2-18 · 2-5 문화와 다양성
02 인간과 사회 · 교재 p.57

2024학년도 9월 모평 22번

2023년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

The need to assimilate values and lifestyle of the host culture has become a growing conflict. Multiculturalists suggest that there should be a model of partial assimilation in which immigrants retain some of their customs, beliefs, and language. There is pressure to conform rather than to maintain their cultural identities, however, and these conflicts are greatly determined by the community to which one migrates. These experiences are not new; many Europeans experienced exclusion and poverty during the first two waves of immigration in the 19th and 20th centuries. Eventually, these immigrants transformed this country with significant changes that included enlightenment and acceptance of diversity. People of color, however, continue to struggle for acceptance. Once again, the challenge is to recognize that other cultures think and act differently and that _____. Perhaps, in the not too distant future, immigrants will no longer be strangers among us.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① they must eventually conform
② their customs will soon disappear
③ they should live separately
④ they have the right to do so
⑤ their values are inferior

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① economic benefits of immigration in Europe
② how to learn the language of a host country
③ the end of racial discrimination
④ reasons immigrants return home
⑤ the conflict between assimilation and cultural identity for immigrants

2024학년도 9월 모평 24번

Before the web, newspaper archives were largely the musty domain of ① professional researchers and journalism students. Journalism was, by definition, ② current. The general accessibility of archives has greatly ③ shortened the shelf life of journalism, with older stories now regularly cited to provide context for more current ones. With regard to how meaning is made of complex issues encountered in the news, this departure can be understood as a ④ readiness by online news consumers to engage with the underlying issues and contexts of the news that was not apparent in, or even possible for, print consumers. One of the emergent qualities of online news, determined in part by the depth of readily accessible online archives, seems to be the possibility of understanding news stories as the manifest outcomes of ⑤ larger economic, social and cultural issues rather than short-lived and unconnected media spectacles.

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 온라인 뉴스 기록 보관소 덕분에 뉴스를 더 큰 사회적 맥락의 결과로 이해할 수 있게 되었다.
② 웹 이전에도 누구나 신문 기록 보관소를 쉽게 이용했다.
③ 저널리즘은 오래된 기사를 인용하지 않는다.
④ 온라인 뉴스는 짧은 구경거리로만 소비된다.
⑤ 인쇄 매체 독자들이 뉴스의 맥락을 더 깊이 이해했다.

2024학년도 9월 모평 29번

2023년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

Viewing the stress response as a resource can transform the physiology of fear into the biology of courage. ① It can turn a threat into a challenge and can help you do your best under pressure. ② Even when the stress doesn't feel helpful—as in the case of anxiety—welcoming it can transform it into something that is helpful: more energy, more confidence, and a greater willingness to take action. ③ Of course, chronic stress over a long period can weaken the immune system and should be treated by professionals. ④ You can apply this strategy in your own life anytime you notice signs of stress. ⑤ When you feel your heart beating or your breath quickening, realize that it is your body's way of trying to give you more energy. If you notice tension in your body, remind yourself that the stress response gives you access to your strength. Sweaty palms? Remember what it felt like to go on your first date—palms sweat when you're close to something you want.

1. 무관한 문장 윗글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 주장 윗글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 불안을 느낄 때는 즉시 활동을 멈추고 쉬어야 한다.
② 스트레스 반응을 자원으로 여기면 두려움을 용기로 바꿀 수 있다.
③ 중요한 일을 앞두고는 긴장을 푸는 연습이 필요하다.
④ 스트레스 신호는 몸이 약해졌다는 경고로 받아들여야 한다.
⑤ 압박감을 피하는 것이 최선의 성과를 내는 방법이다.

2024학년도 9월 모평 32번

2023년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

Many people create and share pictures and videos on the Internet. The difficulty is finding what you want. Typically, people want to search using words (rather than, say, example sketches). Because most pictures don't come with words attached, it is natural to try and build tagging systems that tag images with relevant words. The underlying machinery is straightforward—we apply image classification and object detection methods and tag the image with the output words. But tags aren't a comprehensive description of what is happening in an image. It matters _____, and tags don't capture this. For example, tagging a picture of a cat in the street with the object categories "cat", "street", "trash can" and "fish bones" leaves out the information that the cat is pulling the fish bones out of an open trash can on the street.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① how many objects there are
② what colors appear
③ where the picture was taken
④ who is doing what
⑤ how large the image file is

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① How to Search the Internet with Sketches
② Cats and Trash Cans: A City Problem
③ The Perfect Tagging System
④ Why Words Are Useless for Images
⑤ Beyond Tags: What Image Labels Leave Out

2024학년도 9월 모평 33번

2023년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

An invention or discovery that is too far ahead of its time is worthless; no one can follow. Ideally, an innovation opens up only the next step from what is known and invites the culture ① to move forward one hop. An overly futuristic, unconventional, or visionary invention can fail initially (it may ② lack essential not-yet-invented materials or a critical market or proper understanding) yet succeed later, when the ecology of supporting ideas catches up. Gregor Mendel's 1865 theories of genetic heredity were correct but ③ ignored for 35 years. His sharp insights were not accepted because they did not explain the problems biologists had at the time, ④ nor was his explanation operate by known mechanisms, so his discoveries were out of reach even for the early adopters. Decades later science faced the urgent questions that Mendel's discoveries could answer. Now his insights were only one step away. Within a few years of one another, three different scientists each independently ⑤ rediscovered Mendel's forgotten work, which of course had been there all along.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Mendel: The Scientist Who Never Made Mistakes
② The Faster the Invention, the Better
③ Why Early Adopters Love Visionary Ideas
④ Genetics Before Mendel
⑤ One Step Ahead, Not Ten: Why Timing Matters for Innovation

2024학년도 9월 모평 34번

2023년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

Prior to photography, places did not travel well. (①) While painters have always lifted particular places out of their 'dwelling' and transported them elsewhere, paintings were time-consuming to produce, relatively difficult to transport and one-of-a-kind. (②) The multiplication of photographs especially took place with the introduction of the half-tone plate in the 1880s that made possible the mechanical reproduction of photographs in newspapers, periodicals, books and advertisements. (③) With capitalism's arrangement of the world as a 'department store', 'the proliferation and circulation of representations ... achieved a spectacular and virtually inescapable global magnitude'. (④) Gradually photographs became cheap mass-produced objects that made the world visible, aesthetic and desirable. (⑤) Experiences were 'democratised' by translating them into cheap images. Light, small and mass-produced photographs became dynamic vehicles for the spatiotemporal circulation of places.

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

Photography became coupled to consumer capitalism and the globe was now offered 'in limitless quantities, figures, landscapes, events which had not previously been utilised either at all, or only as pictures for one customer'.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① how photography made places mobile and consumable
② why paintings were more valuable than photographs
③ the invention of the half-tone plate by artists
④ the decline of newspaper advertisements
⑤ how travelers avoided mass tourism

2024학년도 9월 모평 36번

The intuitive ability to classify and generalize is undoubtedly a ① useless feature of life and research, but it carries a high cost, such as in our tendency to stereotype generalizations about people and situations. For most people, the word stereotype arouses ② negative connotations: it implies a negative bias. But, in fact, stereotypes do not ③ differ in principle from all other generalizations; generalizations about groups of people are not necessarily always negative. Intuitively and quickly, we mentally sort things into groups based on what we perceive the differences between them to be, and that is the basis for stereotyping. Only afterwards do we examine (or not examine) more evidence of how things are differentiated, and the degree and significance of the variations. Our brain performs these tasks efficiently and ④ automatically, usually without our awareness. The real danger of stereotypes is not their inaccuracy, but their lack of ⑤ flexibility and their tendency to be preserved, even when we have enough time to stop and consider.

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 eliminate negative bias completely
② why stereotypes are mostly inaccurate
③ the nature of stereotypes as generalizations and their real danger
④ the evolutionary origin of human language
⑤ research methods for classifying data

2024학년도 9월 모평 37번

2023년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

Plants show finely tuned adaptive responses when nutrients are ① limiting. Gardeners may recognize yellow leaves as a sign of poor nutrition and the need for fertilizer. But if a plant does not have a caretaker ② to provide supplemental minerals, it can proliferate or lengthen its roots and develop root hairs to allow foraging in more distant soil patches. Plants can also use their memory ③ to respond to histories of temporal or spatial variation in nutrient or resource availability. Research in this area has shown that plants are constantly aware of their position in the environment, in terms of both space and time. Plants that ④ having experienced variable nutrient availability in the past tend to exhibit risk-taking behaviors, such as spending energy on root lengthening instead of leaf production. In contrast, plants with a history of nutrient abundance are risk averse and save energy. At all developmental stages, plants respond to environmental changes or unevenness so as to be able to use their energy for growth, survival, and reproduction, while ⑤ limiting damage and nonproductive uses of their valuable energy.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 식물은 영양 상태와 과거의 경험을 기억해 에너지를 효율적으로 쓰도록 정교하게 반응한다.
② 식물은 영양분이 부족하면 언제나 잎을 더 많이 만든다.
③ 영양이 풍부했던 식물일수록 위험한 행동을 한다.
④ 식물은 공간과 시간을 인식하지 못한다.
⑤ 식물의 성장은 정원사의 비료에 전적으로 달려 있다.

2024학년도 9월 모평 38번

2023년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

The shift from analog to digital technology significantly influenced how music was produced. First and foremost, the digitization of sounds—that is, their conversion into numbers— enabled music makers to undo what was done. One could, in other words, twist and bend sounds toward something new without ① sacrifice the original version. This "undo" ability made mistakes considerably less momentous, sparking the creative process and ② encouraging a generally more experimental mindset. In addition, digitally converted sounds could be manipulated simply by programming digital messages rather than using physical tools, ③ simplifying the editing process significantly. For example, while editing once involved razor blades to physically cut and splice audiotapes, it now involved the cursor and mouse-click of the computer-based sequencer program, which was obviously less time consuming. Because the manipulation of digitally converted sounds meant the reprogramming of binary information, editing operations ④ could be performed with millisecond precision. This microlevel access at once made it easier to conceal any traces of manipulations (such as joining tracks in silent spots) and ⑤ introduced new possibilities for manipulating sounds in audible and experimental ways.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Undo and Edit: How Digitization Freed Music Making
② Razor Blades: The Best Editing Tool
③ Why Analog Sound Is Always Better
④ The End of Experimental Music
⑤ Mistakes That Ruined Recordings

2024학년도 9월 모평 39번

Acknowledging the making of artworks does not require a detailed, technical knowledge of, say, how painters mix different kinds of paint, or how an image editing tool works. All that is required is a general sense of a significant difference between working with paints and working with an imaging application. This sense might involve a basic familiarity with paints and paintbrushes as well as a basic familiarity with how we use computers, perhaps including how we use consumer imaging apps. In the case of specialists such as art critics, a deeper familiarity with materials and techniques is often useful in reaching an informed judgement about a work. This is because every kind of artistic material or tool comes with _____ for artistic creation. Critics are often interested in the ways artists exploit different kinds of materials and tools for particular artistic effect. They are also interested in the success of an artist's attempt—embodied in the artwork itself—to push the limits of what can be achieved with certain materials and tools.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① the same rules as every other tool
② a fixed price on the art market
③ no influence on the final work
④ its own challenges and affordances
⑤ instructions written by critics

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① the level of material knowledge needed to appreciate artworks
② why critics should learn to paint
③ how image editing apps replace paintbrushes
④ the history of consumer imaging apps
⑤ why artists ignore their tools

2024학년도 9월 모평 40번

2023년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

Research for historical fiction may focus on under-documented ordinary people, events, or sites. Fiction helps portray everyday situations, feelings, and atmosphere that ① recreate the historical context. Historical fiction adds "flesh to the bare bones that historians are able to uncover and by doing so provides an account that while not necessarily true provides a ② clearer indication of past events, circumstances and cultures." Fiction adds color, sound, drama to the past, as much as it invents parts of the past. And Robert Rosenstone argues that invention is not the weakness of films, it is their ③ weakness. Fiction can allow users to see parts of the past that have never—for lack of archives—been represented. In fact, Gilden Seavey explains that if producers of historical fiction had strongly held the strict academic standards, many historical subjects would remain ④ unexplored for lack of appropriate evidence. Historical fiction should, therefore, not be seen as the ⑤ opposite of professional history, but rather as a challenging representation of the past from which both public historians and popular audiences may learn.

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 Films Should Follow Academic Standards
② The Dangers of Inventing the Past
③ Historians Versus Novelists: An Endless War
④ How to Find Lost Archives
⑤ Historical Fiction: Filling the Gaps the Archives Leave

2024학년도 9월 모평 41~42번

2023년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

One reason we think we forget most of what we learned in school is that we underestimate what we actually remember. Other times, we know we remember something, but we don't recognize that we learned it in school. Knowing where and when you learned something is usually called context information, and context is handled by different memory processes than memory for the content. Thus, it's quite possible to retain content without remembering the context. For example, if someone mentions a movie and you think to yourself that you heard it was terrible but can't remember where you heard that, you're recalling the content, but you've lost the context. Context information is frequently _____, and it's the source of a variety of memory illusions. For instance, people are unconvinced by a persuasive argument if it's written by someone who is not very credible (e.g., someone with a clear financial interest in the topic). But in time, readers' attitudes, on average, change in the direction of the persuasive argument. Why? Because readers are likely to remember the content of the argument but forget the source—someone who is not credible. If remembering the source of knowledge is difficult, you can see how it would be easy to conclude you don't remember much from school.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① more vivid than content
② stored together with content
③ more persuasive than content
④ harder to lose than content
⑤ easier to forget than content

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 학교에서 배운 것을 잊는 이유는 수업 내용이 실생활과 무관하기 때문이다.
② 우리는 배운 내용은 기억하면서도 그 맥락을 잊기 때문에 학교에서 배운 것을 과소평가한다.
③ 출처가 믿기 어려운 주장은 시간이 지나도 설득력을 얻지 못한다.
④ 맥락 정보와 내용 정보는 같은 기억 과정에서 처리된다.
⑤ 영화에 대한 평가는 출처를 기억할 때 더 정확해진다.

정답 및 해설

2-18 **1.**④ **2.**⑤ · 9-24 **1.**③ **2.**① · 1-23 **1.**③ **2.**② · 9-15 **1.**④ **2.**⑤ · 9-03 **1.**④ **2.**⑤ · 10-05 **1.**③ **2.**① · 1-15 **1.**① **2.**③ · 5-12 **1.**④ **2.**① · 10-18 **1.**① **2.**① · 10-09 **1.**④ **2.**① · 3-13 **1.**③ **2.**⑤ · 1-12 **1.**⑤ **2.**②

2-18 · 2024학년도 9월 모평 22번
1. ④ 다문화주의의 관점에서 과제는 다른 문화가 다르게 생각하고 행동한다는 것, 그리고 그렇게 할 권리가 있음을 인정하는 것이다.
2. ⑤ 주류 문화에 동화하라는 압력과 문화적 정체성 유지 사이의 갈등, 그리고 다름을 인정해야 한다는 과제를 다룬다. ③은 글과 반대다(유색인은 여전히 투쟁 중).

9-24 · 2024학년도 9월 모평 24번
1. ③ 기록 보관소에 쉽게 접근하면서 옛 기사가 인용되어 저널리즘의 수명은 '늘어났다'. ③ shortened → extended.
2. ① 온라인 기록 보관소가 저널리즘의 수명을 늘려, 뉴스를 단발성 구경거리가 아니라 더 큰 경제·사회·문화적 문제의 결과로 이해하게 한다는 것이 요지다.

1-23 · 2024학년도 9월 모평 29번
1. ③ 글은 스트레스 반응을 자원으로 받아들이는 관점과 그 적용법을 다룬다. ③은 만성 스트레스의 해로움과 치료를 말해 흐름에서 벗어난다.
2. ② 심장 박동·땀 같은 스트레스 신호를 에너지와 힘을 주는 자원으로 받아들이라는 주장이다.

9-15 · 2024학년도 9월 모평 32번
1. ④ 태그는 사물의 목록만 줄 뿐 장면 속에서 누가 무엇을 하는지는 담지 못한다. 고양이가 쓰레기통에서 생선 뼈를 꺼내는 예가 근거다.
2. ⑤ 이미지 태깅은 검색에 유용하지만 장면 속 행위와 관계를 담지 못하는 한계가 있다는 글이다.

9-03 · 2024학년도 9월 모평 33번
1. ④ nor 뒤의 도치에서 동사 operate의 시제·형태에 맞춰 did가 와야 한다(nor did his explanation operate). ④ nor was → nor did.
2. ⑤ 시대를 너무 앞선 발명은 따라올 수 없어 가치가 없으며, 멘델의 예처럼 생태계가 따라잡을 때 비로소 받아들여진다는 글이다. ②는 글과 반대다.

10-05 · 2024학년도 9월 모평 34번
1. ③ 주어진 문장이 사진과 소비 자본주의의 결합을 처음 말하므로, 이를 받아 '자본주의가 세계를 백화점처럼 배열하면서'로 이어지는 문장 앞에 와야 한다.
2. ① 사진이 대량 복제되며 소비 자본주의와 결합해, 장소를 싸고 가볍게 유통되는 이미지로 만들었다는 내용이다.

1-15 · 2024학년도 9월 모평 36번
1. ① 뒤에 '그러나 높은 대가를 치른다'가 이어지므로 분류·일반화 능력은 '유용한' 특징이어야 한다. ① useless → useful.
2. ③ 고정관념은 원리상 다른 일반화와 다르지 않으며, 진짜 위험은 부정확성이 아니라 경직성과 지속성에 있다는 내용이다. ②는 글과 반대다.

5-12 · 2024학년도 9월 모평 37번
1. ④ Plants that ~ in the past에서 관계사절의 동사가 필요하므로 have experienced가 알맞다. ④ having experienced → have experienced.
2. ① 식물은 뿌리를 늘리거나 위험을 감수하는 등 영양 환경과 그 이력에 맞추어 에너지를 쓰는 적응적 반응을 보인다는 것이 요지다. ③은 글과 반대다.

10-18 · 2024학년도 9월 모평 38번
1. ① 전치사 without의 목적어이므로 동명사 sacrificing이 알맞다. ① sacrifice → sacrificing.
2. ① 소리의 디지털화로 되돌리기와 정밀 편집이 가능해져 실험적 창작이 촉진되었다는 글이다.

10-09 · 2024학년도 9월 모평 39번
1. ④ 재료와 도구마다 고유한 어려움과 가능성이 있으므로, 비평가는 예술가가 이를 어떻게 활용하고 한계를 넓히는지에 관심을 둔다.
2. ① 작품 감상에는 재료에 대한 일반적 감각이면 충분하지만, 비평가에게는 더 깊은 이해가 유용하다는 내용이다.

3-13 · 2024학년도 9월 모평 40번

1. ③ Rosenstone은 허구적 창작이 영화의 약점이 아니라 '강점'이라고 주장한다. ③ weakness → strength.

2. ⑤ 역사 소설은 기록이 없는 부분을 그려 내어 과거를 생생하게 재현하므로 전문 역사의 반대가 아니라 보완적 재현이라는 글이다.

1-12 · 2024학년도 9월 모평 41~42번

1. ⑤ 맥락은 내용과 다른 기억 과정에서 처리되어 내용 없이 맥락만 잊는 일이 흔하다. 출처는 잊고 주장만 기억하는 예가 근거다.

2. ② 내용은 남고 '어디서 배웠는지'라는 맥락은 쉽게 잊히므로, 학교에서 배운 것을 거의 기억하지 못한다고 착각한다는 것이 요지다. ③은 글과 반대다.