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2024학년도 6월 모평 21번

2023년 6월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

Lawyers sometimes describe ownership as a bundle of sticks. This metaphor was introduced about a century ago, and it has dramatically transformed the teaching and practice of law. The metaphor is useful because it helps us see ownership as _____. When you say It's mine in reference to a resource, often that means you own a lot of the sticks that make up the full bundle: the sell stick, the rent stick, the right to mortgage, license, give away, even destroy the thing. Often, though, we split the sticks up, as for a piece of land: there may be a landowner, a bank with a mortgage, a tenant with a lease, a plumber with a license to enter the land, an oil company with mineral rights. Each of these parties owns a stick in the bundle.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① a single right that can never be divided
② a relationship between a person and a thing only
③ a grouping of interpersonal rights that can be separated and put back together
④ a legal duty to destroy what we own
⑤ a privilege granted only to landowners

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① A Bundle of Sticks: Ownership as Separable Rights
② Why Land Cannot Be Shared
③ The History of Mortgage Banks
④ Destroying What You Own
⑤ Oil Companies and Mineral Wealth

2024학년도 6월 모평 23번

2023년 6월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

There are pressures within the museum that cause it ① to emphasise what happens in the galleries over the activities that take place in its unseen zones. In an era when museums ② are forced to increase their earnings, they often focus their energies on modernising their galleries or ③ mounting temporary exhibitions to bring more and more audiences through the door. In other words, as museums struggle to survive in a competitive economy, their budgets often prioritise those parts of themselves that are consumable: infotainment in the galleries, goods and services in the cafes and the shops. The unlit, unglamorous storerooms, if they are ever discussed, are at best ④ presenting as service areas that process objects for the exhibition halls. And at worst, as museums pour more and more resources into their publicly visible faces, the spaces of storage may even suffer, their modernisation ⑤ being kept on hold or being given less and less space to house the expanding collections and serve their complex conservation needs.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① How Museums Earn Money from Cafes
② Temporary Exhibitions: Always Worth the Cost
③ Bright Galleries, Forgotten Storerooms: The Hidden Cost of Museum Economics
④ Why Visitors Prefer Storerooms
⑤ Modernising Museum Shops

2024학년도 6월 모평 24번

2023년 6월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

Hyper-mobility—the notion that more travel at faster speeds covering longer distances generates greater economic success—seems to be a distinguishing feature of urban areas, where more than half of the world's population currently reside. By 2005, approximately 7.5 billion trips were made each day in cities worldwide. In 2050, there may be three to four times as many passenger-kilometres travelled as in the year 2000, infrastructure and energy prices permitting. Freight movement could also rise more than threefold during the same period. Mobility flows have become a key dynamic of urbanization, with the associated infrastructure invariably constituting the backbone of urban form. Yet, despite the increasing level of urban mobility worldwide, _____. Not only is it less convenient—in terms of time, cost and comfort— to access locations in cities, but the very process of moving around in cities generates a number of negative externalities. Accordingly, many of the world's cities face an unprecedented accessibility crisis, and are characterized by unsustainable mobility systems.

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

① cities have become easier and cheaper to move around
② fewer people live in urban areas
③ freight movement has decreased sharply
④ access to places, activities and services has become increasingly difficult
⑤ energy prices have fallen everywhere

2. **요지** 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 이동 속도가 빠를수록 도시의 접근성이 좋아진다.
② 2050년에는 도시 인구가 크게 줄어들 것이다.
③ 도시의 이동량은 계속 늘고 있지만 접근성은 오히려 나빠져 지속 불가능한 이동 체계가 되고 있다.
④ 화물 이동은 도시화와 관련이 없다.
⑤ 도시의 기반 시설은 이동과 무관하게 형성된다.

2024학년도 6월 모평 30번

2023년 6월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

To the extent that an agent relies on the prior knowledge of its designer rather than on its own percepts, we say that the agent lacks autonomy. A rational agent should be autonomous— it should learn what it can to compensate for partial or incorrect prior knowledge. For example, a vacuum-cleaning agent that learns to foresee where and when additional dirt will appear will do better than one that does not. As a practical matter, one seldom requires complete autonomy from the start: when the agent has had little or no experience, it would have to act randomly unless the designer gave some assistance. So, just as evolution provides animals with enough built-in reflexes to survive long enough to learn for themselves, it would be reasonable to provide an artificial intelligent agent with _____. After sufficient experience of its environment, the behavior of a rational agent can become effectively independent of its prior knowledge. Hence, the incorporation of learning allows one to design a single rational agent that will succeed in a vast variety of environments.

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

① complete autonomy from the start
② no prior knowledge at all
③ a fixed set of rules only
④ random behavior forever
⑤ some initial knowledge as well as an ability to learn

2. **요지** 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 인공 지능은 처음부터 완전한 자율성을 가져야 한다.
② 설계자의 사전 지식만으로 충분히 합리적인 행위자를 만들 수 있다.
③ 합리적 행위자는 초기 지식에서 출발하되 학습을 통해 자율성을 갖추어야 다양한 환경에서 성공한다.
④ 청소 로봇은 학습 능력이 필요 없다.
⑤ 동물의 반사 작용은 학습을 방해한다.

2024학년도 6월 모평 31번

2023년 6월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

People have always needed to eat, and they always will. Rising emphasis on self-expression values does not put an ① 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 ② equal or greater emphasis on doing stimulating work and being able to follow their own time schedules. Consumption is becoming progressively ③ more 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 nonmaterial aspects. People pay a ④ 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 ⑤ 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.

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 Why People Eat Less Today
② High Salaries: The Only Goal of Workers
③ The End of Material Desires
④ Beyond Sustenance: Consumption as Life-Style and Choice
⑤ Boycotts That Failed

2024학년도 6월 모평 32번

2023년 6월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

In labor-sharing groups, people ① contribute labor to other people on a regular basis (for seasonal agricultural work such as harvesting) or on an irregular basis (in the event of a crisis such as the need to rebuild a barn ② damaged by fire). Labor sharing groups are part of what has been called a "moral economy" since no one ③ keep formal records on how much any family puts in or takes out. Instead, accounting is socially regulated. The group has a sense of moral community ④ based on years of trust and sharing. In a certain community of North America, labor sharing is a major economic factor of social cohesion. When a family needs a new barn or faces repair work that ⑤ requires group labor, a barn-raising party is called. Many families show up to help. Adult men provide manual labor, and adult women provide food for the event. Later, when another family needs help, they call on the same people.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① the decline of agricultural communities in North America
② labor sharing as a moral economy that builds social cohesion
③ formal record-keeping in rural economies
④ gender conflict in traditional labor
⑤ how fire damage affects farm income

2024학년도 6월 모평 33번

2023년 6월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

Whatever their differences, scientists and artists begin with the same question: can you and I see the same thing the same way? If so, how? The scientific thinker looks for features of the thing that can be ① stripped of subjectivity—ideally, those aspects that can be ② quantified and whose values will thus never change from one observer to the next. In this way, he arrives at a reality ③ independent of all observers. The artist, on the other hand, relies on the strength of her artistry to effect a marriage between her own subjectivity and that of her readers. To a scientific thinker, this must sound like magical thinking: you're saying you will imagine something so hard it'll pop into someone else's head exactly the way you envision it? The artist has sought the ④ opposite of the scientist's observer-independent reality. She creates a reality dependent upon observers, indeed a reality in which human beings must ⑤ withdraw in order for it to exist at all.

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 과학자와 예술가는 같은 실재를 같은 방식으로 추구한다.
② 예술가는 주관성을 배제하는 데 집중한다.
③ 과학적 사고는 마술적 사고에 기초한다.
④ 관찰자의 수가 많을수록 실재는 객관적이 된다.
⑤ 과학자는 관찰자와 무관한 실재를, 예술가는 관찰자의 참여에 의존하는 실재를 추구한다.

2024학년도 6월 모평 34번

2023년 6월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

One of the common themes of the Western philosophical tradition is the distinction between sensual perceptions and rational knowledge. Since Plato, the supremacy of rational reason is based on the assertion that it is able to extract true knowledge from experience. As the discussion in the Republic helps to explain, perceptions are inherently ① unreliable and misleading because the senses are subject to errors and illusions. Only the rational discourse has the tools to ② overcome illusions and to point towards true knowledge. For instance, perception suggests that a figure in the distance is ③ larger than it really is. Yet, the application of logical reasoning will reveal that the figure only appears small because it ④ obeys the laws of geometrical perspective. Nevertheless, even after the perspectival correction is applied and reason concludes that perception is ⑤ misleading, the figure still appears small, and the truth of the matter is revealed not in the perception of the figure but in its rational representation.

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 our eyes are more reliable than logic
② the history of geometric perspective in painting
③ how illusions improve rational thinking
④ the Western view that reason, not perception, reveals true knowledge
⑤ Plato’s criticism of democracy

2024학년도 6월 모평 36번

2023년 6월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

The growing complexity of computer software has direct implications for our global safety and security, particularly as the physical objects upon which we depend—things like cars, airplanes, bridges, tunnels, and implantable medical devices—transform themselves into computer code. Physical things are increasingly becoming information technologies. Cars are "computers we ride in," and airplanes are nothing more than "flying Solaris boxes attached to bucketfuls of industrial control systems." As all this code grows in size and complexity, so too do _____. According to a study by Carnegie Mellon University, commercial software typically has twenty to thirty bugs for every thousand lines of code—50 million lines of code means 1 million to 1.5 million potential errors to be exploited. This is the basis for all malware attacks that take advantage of these computer bugs to get the code to do something it was not originally intended to do. As computer code grows more elaborate, software bugs flourish and security suffers, with increasing consequences for society at large.

1. [빈칸 추론] 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① the number of errors and software bugs
② the safety of our cars
③ the price of computers
④ the speed of the internet
⑤ the number of programmers

2. [주제] 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① the history of the airplane industry
② why software bugs are easy to fix
③ how cars became more fuel efficient
④ the benefits of open-source code
⑤ growing software complexity as a threat to security

2024학년도 6월 모평 37번

Darwin saw blushing as uniquely human, representing an involuntary physical reaction caused by embarrassment and self-consciousness in a social environment. If we feel awkward, embarrassed or ashamed when we are alone, we don't blush; it seems to be caused by our concern about what others are thinking of us. Studies have confirmed that simply being told you are blushing brings it on. We feel as though others can see through our skin and into our mind. However, while we sometimes want to disappear when we involuntarily go bright red, psychologists argue that blushing actually serves a positive social purpose. When we blush, it's a signal to others that we recognize that a social norm has been broken; it is _____. Maybe our brief loss of face benefits the long-term cohesion of the group. Interestingly, if someone blushes after making a social mistake, they are viewed in a more favourable light than those who don't blush.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① a sign of physical illness
② an expression of pride
③ a way of hiding our thoughts
④ an apology for a faux pas
⑤ a challenge to group rules

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Blushing: An Embarrassing Signal That Helps Us Socially
② Why Animals Blush Too
③ How to Stop Blushing in Public
④ Darwin's Mistake About Human Emotions
⑤ Shame Felt Alone, Shame Shown to Others

2024학년도 6월 모평 38번

As particular practices are repeated over time and become more widely shared, the values that they embody are reinforced and reproduced and we speak of them as becoming ‘institutionalized’. In some cases, this institutionalization has a formal face to it, with rules and protocols written down, and specialized roles created to ensure that procedures are followed correctly. The main institutions of state—parliament, courts, police and so on—along with certain of the professions, exhibit this formal character. Other social institutions, perhaps the majority, are not like this; science is an example. Although scientists are trained in the substantive content of their discipline, they are not formally instructed in ‘how to be a good scientist’. Instead, much like the young child learning how to play ‘nicely’, the apprentice scientist gains his or her understanding of the moral values inherent in the role _____ —socialization. We think that these values, along with the values that inform many of the professions, are under threat, just as the value of the professions themselves is under threat.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① through formal written protocols
② by absorption from their colleagues
③ by reading the laws of the state
④ from courses on scientific ethics
⑤ through competition with other labs

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

While some institutions maintain their values through (A) _____ rules and roles, science passes on its moral values mainly through (B) _____.

	(A)		(B)
①	formal	……	legislation
②	informal	……	socialization
③	flexible	……	examinations
④	written	……	competition
⑤	formal	……	socialization

2024학년도 6월 모평 39번

2023년 6월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

When trees grow together, nutrients and water can be ① optimally divided among them all so that each tree can grow into the best tree it can be. If you “help” individual trees by getting rid of their supposed competition, the remaining trees are ② bereft. They send messages out to their neighbors unsuccessfully, because nothing remains but stumps. Every tree now grows on its own, giving rise to great ③ differences in productivity. Some individuals photosynthesize like mad until sugar positively bubbles along their trunk. As a result, they are fit and grow better, but they aren’t particularly ④ long-lived. This is because a tree can be only as strong as the forest that surrounds it. And there are now a lot of losers in the forest. Weaker members, who would once have been ⑤ abandoned by the stronger ones, suddenly fall behind. Whether the reason for their decline is their location and lack of nutrients, a passing sickness, or genetic makeup, they now fall prey to insects and fungi.

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 성장이 빠른 나무만 남기고 나머지는 베어 내야 한다.
② 나무는 홀로 자랄 때 더 오래 산다.
③ 병든 나무는 숲 전체를 위해 즉시 제거해야 한다.
④ 나무는 숲과 함께할 때 가장 잘 자라므로 경쟁 나무를 없애는 것은 오히려 해롭다.
⑤ 광합성 능력은 나무의 수명과 비례한다.

2024학년도 6월 모평 40번

2023년 6월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

The evolutionary process works on the genetic variation that is available. It follows that natural selection is unlikely to lead to the evolution of perfect, 'maximally fit' individuals. Rather, organisms come to match their environments by being '_____' or 'the fittest yet': they are not 'the best imaginable'. Part of the lack of fit arises because the present properties of an organism have not all originated in an environment similar in every respect to the one in which it now lives. Over the course of its evolutionary history, an organism's remote ancestors may have evolved a set of characteristics—evolutionary 'baggage'—that subsequently constrain future evolution. For many millions of years, the evolution of vertebrates has been limited to what can be achieved by organisms with a vertebral column. Moreover, much of what we now see as precise matches between an organism and its environment may equally be seen as constraints: koala bears live successfully on Eucalyptus foliage, but, from another perspective, koala bears cannot live without Eucalyptus foliage.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① the best imaginable
② the fittest available
③ perfectly designed
④ free from all constraints
⑤ maximally fit

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Koalas: Perfectly Designed for Every Forest
② How Evolution Creates Ideal Organisms
③ The Vertebral Column: Evolution's Greatest Mistake
④ Why Environments Never Change
⑤ Not Perfect, Just the Fittest Yet: The Limits of Natural Selection

2024학년도 6월 모평 41~42번

2023년 6월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

Many negotiators assume that all negotiations involve a fixed pie. Negotiators often approach integrative negotiation opportunities as zero-sum situations or win-lose exchanges. Those who believe in the mythical fixed pie assume that parties' interests stand in opposition, with no possibility for integrative settlements and mutually beneficial trade-offs, so they suppress efforts to search for them. In a hiring negotiation, a job applicant who assumes that salary is the only issue may insist on $75,000 when the employer is offering $70,000. Only when the two parties discuss the possibilities further do they discover that moving expenses and starting date can also be negotiated, which may facilitate resolution of the salary issue. The tendency to see negotiation in fixed-pie terms varies depending on how people view the nature of a given conflict situation. This was shown in a clever experiment by Harinck, de Dreu, and Van Vianen involving a simulated negotiation between prosecutors and defense lawyers over jail sentences. Some participants were told to view their goals in terms of personal gain (e.g., arranging a particular jail sentence will help your career), others were told to view their goals in terms of effectiveness (a particular sentence is most likely to prevent recidivism), and still others were told to focus on values (a particular jail sentence is fair and just). Negotiators focusing on personal gain were most likely to come under the influence of fixed-pie beliefs and approach the situation competitively. Negotiators focusing on values were _____ and more inclined to approach the situation cooperatively. Stressful conditions such as time constraints contribute to this common misperception, which in turn may lead to less integrative agreements.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① most likely to compete aggressively
② unable to reach any agreement
③ least likely to see the problem in fixed-pie terms
④ more affected by time constraints
⑤ eager to focus on personal gain

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 협상에서는 급여 외의 조건을 논의하지 않는 것이 유리하다.
② 협상을 고정된 파이로 보는 착각은 목표를 바라보는 관점에 따라 달라지며 통합적 합의를 방해한다.
③ 시간 압박은 협력적인 협상을 촉진한다.
④ 모든 협상은 한쪽이 이기면 다른 쪽이 지는 게임이다.
⑤ 검사와 변호사는 항상 개인적 이익을 우선한다.

정답 및 해설

8-11 **1.**③ **2.**① · 7-08 **1.**④ **2.**③ · 7-12 **1.**④ **2.**③ · 9-10 **1.**⑤ **2.**③ · 8-16 **1.**③ **2.**④ · 2-04 **1.**③ **2.**② · 10-08 **1.**⑤ **2.**⑤ · 4-01 **1.**③ **2.**④ · 9-08 **1.**① **2.**⑤ · 1-24 **1.**④ **2.**① · 4-14 **1.**② **2.**⑤ · 5-13 **1.**⑤ **2.**④ · 5-03 **1.**② **2.**⑤ · 2-14 **1.**③ **2.**②

8-11 · 2024학년도 6월 모평 21번
1. ③ '막대 다발' 비유는 소유권을 나누었다 다시 합칠 수 있는 사람들 사이의 권리 묶음으로 보게 한다. 땅에 대한 여러 당사자의 예가 근거다.
2. ① 소유권을 막대 다발로 보는 비유는 소유를 여러 당사자가 나누어 가질 수 있는 권리들의 묶음으로 이해하게 한다는 글이다.

7-08 · 2024학년도 6월 모평 23번
1. ④ 창고는 서비스 공간으로 '제시되는' 대상이므로 수동태 are presented가 알맞다. ④ presenting → presented.
2. ③ 수익 압박 속에서 박물관이 전시실과 소비 공간에 자원을 쏟는 동안 보이지 않는 수장고가 소홀해진다는 글이다.

7-12 · 2024학년도 6월 모평 24번
1. ④ Yet으로 이동량 증가와 대조하며, 뒤에서 이동이 시간·비용·편의 면에서 더 불편해지고 부정적 외부 효과를 낳는다고 설명한다.
2. ③ 초이동성은 경제적 성공을 뜻하는 듯하지만, 도시들은 전례 없는 접근성 위기와 지속 불가능한 이동 체계에 직면했다는 것이 요지다.

9-10 · 2024학년도 6월 모평 30번
1. ⑤ 진화가 동물에게 스스로 배울 때까지 살아남을 반사를 주듯, 인공 지능 행위자에게도 초기 지식과 학습 능력을 함께 주는 것이 합리적이다.
2. ③ 행위자는 설계자의 사전 지식에 의존하기보다 학습으로 이를 보완해 자율성을 갖추어야 한다는 것이 요지다. ①은 글이 '처음부터는 필요 없다'고 한 것이다.

8-16 · 2024학년도 6월 모평 31번
1. ③ 소비는 생존의 필요와 실용성에 의해 점점 '덜' 결정된다. 마지막 문장과도 같은 내용이다. ③ more → less.
2. ④ 탈산업 사회에서 소비는 생존보다 경험·상징·윤리 같은 비물질적 가치와 생활 방식의 선택이 되어 간다는 글이다. ③은 글이 부정한 내용이다(물질적 욕구는 사라지지 않는다).

2-04 · 2024학년도 6월 모평 32번
1. ③ 주어 no one은 단수 취급하므로 keeps가 알맞다. ③ keep → keeps.
2. ② 기록 없이 신뢰와 나눔으로 운영되는 노동 공유가 '도덕 경제'로서 공동체의 결속을 이룬다는 내용이다. ③은 글과 반대다.

10-08 · 2024학년도 6월 모평 33번
1. ⑤ 예술가가 만드는 실재는 관찰자에 의존하므로, 그것이 존재하려면 사람들이 '참여해야' 한다. ⑤ withdraw → participate.
2. ⑤ 같은 질문에서 출발하지만 과학자는 주관성을 제거한 실재를, 예술가는 자신과 독자의 주관성을 결합한 실재를 만든다는 것이 요지다. ②는 과학자에 대한 설명이다.

4-01 · 2024학년도 6월 모평 34번
1. ③ 멀리 있는 형상이 실제보다 '작아' 보인다는 것이 지각의 착각이며, 뒤의 only appears small과 연결된다. ③ larger → smaller.
2. ④ 플라톤 이래 서양 철학은 감각은 착각에 빠지기 쉽고, 이성만이 참된 지식에 이를 수 있다고 보았다는 내용이다.

9-08 · 2024학년도 6월 모평 36번
1. ① 코드가 커지고 복잡해질수록 오류와 버그도 함께 늘어난다. 이어지는 '천 줄당 20~30개의 버그' 통계가 근거다.
2. ⑤ 사물이 코드로 바뀌는 시대에 소프트웨어가 복잡해질수록 버그가 늘어나 안전과 보안이 위협받는다는 내용이다.

1-24 · 2024학년도 6월 모평 37번
1. ④ 얼굴을 붉히는 것은 사회 규범이 깨졌음을 인정한다는 신호, 곧 실수에 대한 사과다. 마지막 문장의 '더 호의적으로 보인다'가 근거다.
2. ① 얼굴 붉힘은 당황스럽지만 사회적 실수를 인정하는 신호로서 집단 결속에 긍정적 역할을 한다는 글이다.

4-14 · 2024학년도 6월 모평 38번

1. ② 과학자는 '좋은 과학자가 되는 법'을 공식적으로 배우지 않고, 아이가 사이좋게 노는 법을 배우듯 동료들로부터 흡수하며(사회화) 배운다.

2. ⑤ 국가 기관과 일부 전문직은 규칙과 역할이 문서화된 공식적(formal) 제도화를 보이지만, 과학은 동료에게서 흡수하는 사회화(socialization)로 가치를 전한다.

5-13 · 2024학년도 6월 모평 39번

1. ⑤ 약한 나무는 예전에는 강한 나무의 '지원을 받았을' 것이나 이제는 뒤처진다. ⑤ abandoned → supported.

2. ④ 나무는 자신을 둘러싼 숲만큼만 강하므로, 경쟁을 없애 '돕는' 것은 나무들을 고립시켜 약하게 만든다는 주장이다.

5-03 · 2024학년도 6월 모평 40번

1. ② 자연선택은 가용한 유전적 변이에 작용하므로 생물은 '상상할 수 있는 최선'이 아니라 '지금 가능한 가장 적합한' 상태에 이를 뿐이다. ①·⑤는 글이 부정한 표현이다.

2. ⑤ 자연선택은 완벽한 개체가 아니라 진화의 '짐'에 제약된 '지금까지의 최적'을 만들 뿐이라는 글이다.

2-14 · 2024학년도 6월 모평 41~42번

1. ③ 개인적 이익에 초점을 둔 협상가는 고정 파이 신념에 가장 쉽게 빠졌고, 가치에 초점을 둔 협상가는 그 반대였다. 뒤의 '더 협력적으로 접근했다'가 근거다.

2. ② 고정 파이 신념은 개인적 이익에 초점을 둘수록 강해지고 시간 압박이 이를 부추겨 통합적 합의를 줄인다는 것이 요지다. ③은 글과 반대다.