1-10 · 1-2 기억과 주의
01 마음과 뇌 · 교재 p.13

2024학년도 수능 21번

2023년 11월 시행 · 대학수학능력시험

How you focus your attention plays a critical role in how you deal with stress. Scattered attention harms your ability to let go of stress, because even though your attention is scattered, it is narrowly focused, for you are able to fixate only on the stressful parts of your experience. When your attentional spotlight is widened, you can more easily let go of stress. You can put in perspective many more aspects of any situation and not get locked into one part that ties you down to superficial and anxiety-provoking levels of attention. A narrow focus heightens the stress level of each experience, but a widened focus turns down the stress level because you're better able to _____. One anxiety-provoking detail is less important than the bigger picture. It's like transforming yourself into a nonstick frying pan. You can still fry an egg, but the egg won't stick to the pan.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① focus intensely on the most stressful detail
② put each situation into a broader perspective
③ avoid situations that cause anxiety
④ react more quickly to sudden changes
⑤ let others handle the difficult parts

2. 주장 윗글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 스트레스 상황에서는 한 가지 세부 사항에 집중해야 한다.
② 불안을 일으키는 경험은 가능한 한 피하는 것이 좋다.
③ 주의를 여러 곳에 흩어 놓으면 스트레스를 쉽게 떨쳐 낼 수 있다.
④ 스트레스를 줄이려면 주의의 초점을 넓혀 상황을 큰 그림 속에서 보아야 한다.
⑤ 스트레스를 관리하려면 규칙적인 생활 습관이 필요하다.

2024학년도 수능 23번

2023년 11월 시행 · 대학수학능력시험

Managers of natural resources typically face market incentives that provide financial rewards for exploitation. (①) For example, owners of forest lands have a market incentive to cut down trees rather than manage the forest for carbon capture, wildlife habitat, flood protection, and other ecosystem services. (②) But the economic benefits provided by these services, based on their non-market values, may exceed the economic value of the timber. (③) For example, a United Nations initiative has estimated that the economic benefits of ecosystem services provided by tropical forests, including climate regulation, water purification, and erosion prevention, are over three times greater per hectare than the market benefits. (④) Thus cutting down the trees is economically inefficient, and markets are not sending the correct "signal" to favor ecosystem services over extractive uses. (⑤)

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

These services provide the owner with no financial benefits, and thus are unlikely to influence management decisions.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Cutting Trees: The Most Efficient Use of Forests
② How to Profit from Timber
③ The United Nations and the Timber Trade
④ Wrong Signals: Why Markets Undervalue Forest Ecosystems
⑤ Why Ecosystem Services Have No Value

2024학년도 수능 24번

2023년 11월 시행 · 대학수학능력시험

The concept of overtourism rests on a particular ① assumption about people and places common in tourism studies and the social sciences in general. Both are seen as clearly defined and demarcated. People are framed as ② bounded social actors either playing the role of hosts or guests. Places, in a similar way, are treated as ③ stable containers with clear boundaries. Hence, places can be full of tourists and thus suffer from overtourism. But what does it mean for a place to be full of people? Indeed, there are examples of particular attractions that have ④ unlimited capacity and where there is actually no room for more visitors. This is not least the case with some man-made constructions such as the Eiffel Tower. However, with places such as cities, regions or even whole countries being promoted as destinations and described as victims of overtourism, things become more complex. What is excessive or out of proportion is highly ⑤ relative and might be more related to other aspects than physical capacity, such as natural degradation and economic leakages (not to mention politics and local power dynamics).

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 모든 관광지는 물리적 수용 능력의 한계에 이르렀다.
② 과잉 관광 개념은 장소를 경계가 분명한 용기로 보는 가정에 기대지만, 무엇이 과잉인지는 물리적 수용력보다 다른 요인에 달려 있다.
③ 관광객과 주민의 역할은 언제나 명확히 구분된다.
④ 도시 전체를 관광지로 홍보하면 과잉 관광이 사라진다.
⑤ 에펠탑은 과잉 관광의 대표적 피해 사례이다.

2024학년도 수능 29번

2023년 11월 시행 · 대학수학능력시험

A number of studies provide substantial evidence of an innate human disposition to _____. From birth, infants will orient preferentially towards the human face and voice, seeming to know that such stimuli are particularly meaningful for them. Moreover, they register this connection actively, imitating a variety of facial gestures that are presented to them—tongue protrusions, lip tightenings, mouth openings. They will even try to match gestures with which they have some difficulty, experimenting with their own faces until they succeed. When they do succeed, they show pleasure by a brightening of their eyes; when they fail, they show distress. In other words, they not only have an innate capacity for matching their own kinaesthetically experienced bodily movements with those of others that are visually perceived; they have an innate drive to do so. That is, they seem to have an innate drive to imitate others whom they judge to be 'like me'.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① avoid unfamiliar faces and voices
② learn language before gestures
③ express emotions without imitation
④ prefer objects to people
⑤ respond differentially to social stimuli

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 인간은 태어날 때부터 사회적 자극에 반응하고 타인을 모방하려는 선천적 성향을 지닌다.
② 영아의 모방 능력은 생후 몇 년간의 학습으로 형성된다.
③ 영아는 어려운 몸짓은 따라 하려 하지 않는다.
④ 얼굴 표정 모방은 영아의 언어 발달을 방해한다.
⑤ 영아는 모방에 실패할 때에도 즐거움을 표현한다.

2024학년도 수능 30번

2023년 11월 시행 · 대학수학능력시험

Bazaar economies feature an apparently flexible price-setting mechanism that sits atop more enduring ties of shared culture. Both the buyer and seller _____. In Delhi's bazaars, buyers and sellers can assess to a large extent the financial constraints that other actors have in their everyday life. Each actor belonging to a specific economic class understands what the other sees as a necessity and a luxury. In the case of electronic products like video games, they are not a necessity at the same level as other household purchases such as food items. So, the seller in Delhi's bazaars is careful not to directly ask for very high prices for video games because at no point will the buyer see possession of them as an absolute necessity. Access to this type of knowledge establishes a price consensus by relating to each other's preferences and limitations of belonging to a similar cultural and economic universe.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① hide their true financial situations
② are aware of each other's restrictions
③ follow fixed prices set by the state
④ depend on foreign markets
⑤ refuse to negotiate over price

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 판매자는 비디오 게임에 언제나 높은 가격을 요구한다.
② 바자르에서는 가격이 전혀 유연하지 않다.
③ 전자 제품은 식료품만큼 필수품으로 여겨진다.
④ 바자르 경제의 가격은 서로의 제약과 선호를 아는 공유된 문화적·경제적 이해 위에서 합의된다.
⑤ 구매자와 판매자는 서로 다른 문화권에 속한다.

2024학년도 수능 31번

2023년 11월 시행 · 대학수학능력시험

Over the last decade the attention given to how children learn to read has foregrounded the nature of textuality, and of the different, ① interrelated ways in which readers of all ages make texts mean. 'Reading' now ② apply to a greater number of representational forms than at any time in the past: pictures, maps, screens, design graphics and photographs are all ③ regarded as text. In addition to the innovations made possible in picture books by new printing processes, design features also predominate in other kinds, such as books of poetry and information texts. Thus, reading becomes a more complicated kind of interpretation than it was when children's attention was ④ focused on the printed text, with sketches or pictures as an adjunct. Children now learn from a picture book that words and illustrations ⑤ complement and enhance each other. Reading is not simply word recognition. Even in the easiest texts, what a sentence 'says' is often not what it means.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 아이들은 그림책보다 글 중심의 책으로 읽기를 배워야 한다.
② 읽기란 단어를 정확히 알아보는 것이다.
③ 오늘날 읽기는 글과 그림 등 다양한 표현 형식을 해석하는 더 복잡한 과정이 되었다.
④ 인쇄 기술의 발전은 아이들의 읽기 능력을 떨어뜨렸다.
⑤ 시집에는 디자인 요소가 필요 없다.

2024학년도 수능 32번

2023년 11월 시행 · 대학수학능력시험

A musical score within any film can add an ① additional layer to the film text, which goes beyond simply imitating the action viewed. In films that tell of futuristic worlds, composers, much like sound designers, have added ② freedom to create a world that is unknown and new to the viewer. However, unlike sound designers, composers often shy away from creating unique pieces that reflect these new worlds and often present musical scores that possess ③ familiar structures and cadences. While it is possible that this may interfere with creativity and a sense of space and time, it in fact ④ aids in viewer access to the film. Through recognizable scores, visions of the future or a galaxy far, far away can be placed within a recognizable context. Such familiarity allows the viewer to be placed in a ⑤ uncomfortable space so that the film may then lead the viewer to what is an unfamiliar, but acceptable vision of a world different from their own.

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 Film Music Should Always Be Original
② Sound Designers Versus Composers: Who Wins?
③ Futuristic Films Need No Music
④ Familiar Sounds for Unfamiliar Worlds
⑤ Music That Confuses the Viewer

2024학년도 수능 33번

2023년 11월 시행 · 대학수학능력시험

There have been psychological studies in which subjects were shown photographs of people's faces and asked to identify the expression or state of mind evinced. The results are invariably very ① mixed. In the 17th century the French painter and theorist Charles Le Brun drew a series of faces illustrating the various emotions that painters could be called upon to represent. What is striking about them is that any number of them could be ② substituted for one another without loss. What is ③ present in all this is any setting or context to make the emotion ④ determinate. We must know who this person is, who these other people are, what their relationship is, what is at stake in the scene, and the like. In real life as well as in painting we do not come across just faces; we encounter people in particular situations and our understanding of people cannot somehow be precipitated and held ⑤ isolated from the social and human circumstances in which they, and we, live and breathe and have our being.

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 the history of 17th-century French painting
② the need for context in understanding emotions and people
③ techniques for drawing realistic faces
④ why facial expressions are universally recognized
⑤ the unreliability of psychological experiments

2024학년도 수능 34번

2023년 11월 시행 · 대학수학능력시험

Everyone who drives, walks, or swipes a transit card in a city views herself as a transportation expert from the moment she walks out the front door. And how she views the street tracks pretty closely with how she gets around. ① That's why we find so many well-intentioned and civic-minded citizens arguing past one another. ② At neighborhood meetings in school auditoriums, and in back rooms at libraries and churches, local residents across the nation gather for often-contentious discussions about transportation proposals that would change a city's streets. ③ And like all politics, all transportation is local and intensely personal. ④ Libraries and churches also serve as important centers of community life in many neighborhoods. ⑤ A transit project that could speed travel for tens of thousands of people can be stopped by objections to the loss of a few parking spaces or by the simple fear that the project won't work. It's not a challenge of the data or the traffic engineering or the planning. Public debates about streets are typically rooted in emotional assumptions about how a change will affect a person's commute, ability to park, belief about what is safe and what isn't, or the bottom line of a local business.

1. **무관한 문장** 윗글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. **요지** 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 교통 계획은 교통 공학 자료만으로 결정해야 한다.
② 주차 공간의 감소는 교통 개선에 도움이 된다.
③ 주민 회의는 교통 문제 해결에 아무런 역할을 하지 못한다.
④ 도시 거리에 관한 논쟁은 데이터보다 개인의 이동 방식과 감정적 가정에 뿌리를 둔다.
⑤ 모든 시민은 교통 전문가로서 같은 의견을 가진다.

2024학년도 수능 36번

2023년 11월 시행 · 대학수학능력시험

Negotiation can be defined as an attempt to explore and reconcile conflicting positions in order to reach an acceptable outcome. Whatever the nature of the outcome, which may actually favour one party more than another, the purpose of negotiation is the identification of areas of common interest and conflict. In this sense, depending on the intentions of the parties, the areas of common interest may be clarified, refined and given negotiated form and substance. Areas of difference can and do frequently remain, and will perhaps be the subject of future negotiations, or indeed remain irreconcilable. In those instances in which the parties have highly antagonistic or polarised relations, the process is likely to be dominated by the exposition, very often in public, of the areas of conflict. In these and sometimes other forms of negotiation, negotiation serves _____. These will include delay, publicity, diverting attention or seeking intelligence about the other party and its negotiating position.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① functions other than reconciling conflicting interests
② only to favour the stronger party
③ as a final step after agreement
④ to make conflicts permanently irreconcilable
⑤ to replace public debate entirely

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① why negotiations always produce fair outcomes
② techniques for winning public debates
③ the history of international treaties
④ what negotiation aims at and the varied functions it serves
⑤ how to avoid negotiating with rivals

2024학년도 수능 37번

2023년 11월 시행 · 대학수학능력시험

Norms emerge in groups as a result of people conforming to the behavior of others. Thus, the start of a norm occurs when one person acts in a particular manner in a particular situation because she thinks she ought to. Others may then conform to this behavior for a number of reasons. The person who performed the initial action may think that others ought to behave as she behaves in situations of this sort. Thus, she may prescribe the behavior to them by uttering the norm statement in a prescriptive manner. Alternately, she may communicate that conformity is desired in other ways, such as by gesturing. In addition, she may threaten to sanction them for not behaving as she wishes. This will cause some to conform to her wishes and act as she acts. But some others will not need to have the behavior prescribed to them. They will observe the regularity of behavior and _____. They may do so for either rational or moral reasons.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① refuse to follow the initiator
② wait until they are threatened with sanctions
③ ask others to prescribe the norm
④ decide on their own that they ought to conform
⑤ ignore the norm altogether

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① how norms emerge through conformity to others' behavior
② why people resist group norms
③ the role of laws in punishing rule breakers
④ differences between rational and moral reasoning
⑤ gestures as a universal language

2024학년도 수능 38번

2023년 11월 시행 · 대학수학능력시험

Science is sometimes described as a winner-take-all contest, meaning that there are no rewards for being second or third. This is an ① balanced view of the nature of scientific contests. Even those who describe scientific contests in such a way note that it is a somewhat ② inaccurate description, given that replication and verification have social ③ value and are common in science. It is also inaccurate to the extent that it suggests that only a ④ handful of contests exist. Yes, some contests are seen as world class, such as identification of the Higgs particle or the development of high temperature superconductors. But many other contests have ⑤ multiple parts, and the number of such contests may be increasing. By way of example, for many years it was thought that there would be "one" cure for cancer, but it is now realized that cancer takes multiple forms and that multiple approaches are needed to provide a cure. There won't be one winner—there will be many.

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 The Race for the Higgs Particle
② Why Second Place Means Nothing in Science
③ One Cure for All Cancers
④ Not One Winner but Many: Rethinking Scientific Contests
⑤ Replication: A Waste of Scientific Time

2024학년도 수능 39번

2023년 11월 시행 · 대학수학능력시험

Misprints in a book or in any written message usually have a ① negative impact on the content, sometimes (literally) fatally. The displacement of a comma, for instance, may be a matter of life and death. Similarly most mutations have ② harmful consequences for the organism in which they occur, meaning that they reduce its reproductive fitness. Occasionally, however, a mutation may occur that ③ increases the fitness of the organism, just as an accidental failure to reproduce the text of the first edition might provide more accurate or updated information. At the next step in the argument, however, the analogy ④ breaks down. A favorable mutation is going to be more heavily represented in the next generation, since the organism in which it occurred will have more offspring and mutations are transmitted to the offspring. By contrast, there is no mechanism by which a book that accidentally corrects the mistakes of the first edition will tend to sell ⑤ worse.

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 most books contain serious misprints
② how mutations are copied in printed texts
③ the commercial success of second editions
④ where the analogy between misprints and mutations fails
⑤ the danger of commas in legal documents

2024학년도 수능 40번

2023년 11월 시행 · 대학수학능력시험

Even those with average talent can produce notable work in the various sciences, so long as they do not try to embrace all of them at once. Instead, they should concentrate attention on one subject after another (that is, in different periods of time), although later work will weaken earlier attainments in the other spheres. This amounts to saying that the brain adapts to universal science _____. In fact, even those with great abilities proceed in this way. Thus, when we are astonished by someone with publications in different scientific fields, realize that each topic was explored during a specific period of time. Knowledge gained earlier certainly will not have disappeared from the mind of the author, but it will have become simplified by condensing into formulas or greatly abbreviated symbols. Thus, sufficient space remains for the perception and learning of new images on the cerebral blackboard.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① in space but not in time
② in time but not in space
③ only through formal education
④ by forgetting earlier knowledge
⑤ through teamwork with experts

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 뛰어난 사람은 여러 학문을 동시에 탐구할 수 있다.
② 나중의 연구는 이전의 학문적 성취를 완전히 지워 버린다.
③ 지식을 기호로 단순화하면 이해가 불가능해진다.
④ 여러 학문에서 성과를 내려면 한 번에 하나의 분야에 시기를 나누어 집중해야 한다.
⑤ 평범한 재능으로는 과학에서 성과를 내기 어렵다.

2024학년도 수능 41~42번

2023년 11월 시행 · 대학수학능력시험

One way to avoid contributing to overhyping a story would be to say nothing. However, that is not a realistic option for scientists who feel a strong sense of responsibility to inform the public and policymakers and/or to offer suggestions. Speaking with members of the media has advantages in getting a message out and perhaps receiving favorable recognition, but it runs the risk of misinterpretations, the need for repeated clarifications, and entanglement in never-ending controversy. Hence, the decision of whether to speak with the media tends to be _____. Decades ago, it was unusual for Earth scientists to have results that were of interest to the media, and consequently few media contacts were expected or encouraged. In the 1970s, the few scientists who spoke frequently with the media were often criticized by their fellow scientists for having done so. The situation now is quite different, as many scientists feel a responsibility to speak out because of the importance of global warming and related issues, and many reporters share these feelings. In addition, many scientists are finding that they enjoy the media attention and the public recognition that comes with it. At the same time, other scientists continue to resist speaking with reporters, thereby preserving more time for their science and avoiding the risk of being misquoted and the other unpleasantries associated with media coverage.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① strictly controlled by universities
② the same for all scientists
③ highly individualized
④ made by reporters
⑤ discouraged by the public

2. 내용 불일치 윗글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

① 수십 년 전에는 지구 과학자의 연구가 언론의 관심을 끄는 일이 드물었다.
② 1970년대에 언론과 자주 접촉한 과학자들은 동료들에게 칭찬을 받았다.
③ 지구 온난화의 중요성 때문에 많은 과학자가 발언할 책임을 느낀다.
④ 일부 과학자는 언론의 관심과 대중의 인정을 즐긴다.
⑤ 언론을 피하는 과학자는 연구 시간을 더 확보할 수 있다.

정답 및 해설

1-10 **1.**② **2.**④ · 6-13 **1.**② **2.**④ · 8-18 **1.**④ **2.**② · 1-25 **1.**⑤ **2.**① · 8-01 **1.**② **2.**④ · 3-14 **1.**② **2.**③ · 10-16 **1.**⑤ **2.**④ · 1-22 **1.**③ **2.**② · 7-14 **1.**④ **2.**④ · 2-13 **1.**① **2.**④ · 2-07 **1.**④ **2.**① · 4-15 **1.**① **2.**④ · 5-02 **1.**⑤ **2.**④ · 1-32 **1.**② **2.**④ · 4-16 **1.**③ **2.**②

1-10 · 2024학년도 수능 21번

1. ② 좁은 초점은 스트레스를 키우지만, 넓은 초점은 각 상황을 더 큰 관점 속에 놓게 해 스트레스를 낮춘다. 바로 뒤 '큰 그림' 문장이 근거다.

2. ④ 주의의 스포트라이트를 넓히면 스트레스를 더 쉽게 떨쳐 낼 수 있다는 주장이다. ③의 '흩어진 주의'는 오히려 스트레스를 해친다고 했다.

6-13 · 2024학년도 수능 23번

1. ② '탄소 포집·서식지 등 생태계 서비스'가 언급된 뒤에 These services가 와야 하며, But 문장이 그 서비스의 비시장 가치를 내세워 반박한다.

2. ④ 시장은 벌목에 금전적 보상을 주지만, 생태계 서비스의 가치가 목재보다 클 수 있어 시장이 잘못된 신호를 보낸다는 글이다.

8-18 · 2024학년도 수능 24번

1. ④ 에펠탑처럼 수용 능력이 '제한된' 명소는 실제로 더 이상 방문객을 받을 공간이 없다. ④ unlimited → limited.

2. ② 사람과 장소를 명확히 경계 지어진 것으로 보는 가정을 비판하며, 과잉의 기준은 상대적이고 환경 훼손·경제적 누출·정치 등과 관련된다는 것이 요지다.

1-25 · 2024학년도 수능 29번

1. ⑤ 영아는 태어날 때부터 사람의 얼굴과 목소리에 우선 주목하고 표정을 모방한다. 즉 사회적 자극에 차별적으로 반응하는 선천적 성향이 있다.

2. ① 영아에게는 타인의 몸짓을 맞추는 능력뿐 아니라 '나와 같은' 타인을 모방하려는 선천적 욕구가 있다는 것이 요지다.

8-01 · 2024학년도 수능 30번

1. ② 델리 시장의 구매자와 판매자는 서로의 경제적 제약과 무엇이 필수품·사치품인지를 이해한다. 뒤 문장이 이를 풀어 설명한다.

2. ④ 유연해 보이는 가격 결정은 사실 공유된 문화와 서로의 필요·한계에 대한 지식에 바탕을 둔 합의라는 것이 요지다.

3-14 · 2024학년도 수능 31번

1. ② 주어가 'Reading'(단수)이므로 applies가 알맞다. ② apply → applies.

2. ③ 그림·지도·화면 등도 텍스트로 여겨지면서 읽기는 글과 그림이 서로를 보완하는 더 복잡한 해석이 되었다는 것이 요지다. ②는 글이 부정한 내용이다.

10-16 · 2024학년도 수능 32번

1. ⑤ 익숙한 음악은 관객을 '편안한' 공간에 두어 낯선 미래 세계를 받아들이게 한다. ⑤ uncomfortable → comfortable.

2. ④ 미래 세계를 그린 영화에서도 작곡가는 익숙한 구조의 음악을 써서, 관객이 낯선 세계에 쉽게 접근하도록 돕는다는 글이다.

1-22 · 2024학년도 수능 33번

1. ③ 표정만으로는 감정을 확정할 수 없는 이유는 장면·맥락이 '빠져 있기' 때문이다. ③ present → missing.

2. ② 얼굴 표정만으로는 감정을 알 수 없으며, 사람을 이해하려면 그가 놓인 상황과 맥락이 필요하다는 내용이다.

7-14 · 2024학년도 수능 34번

1. ④ 글은 교통 논쟁이 데이터가 아닌 개인적·감정적 가정에 뿌리를 둔다는 내용이다. ④는 도서관과 교회의 공동체 기능을 말해 흐름과 무관하다.

2. ④ 사람마다 자신의 이동 방식대로 거리를 보기에, 교통 논쟁은 통근·주차·안전·사업에 대한 감정적 가정에서 비롯된다는 것이 요지다.

2-13 · 2024학년도 수능 36번

1. ① 적대적인 관계에서는 협상이 갈등 이익의 조정이 아니라 지연, 홍보, 관심 돌리기, 정보 수집 같은 다른 기능을 한다. 마지막 문장이 근거다.

2. ④ 협상을 정의하고, 공통 이익과 갈등 영역을 확인하는 목적 외에도 협상이 여러 기능을 한다는 내용이다.

2-07 · 2024학년도 수능 37번

1. ④ But some others will not need to have the behavior prescribed에 이어지므로, 이들은 행동의 규칙성을 보고 스스로 따라야 한다고 판단한다.

2. ① 한 사람의 행동에 다른 사람들이 처방·제재 또는 자발적 판단으로 동조하면서 규범이 생겨나는 과정을 설명한다.

4-15 · 2024학년도 수능 38번

1. ① 과학을 '승자 독식' 경쟁으로 보는 것은 '극단적인' 견해이며, 바로 뒤에서 이를 부정확하다고 비판한다. ① balanced → extreme.

2. ④ 과학 경쟁은 승자 독식이 아니며, 여러 부분으로 이루어진 경쟁에서 많은 승자가 나온다는 글이다. ②는 글이 부정한 견해다.

5-02 · 2024학년도 수능 39번

1. ⑤ 우연히 오류를 바로잡은 책이 '더 잘 팔리게' 될 메커니즘은 없다는 것이 유리한 돌연변이가 다음 세대에 더 많이 퍼지는 것과의 대조다. ⑤ worse → better.

2. ④ 오자와 돌연변이는 대부분 해롭다는 점에서 비슷하지만, 유리한 변이가 다음 세대로 퍼지는 메커니즘에서 비유가 무너진다는 내용이다.

1-32 · 2024학년도 수능 40번

1. ② 여러 학문을 한꺼번에(공간적으로) 다루지 말고 시기를 나누어(시간적으로) 하나씩 집중해야 한다는 앞 문장을 요약한 말이다.

2. ④ 재능이 평범해도 분야를 시기별로 하나씩 집중하면 여러 학문에서 성과를 낼 수 있다는 것이 요지다. ①은 글과 반대다.

4-16 · 2024학년도 수능 41~42번

1. ③ 언론 접촉에는 장점과 위험이 함께 있으므로, 언론과 이야기할지는 과학자 개인에 따라 매우 다르게 결정된다.

2. ② 1970년대에 언론과 자주 접촉한 소수의 과학자들은 동료들에게 '비판받았다'.