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2025학년도 9월 모평 20번

2024년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

Truth is essential for progress and the development of knowledge, as it serves as the ① foundation upon which reliable and accurate understanding is built. However, one of the greatest ② threats to the accumulation of knowledge can now be found on social media platforms. As social media becomes a primary source of information for millions, its ③ unregulated nature allows misinformation to spread rapidly. Social media users may ④ unknowingly participate in creating and circulating misinformation, which can influence elections, cause violence, and create widespread panic, as seen in various global incidents. As creators and consumers, it is our responsibility to take on a greater role in the enhancement of fact-checking protocols in order to ensure accuracy. It is critical that participants safeguard the ⑤ unreliability of information, supporting a more informed and rational public community.

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 Social Media: The Best Source of Knowledge
② Why Fact-Checking Is a Waste of Time
③ Elections Without Information
④ The Speed of Online Communication
⑤ Guarding the Truth: Our Role in Fighting Misinformation

2025학년도 9월 모평 21번

2024년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

Around the turn of the twentieth century, anthropologists trained in the natural sciences began to reimagine what a science of humanity should look like and how social scientists ought to go about studying cultural groups. Some of those anthropologists insisted that one should at least spend significant time actually observing and talking to the people studied. Early ethnographers such as Franz Boas and Alfred Cort Haddon typically traveled to the remote locations where the people in question lived and spent a few weeks to a few months there. They sought out a local Western host who was familiar with the people and the area (such as a colonial official, missionary, or businessman) and found accommodations through them. Although they did at times venture into the community without a guide, they generally did not _____. Thus, their observations were primarily conducted from their verandas.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① rely on Western hosts for accommodations
② spend significant time with the local people
③ travel to remote locations
④ observe the people they studied
⑤ receive training in the natural sciences

2. 내용 불일치 윗글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

① 20세기 전환기 무렵 일부 인류학자들은 인간 과학의 모습을 새롭게 구상했다.
② 일부 인류학자들은 연구 대상을 직접 관찰하고 대화해야 한다고 주장했다.
③ Boas와 Haddon은 연구 대상 지역에서 몇 주에서 몇 달을 보냈다.
④ 초기 민족지학자들은 현지 주민의 집에 머물며 그들과 함께 생활했다.
⑤ 그들의 관찰은 주로 베란다에서 이루어졌다.

2025학년도 9월 모평 22번

Even though there is good reason to consider a dog a sentient being capable of making choices and plans—so that we might suppose 'it could have conceived of acting otherwise'—we're unlikely to think it is wicked and immoral for attacking a child. Moral responsibility is not some universal concept like entropy or temperature—something that applies equally, and can be measured similarly, everywhere in the cosmos. It is a notion developed specifically for human use, no more or less than languages are. While sentience and volition are aspects of mind and agency, morals are cultural tools developed to influence social behaviour: to cultivate the desirable and discourage the harmful. They are _____. It's possible, indeed likely, that we are born with a predisposition to cooperate with others—but only within human society do we come to understand this as moral behaviour.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① universal laws of the cosmos
② learnt, not given at birth
③ measured like temperature
④ shared by all sentient beings
⑤ fixed by our genes

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Why Dogs Should Be Punished
② Measuring Morality Like Temperature
③ Morality: A Human Tool, Not a Law of the Universe
④ Born Good: Our Innate Moral Code
⑤ Languages and Animal Minds

2025학년도 9월 모평 23번

2024년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

It is much more natural to be surprised by ① unusual phenomena like eclipses than ordinary phenomena like falling bodies or the succession of night into day and day into night. Many cultures invented gods to explain these eclipses that shocked, frightened, or surprised them; but very few imagined a god of falling bodies—to which they were so ② unfamiliar that they did not even notice them. But the reason for eclipses is ultimately the ③ same as that of the succession of night and day: the movement of celestial bodies, which itself is based on the Newtonian law of attraction and how it explains why things fall when we let them go. For the physicist, understanding the ④ ordinary, the habitual, and the frequent thus allows us to account for the frightening and the singular. As such, it was thus necessary to ask "Why do things fall?" and to have Newton's response to understand a broad range of much more ⑤ bizarre phenomena occurring at every level of the universe.

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 Gods of the Eclipse
② Why Ordinary Things Are Not Worth Studying
③ From Falling Objects to Eclipses: Explaining the Strange Through the Ordinary
④ Night and Day: A Cultural History
⑤ Newton's Mistakes

2025학년도 9월 모평 24번

2024년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

There are good reasons why open-office plans have gained currency, but open offices may not be the plan of choice for all times. Instead, the right plan seems to be _____. Overly rigid habits and conventions, no matter how well-considered or well-intentioned, threaten innovation. The crucial take-away from analyzing office plans over time is that the answers keep changing. It might seem that there is a straight line of progress, but it's a myth. Surveying office spaces from the past eighty years, one can see a cycle that repeats. Comparing the offices of the 1940s with contemporary office spaces shows that they have circled back around to essentially the same style, via a period in the 1980s when partitions and cubicles were more the norm. The technologies and colors may differ, but the 1940s and 2000s plans are alike, right down to the pillars running down the middle.

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

① adopting open offices everywhere
② returning to cubicles for good
③ building a culture of change
④ following well-considered conventions
⑤ designing offices for the next century

2. **요지** 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 개방형 사무실은 모든 시대에 가장 효율적인 설계이다.
② 사무실 설계의 정답은 계속 바뀌므로 특정 형태를 고집하기보다 변화를 받아들이는 문화가 필요하다.
③ 사무실 설계는 직선적으로 발전해 왔다.
④ 칸막이 사무실이 혁신을 가장 촉진한다.
⑤ 1940년대 사무실은 현대 사무실과 전혀 다르다.

2025학년도 9월 모평 29번

2024년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

Victorian England is characterised by the full development of the Industrial Revolution. England became the first industrial nation in the world and, by 1850, the first nation to have more people employed in industry than in agriculture. Expanding trade coincided with the growth of the Empire and brought great wealth to Britain, but this wealth _____. Many enterprising individuals (the 'self-made men') rose from humble origins to positions of wealth and influence, but large sections of the working class were forced into the overcrowded slums of large cities where they worked long hours for low wages in unhealthy conditions. The manufacturing towns of the north of England provided some of the worst examples and inspired such socially conscious novels as Kingsley's Alton Locke, Gaskell's Mary Barton, and Dickens's Hard Times. In the south there was London, already the largest city in the world, showing all the crime, evil, and misery which result from overpopulation and unplanned growth.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① was shared by all classes
② was not evenly distributed
③ came mainly from agriculture
④ was quickly lost in wars
⑤ was invested in rural areas

2. 내용 불일치 윗글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

① 영국은 세계 최초의 산업 국가였다.
② 1850년 무렵 영국은 농업보다 산업에 종사하는 사람이 더 많았다.
③ 많은 노동자가 대도시의 과밀한 빈민가에서 낮은 임금으로 일했다.
④ 북부 공업 도시의 실상은 사회 의식을 담은 소설들에 영감을 주었다.
⑤ 빅토리아 시대 런던은 계획적인 성장 덕분에 범죄가 거의 없었다.

2025학년도 9월 모평 30번

2024년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

We all like to think of ourselves as rational actors, careful and ① considered in our thinking, capable of sound and reliable judgments. We might believe that we generally consider different points of view and make informed decisions. We are, in fact, "predictably irrational," as psychologist Dan Ariely ② titled his book on the topic. All of us engage in automatic, reflexive thinking, typically ③ taken the easier path and conserving mental effort. Although we each may have the subjective impression that we are careful thinkers, we often make snap judgments or no real judgments at all. In addition, numerous biases ④ inhibit or override reflective, deliberative thought; intuitive theories can also interfere with acceptance of accurate scientific explanations. Understanding more about how our minds work and how biases may operate can make us each less subject to fallacious reasoning, more rational, and more aware of the problems in others' thinking. Learning to understand the built-in irrationality of our mental processes can also help us ⑤ improve our ability to inform others more effectively.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① how scientific explanations replace intuitive theories
② the benefits of making snap judgments in daily life
③ why careful thinkers rarely make mistakes
④ the history of psychology as an academic field
⑤ the human tendency toward irrational thinking and the value of understanding it

2025학년도 9월 모평 32번

2024년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

One of the factors determining the use of technologies of communication will be the kinds of ① investments made in equipment and personnel; who makes them, and what they expect in return. There is no ② guarantee that the investment will necessarily be in forms of communication that are most appropriate for the majority of people. Because the ownership of investment funds tends to be in the hands of ③ commercial organisations, the modernisation of communications infrastructure only takes place on the basis of potential profitability. Take, for example, the installation of fibre-optic communications cable across the African continent. A number of African nations are involved in the development but its operational structures will be oriented to those who can ④ pay for access. Many states that might wish to use it for education and information may not only find it too expensive but also simply unavailable to them. There can be no doubt that the development has been led by investment opportunity rather than ⑤ investor demand.

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 educational benefits of fibre-optic cables
② why African states refuse new technology
③ the low cost of modern communication
④ how profit-driven investment shapes access to communication technology
⑤ how communities fund their own networks

2025학년도 9월 모평 33번

2024년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

City quality is so crucial for ① optional activities that the extent of staying activities can often be used as a measuring stick for the quality of the city as well as of its space. Many pedestrians in a city are not necessarily an indication of good city quality—many people walking around can often be a sign of ② insufficient transit options or long distances between the various functions in the city. ③ Similarly, it can be claimed that a city in which many people are not walking often indicates good city quality. In a city like Rome, it is the large number of people standing or sitting in squares rather than walking that is conspicuous. And it's not due to necessity but rather that the city quality is so ④ inviting. It is hard to keep moving in city space with so many temptations to stay. In contrast are many new quarters and complexes that many people walk through but ⑤ rarely stop or stay in.

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 Stay, Don't Just Pass: Measuring City Quality by Lingering
② More Walkers Mean a Better City
③ Why Rome Needs More Transit
④ New Quarters: The Future of Urban Life
⑤ Walking Distances in Modern Cities

2025학년도 9월 모평 34번

2024년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

That people need other people is hardly news, but for Rousseau this dependence extended far beyond companionship or even love, into the very process of becoming human. Rousseau believed that people are not born but made, every individual a bundle of potentials whose realization requires the active involvement of other people. ① Self-development is a social process. ② Self-sufficiency is an impossible fantasy. ③ Much of the time Rousseau wished passionately that it were not: Robinson Crusoe was a favorite book, and he yearned to be free from the pains and uncertainties of social life. ④ Robinson Crusoe, written by Daniel Defoe, became one of the most widely translated novels in history. ⑤ But his writings document with extraordinary clarity the shaping of the individual by his emotional attachments. "Our sweetest existence is relative and collective, and our true self is not entirely within us." And it is kindness—which Rousseau analyzed under the rubric of pitié, which translates as "pity" but is much closer to "sympathy" as Hume and Smith defined it—that is the key to this collective existence.

1. **무관한 문장** 윗글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. **요지** 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 루소는 사회를 떠나 홀로 사는 삶이 가능하다고 확신했다.
② 루소에 따르면 인간은 타인과의 관계와 공감을 통해 비로소 자아를 실현한다.
③ 자기 계발은 개인 혼자의 노력으로 이루어진다.
④ 동정심은 인간을 약하게 만든다.
⑤ 루소와 흄은 공감의 정의를 두고 대립했다.

2025학년도 9월 모평 36번

2024년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

If learning were simply a matter of accumulating lists of facts, then it shouldn't make any difference if we are presented with information that is just a little bit beyond what we already know or totally new information. Each fact would simply be stored separately. According to connectionist theory, however, our knowledge is organized into patterns of activity, and each time we learn something new we have to modify the old patterns so as to keep the old material while adding the new information. The adjustments are clearly smallest when the new information is _____—when it is compatible with what we already know, so that the old patterns need only a little bit of adjustment to accommodate the new knowledge. If we are trying to understand something totally new, however, we need to make larger adjustments to the units of the patterns we already have, which requires changing the strengths of large numbers of connections in our brain, and this is a difficult, tiring process.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① completely unfamiliar
② presented as a list
③ learned in a group
④ only slightly new
⑤ repeated many times

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Why Slightly New Is Easier to Learn Than Totally New
② Learning as Collecting Separate Facts
③ The Brain Never Forgets Old Patterns
④ More Information, Faster Learning
⑤ The End of Connectionist Theory

2025학년도 9월 모평 38번

2024년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

People involved in the conception and engineering of robots designed to perceive and act know how ① fundamental is the ability to discriminate oneself from other entities in the environment. Without such an ability, no goal-oriented action would be possible. Imagine that you have to build a robot able to search for blocks ② scattered in a room in order to pile them. Even this simple task would require that your machine be able to ③ discriminate between stimulation that originates from its own machinery and stimulation that originates from the blocks in the environment. Suppose that you equip your robot with an artificial eye and an artificial arm to detect, grab, and pile the blocks. To be successful, your machine will have to have some ④ built-in system enabling it to discriminate between the detection of a block and the detection of its own arm. If not, the robot might endlessly chase itself rather than the blocks. Your robot would engage in circular, self-centered acts that would drive it ⑤ closer from the target or external goal.

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 로봇은 인공 눈만 있으면 블록을 쌓을 수 있다.
② 자기 인식 능력은 인간에게만 필요하다.
③ 목표 지향적 행동을 하는 로봇에게는 자신과 환경의 다른 대상을 구분하는 능력이 필수적이다.
④ 로봇은 자기 몸을 지각하지 못하는 것이 효율적이다.
⑤ 블록 쌓기는 로봇에게 너무 어려운 과제이다.

2025학년도 9월 모평 39번

2024년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

To decide whether and how to intervene in ecosystems, protected area managers normally need a reasonably clear idea of what future ecosystems would be like if they did not intervene. Management practices usually involve defining a more desirable future condition and implementing management actions designed to push or guide ecosystems toward that condition. Managers need confidence in the likely outcomes of their interventions. This traditional and inherently logical approach requires a high degree of predictive ability, and predictions must be developed at appropriate spatial and temporal scales, often localized and near-term. Unfortunately, at the scales, accuracy, and precision most useful to protected area management, the future not only promises to be unprecedented, but it also promises to be _____. To illustrate this, consider the uncertainties involved in predicting climatic changes, how ecosystems are likely to respond to climatic changes, and the likely efficacy of actions that might be taken to counter adverse effects of climatic changes. Comparable uncertainties surround the nature and magnitude of future changes in other ecosystem stressors.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① unpredictable
② easy to control
③ similar to the past
④ limited to small areas
⑤ free from climatic change

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① how to design new national parks
② the benefits of leaving ecosystems alone
③ the difficulty of predicting ecosystems for protected area management
④ why climate predictions are always accurate
⑤ the history of ecosystem management

2025학년도 9월 모평 40번

2024년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

Human speech differs from the cries of other species in many ways. One very important distinction is that all other animals use one call for one message as the general principle of communication. This means that the number of possible messages is very restricted. If a new message is to be included in the system, a new sound has to be introduced, too. After the first few tens of sounds it becomes difficult to invent new distinctive sounds, and also to remember them for the next time they are needed. Human speech builds on the principle of _____. In a typical human language there are something like thirty or forty distinctive speech sounds. These sounds can be combined into chains to form a literally unlimited number of words. Even a small child, who can communicate by only one word at a time, uses a system for communication that is infinitely superior to any system utilized by any other animal.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① using one call for one message
② combining a restricted number of sounds into an unlimited number of messages
③ inventing a new sound for each new idea
④ imitating the cries of other species
⑤ repeating a single word in different tones

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Why Animals Cannot Remember Their Calls
② How Children Learn Their First Word
③ The Origin of the Alphabet
④ Few Sounds, Endless Messages: What Makes Human Speech Unique
⑤ Animal Cries: A Richer System Than Speech

2025학년도 9월 모평 41~42번

2024년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

People are correct when they feel that the written poetry of literate societies and the oral poetry of non-literate ones differ considerably from the everyday language spoken in the community. Listeners not only accept the strange use of words, rearrangement of word order, assonance, alliteration, rhythm, rhyme, compression of thought, and so on—they actually expect to find these things in poetry and they are disappointed when poetry does not sound "poetic." But those who regard poetry as a different category of language altogether are deaf to the true achievements of the poet. Rather, the poet artfully manipulates the same raw materials of his language as are used in everyday speech; his skill is to _____. In much the same way that people living at the seashore become so accustomed to the sound of waves that they no longer hear it, most of us have become insensitive to the flood tide of words, millions of them every day, that hit our eardrums. One function of poetry is to depict the world with a fresh perception—to make it strange—so that we will listen to language once again. But the successful poet never departs so far into the strange world of language that none of his listeners can follow him. He still remains the communicator, the man of speech.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① invent a completely new language
② find new possibilities in the resources already in the language
③ avoid the words used in daily speech
④ copy the rhythms of the sea
⑤ please every listener

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 시는 일상 언어와 전혀 다른 범주의 언어이다.
② 청자는 시에서 낯선 표현을 싫어한다.
③ 바닷가에 사는 사람들은 파도 소리를 더 잘 듣는다.
④ 훌륭한 시는 이해하기 어려울수록 가치가 있다.
⑤ 시인은 일상 언어의 재료를 새롭게 다루어 우리가 언어를 다시 듣게 하지만, 청자와의 소통을 잃지 않는다.

정답 및 해설

9-21 **1.**⑤ **2.**⑤ · 2-17 **1.**② **2.**④ · 4-21 **1.**② **2.**③ · 4-18 **1.**② **2.**③ · 7-17 **1.**③ **2.**② · 7-05 **1.**② **2.**⑤ · 1-13 **1.**③ **2.**⑤ · 9-02 **1.**⑤ **2.**④ · 7-15 **1.**③ **2.**① · 4-07 **1.**④ **2.**② · 1-29 **1.**④ **2.**① · 9-14 **1.**⑤ **2.**③ · 6-08 **1.**① **2.**③ · 3-01 **1.**② **2.**④ · 3-16 **1.**② **2.**⑤

9-21 · 2025학년도 9월 모평 20번

1. ⑤ 참여자들은 정보의 '신뢰성'을 지켜야 더 합리적인 공동체를 만들 수 있다. ⑤ unreliability → reliability.

2. ⑤ 소셜 미디어의 오정보가 지식 축적을 위협하므로, 사용자가 사실 확인에 더 큰 역할을 해야 한다는 글이다.

2-17 · 2025학년도 9월 모평 21번

1. ② 초기 민족지학자들은 현지 서양인 숙소에 머물며 가끔만 마을에 들어갔기에, 현지 주민과 오랜 시간을 보내지 않았다. ①·③은 그들이 실제로 한 일이다.

2. ④ 그들은 지역을 잘 아는 서양인 호스트(관리·선교사·사업가)를 통해 숙소를 구했다.

4-21 · 2025학년도 9월 모평 22번

1. ② 도덕은 사회적 행동에 영향을 주기 위해 발달한 문화적 도구이므로 타고나는 것이 아니라 배우는 것이다. ①·③은 글이 부정한 내용이다.

2. ③ 도덕적 책임은 엔트로피 같은 보편 개념이 아니라 인간 사회를 위해 발달한 문화적 도구라는 글이다.

4-18 · 2025학년도 9월 모평 23번

1. ② 떨어지는 물체에는 너무 '익숙해서' 알아차리지도 못했기에 그것을 위한 신은 거의 없었다. ② unfamiliar → accustomed.

2. ③ 일식 같은 기이한 현상도 물체가 떨어지는 평범한 현상과 같은 원리로 설명되며, 평범한 것을 이해하는 것이 특이한 것을 설명하게 한다는 글이다.

7-17 · 2025학년도 9월 모평 24번

1. ③ 경직된 습관과 관습은 혁신을 위협하고 사무실 설계의 답은 계속 바뀌므로, 올바른 계획은 변화의 문화를 만드는 것이다.

2. ② 80년간의 사무실 설계는 순환하며, 직선적 진보는 신화이므로 변화의 문화를 만드는 것이 중요하다는 것이 요지다. ③은 글이 '신화'라고 부정한 내용이다.

7-05 · 2025학년도 9월 모평 29번

1. ② 뒤 문장에서 자수성가한 사람들과 빈민가로 내몰린 노동 계급을 대조하므로, 부가 고르게 분배되지 않았다는 내용이 알맞다.

2. ⑤ 런던은 과밀과 무계획적 성장에서 비롯된 범죄·악·비참함을 모두 보여 주었다.

1-13 · 2025학년도 9월 모평 30번

1. ③ all of us engage in ~, typically taking the easier path에서 taking은 주절에 이어지는 분사구문이므로 현재분사여야 한다. ③ taken → taking.

2. ⑤ 우리는 스스로 합리적이라 믿지만 '예측 가능하게 비합리적'이며, 이를 이해하면 더 합리적으로 사고할 수 있다는 내용이다.

9-02 · 2025학년도 9월 모평 32번

1. ⑤ 아프리카 광케이블 개발은 공동체의 요구가 아니라 투자 기회가 이끌었다. '투자 기회 rather than 투자자 수요'로는 대조가 성립하지 않는다. ⑤ investor → community.

2. ④ 통신 기반 시설은 수익성에 따라 투자되므로 다수에게 가장 적합한 형태가 아니라 비용을 낼 수 있는 사람 위주로 구축된다는 내용이다.

7-15 · 2025학년도 9월 모평 33번

1. ③ '보행자가 많다고 좋은 도시는 아니다'에 이어 '걷지 않는 사람이 많은 도시가 좋은 도시'라는 반대 방향의 주장이므로 Conversely가 알맞다. ③ Similarly → Conversely.

2. ① 보행자 수가 아니라 머무르는 활동의 정도가 도시 공간의 질을 보여 주는 척도라는 글이다. ②는 글이 부정한 내용이다.

4-07 · 2025학년도 9월 모평 34번

1. ④ 루소가 사회적 삶에서 벗어나기를 갈망했다는 맥락에서 『로빈슨 크루소』가 언급될 뿐이다. ④는 그 소설의 번역 역사를 말해 흐름과 무관하다.

2. ② 사람은 태어나는 것이 아니라 만들어지며, 자기 계발은 사회적 과정이고 공감(pitié)이 공동의 존재의 열쇠라는 것이 요지다.

1-29 · 2025학년도 9월 모평 36번

1. ④ 새 정보가 기존 지식과 양립할 때, 즉 약간만 새로울 때 기존 패턴을 조금만 조정하면 된다. 이어지는 '완전히 새로운 것'과 대비된다.

2. ① 연결주의 이론에 따르면 지식은 패턴으로 조직되어, 완전히 새로운 정보일수록 큰 조정이 필요해 학습이 어렵다.

9-14 · 2025학년도 9월 모평 38번

1. ⑤ 자기 팔과 블록을 구분하지 못하면 로봇은 자기 자신을 쫓아 목표에서 '멀어지게' 된다. ⑤ closer → away.

2. ③ 자신에게서 오는 자극과 환경에서 오는 자극을 구분하지 못하면 목표 지향적 행동이 불가능하다는 것이 요지다.

6-08 · 2025학년도 9월 모평 39번

1. ① 관리에는 높은 예측 능력이 필요하지만, 미래는 전례 없을 뿐 아니라 예측할 수도 없다. 이어지는 기후 변화의 불확실성 예시가 근거다.

2. ③ 보호 구역 관리는 개입의 결과를 예측해야 하지만, 기후 변화 등으로 미래 생태계를 예측하기 어렵다는 문제를 다룬다.

3-01 · 2025학년도 9월 모평 40번

1. ② 다른 동물은 '하나의 소리에 하나의 메시지' 원리를 쓰지만, 인간은 30~40개의 소리를 이어 붙여 무한한 단어를 만든다. ①은 동물의 원리다.

2. ④ 제한된 소리를 조합해 무한한 메시지를 만드는 원리가 인간 언어를 다른 동물의 소리와 구분한다는 글이다.

3-16 · 2025학년도 9월 모평 41~42번

1. ② 시인은 일상 언어와 같은 재료를 솜씨 있게 다루므로, 그의 기술은 이미 언어 속에 있는 자원에서 새로운 가능성을 찾는 데 있다.

2. ⑤ 시는 익숙해진 언어를 낯설게 하여 다시 듣게 하지만, 성공한 시인은 청자가 따라올 수 없을 만큼 멀리 가지 않는다는 것이 요지다. ①은 필자가 부정한 견해다.