autobiographical memory the literary critic Daniel Albright said, "Psychology is a garden, literature is a wilderness." He meant, I believe, that psychology seeks to make patterns, find ① chaos, and ultimately impose order on human experience and behavior. Writers, by contrast, dive into the ② unruly, untamed depths of human experiences. What he said about understanding memory can be extended to our questions about young children's minds. If we psychologists are too bent on identifying the ③ orderly pattern, the regularities of children's minds, we may miss an essential and pervasive characteristic of our topic: the child's more unruly and ④ imaginative ways of talking and thinking. It is not only the developed writer or literary scholar who seems drawn toward a somewhat wild and idiosyncratic way of thinking; young children are as well. The psychologist interested in young children may have to venture a little more often into the ⑤ wilderness in order to get a good picture of how children think.

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 심리학은 문학보다 인간의 경험을 더 정확히 설명한다.
② 아이들의 사고를 이해하려면 심리학자도 규칙성 너머 아이들의 자유롭고 상상적인 사고방식에 주목해야 한다.
③ 아이들의 사고는 어른의 사고보다 질서 정연하다.
④ 문학 비평가는 기억 연구에 관심이 없다.
⑤ 정원 가꾸기는 아이들의 상상력을 키운다.

2023학년도 9월 모평 37번

2022년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

Culture operates in ways we can consciously consider and discuss but also in ways of which we are far less cognizant. ① When we have to offer an account of our actions, we consciously understand which excuses might prove acceptable, given the particular circumstances we find ourselves in. ② In such situations, we use cultural ideas as we would use a particular tool. ③ We select the cultural notion as we would select a screwdriver: certain jobs call for a Phillips head while others require an Allen wrench. ④ A screwdriver with a worn tip can easily damage the screw it is meant to turn. ⑤ Whichever idea we insert into the conversation to justify our actions, the point is that our motives are discursively available to us. They are not hidden. In some cases, however, we are far less aware of why we believe a certain claim to be true, or how we are to explain why certain social realities exist. Ideas about the social world become part of our worldview without our necessarily being aware of the source of the particular idea or that we even hold the idea at all.

1. **무관한 문장** 윗글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. **주제** 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① how to choose the right tools for a job
② conscious and unconscious ways culture shapes our thinking
③ why people make excuses for their actions
④ the dangers of hidden motives
⑤ cultural differences in conversation styles

2023학년도 9월 모평 38번

2022년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

In everyday life, we tend to see any collection of people as a group. However, social psychologists use this term more ① loosely. In particular, they define a group as two or more people who interact with, and exert ② mutual influences on, each other. It is this sense of mutual interaction or inter-dependence for a common purpose which distinguishes the members of a group from a ③ mere aggregation of individuals. For example, as Kenneth Hodge observed, a collection of people who happen to go for a swim after work on the same day each week does not, strictly speaking, constitute a group because these swimmers do not interact with each other in a ④ structured manner. By contrast, a squad of young competitive swimmers who train every morning before going to school is a group because they not only share a common objective (training for competition) but also interact with each other in ⑤ formal ways (e.g., by warming up together beforehand). It is this sense of people coming together to achieve a common objective that defines a "team".

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 Swimming: The Best Team Sport
② Why Every Crowd Is a Group
③ How Coaches Train Young Athletes
④ Living Alone in a Crowded World
⑤ What Makes a Group: Interaction Toward a Common Goal

2023학년도 9월 모평 41~42번

2022년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

Climate change experts and environmental humanists alike agree that the climate crisis is, at its core, a crisis of the imagination and much of the popular imagination is shaped by fiction. In his 2016 book The Great Derangement, anthropologist and novelist Amitav Ghosh takes on this relationship between imagination and environmental management, arguing that humans have failed to respond to climate change at least in part because fiction _____. Ghosh explains that climate change is largely absent from contemporary fiction because the cyclones, floods, and other catastrophes it brings to mind simply seem too "improbable" to belong in stories about everyday life. But climate change does not only reveal itself as a series of extraordinary events. In fact, as environmentalists and ecocritics from Rachel Carson to Rob Nixon have pointed out, environmental change can be "imperceptible"; it proceeds slowly, only occasionally producing "explosive and spectacular" events. Most climate change impacts cannot be observed day-to-day, but they become visible when we are confronted with their accumulated impacts. Climate change evades our imagination because it poses significant representational challenges. It cannot be observed in "human time," which is why documentary filmmaker Jeff Orlowski, who tracks climate change effects on glaciers and coral reefs, uses "before and after" photographs taken several months apart in the same place to highlight changes that occurred gradually.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① fails to believably represent it
② exaggerates its dangers
③ is read by too few people
④ focuses only on scientific data
⑤ encourages people to ignore science

2. 내용 불일치 윗글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

① Ghosh는 기후 위기가 상상력의 위기라는 데 동의한다.
② Ghosh에 따르면 기후 변화는 현대 소설에서 대체로 빠져 있다.
③ 환경 변화는 천천히 진행되어 지각하기 어려울 수 있다.
④ 대부분의 기후 변화 영향은 날마다 관찰할 수 있다.
⑤ Orlowski는 같은 장소의 전후 사진으로 점진적 변화를 보여 준다.

정답 및 해설

2-16 **1.**④ **2.**① · 9-16 **1.**③ **2.**① · 4-25 **1.**③ **2.**⑤ · 10-15 **1.**① **2.**① · 9-20 **1.**② **2.**① · 10-24 **1.**① **2.**④ · 3-21 **1.**① **2.**② · 2-21 **1.**④ **2.**② · 2-06 **1.**① **2.**⑤ · 6-02 **1.**① **2.**④

2-16 · 2023학년도 9월 모평 20번
1. ④ 문화를 제대로 이해하려면 겉으로 드러난 것 '아래로' 내려가 숨은 차원을 보아야 한다. ④ above → below.
2. ① 관습·옷·음식 같은 겉모습은 빙산의 일각일 뿐이며, 행동을 움직이는 태도·신념·가치라는 숨은 차원을 이해해야 한다는 글이다.

9-16 · 2023학년도 9월 모평 21번
1. ③ 비선형·혼돈의 수학 덕분에 취향의 작은 차이도 서로를 음악 라이브러리의 전혀 다른 구석으로 보내므로 취향이 수렴하지 않는다.
2. ① 필자는 알고리즘이 취향을 수렴시킬까 걱정했지만, 혼돈의 수학 덕분에 오히려 다양한 곳으로 이끈다는 것이 요지다. ②는 필자가 처음 했던 걱정이다.

4-25 · 2023학년도 9월 모평 22번
1. ③ But, in fact로 앞의 통념을 뒤집으며 도덕적 질문이 세법 제정의 '핵심'에 있다고 말한다. ③ edge → heart.
2. ⑤ 경제학은 목표 달성 수단을 알려 줄 뿐 목표를 정하지 못하므로, 세금 정책은 분배 정의라는 도덕적 목표를 세우는 일이라는 글이다. ①은 글이 부정한 내용이다.

10-15 · 2023학년도 9월 모평 24번
1. ① 연주가 악보에 인쇄된 정보를 훨씬 넘어서는 데서 흥미가 생기므로, 음악의 아름다움은 악보로부터의 표현적 일탈에 있다. ②는 정반대다.
2. ① 연주자마다 템포·음량·음색을 달리하는 '표현성' 덕분에 같은 곡도 새롭게 들리고 음악계가 풍성해진다는 것이 요지다.

9-20 · 2023학년도 9월 모평 30번
1. ② 평생 연구한 과학자와 몇 분 경험한 사람이 대중에게 같은 신뢰를 받는다는 사실이 과학자의 좌절을 더한다. ④는 앞 문장과 반대다.
2. ① 누구나 인터넷 확성기로 자격과 무관하게 의견을 낼 수 있어 오정보가 퍼지고, 전문가와 비전문가가 같은 신뢰를 받는 문제를 다룬다.

10-24 · 2023학년도 9월 모평 33번
1. ① 전치사 of의 목적어 자리이므로 동명사 making이 알맞다(men은 의미상 주어). ① make → making.
2. ④ 과거에는 고객이 주인공이고 재단사는 무명 장인이었지만, 19세기 말부터 남성 디자이너가 예술가로 칭송받게 되었다는 내용이다.

3-21 · 2023학년도 9월 모평 34번
1. ① '정원'인 심리학은 패턴을 만들고 '규칙성'을 찾아 질서를 부여하려 한다. ① chaos → regularity.
2. ② 질서만 찾는 심리학은 아이들의 자유분방하고 상상적인 사고를 놓칠 수 있으므로, 때로는 '황야'로 나아가야 한다는 것이 요지다.

2-21 · 2023학년도 9월 모평 37번
1. ④ 드라이버는 문화적 관념을 골라 쓰는 방식을 설명하는 비유일 뿐이다. ④는 비유 속 도구 자체의 특성을 말해 흐름에서 벗어난다.
2. ② 문화는 우리가 의식적으로 골라 쓰는 도구처럼 작동하기도 하고, 출처도 모른 채 세계관에 스며들기도 한다는 내용이다.

2-06 · 2023학년도 9월 모평 38번
1. ① 일상에서는 모든 사람의 모임을 집단이라 부르지만(However) 사회심리학자들은 이 용어를 '더 엄밀하게' 쓴다. ① loosely → precisely.
2. ⑤ 집단은 공동의 목적을 위해 서로 상호작용하고 영향을 주는 사람들이라는 정의를 수영하는 사람들의 예로 설명한다. ②는 글과 반대다.

6-02 · 2023학년도 9월 모평 41~42번
1. ① Ghosh는 기후 변화가 일상 이야기에 담기기엔 너무 '있을 법하지 않게' 보여 소설이 이를 그럴듯하게 그려 내지 못한다고 본다.
2. ④ 대부분의 기후 변화 영향은 날마다 관찰할 수 없으며, 누적된 영향을 마주할 때 드러난다.