8-23 · 8-4 일과 조직
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2024년 3월 고2 학평 20번

2024년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Too many times people, especially in today's generation, expect things to just happen ① overnight. When we have these false expectations, it tends to ② discourage us from continuing to move forward. Because this is a high tech society, everything we want has to be within the parameters of our ③ comfort and convenience. If it doesn't happen fast enough, we're tempted to ④ lose interest. So many people don't want to take the time it requires to be successful. Success is not a matter of mere desire; you should develop ⑤ speed in order to achieve it. Have you fallen prey to impatience? Great things take time to build.

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 Success Happens Overnight
② Great Things Take Time
③ Technology Makes Us Patient
④ Desire Alone Brings Success
⑤ Why Comfort Is the Key

2024년 3월 고2 학평 21번

2024년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

If you had wanted to create a “self-driving” car in the 1950s, your best option might have been to ① strap a brick to the accelerator. Yes, the vehicle would have been able to move forward on its own, but it could not slow down, stop, or turn ② to avoid barriers. Obviously not ideal. But does that mean the entire concept of the self-driving car is not worth ③ pursuing? No, it only means that at the time we did not yet have the tools we now possess to help enable vehicles ④ to operate both autonomously and safely. This once-distant dream now seems within our reach. It is much the same story in medicine. Two decades ago, we were still taping bricks to accelerators. Today, we are approaching the point where we can begin to bring some appropriate technology to bear in ways that advance our understanding of patients as unique individuals. In fact, many patients are already ⑤ worn devices that monitor their conditions in real time, which allows doctors to talk to their patients in a specific, refined, and feedback-driven way that was not even possible a decade ago.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 자율 주행차는 추구할 가치가 없다.
② 과거에 불가능해 보였던 개념도 기술 발전으로 실현 가능해지며, 의학도 환자를 개인으로 이해하는 단계에 다가가고 있다.
③ 의학 기술은 20년 전과 같다.
④ 실시간 모니터링 기기는 의사 소통을 방해한다.
⑤ 벽돌을 가속 페달에 묶는 것이 최선이다.

2024년 3월 고2 학평 22번

2024년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

We tend to _____ in part because older technologies have become absorbed into the furniture of our lives, so as to be almost invisible. Take the baby bottle. Here is a simple implement that has transformed a fundamental human experience for vast numbers of infants and mothers, yet it finds no place in our histories of technology. This technology might be thought of as a classic time-shifting device, as it enables mothers to exercise more control over the timing of feeding. It can also function to save time, as bottle feeding allows for someone else to substitute for the mother's time. Potentially, therefore, it has huge implications for the management of time in everyday life, yet it is entirely overlooked in discussions of high-speed society.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① ignore the latest gadgets
② overrate the impact of new technologies
③ understand old devices well
④ avoid using any technology
⑤ record every invention

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Why New Technology Is Always Better
② Baby Bottles Slowed Society Down
③ Historians Love Old Technologies
④ Mothers Rejected Bottle Feeding
⑤ The Invisible Revolution of the Baby Bottle

2024년 3월 고2 학평 23번

2024년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Empathy is frequently listed as one of the most ① desired skills in an employer or employee, although without specifying exactly what is meant by empathy. Some businesses stress ② cognitive empathy, emphasizing the need for leaders to understand the perspective of employees and customers when negotiating deals and making decisions. Others stress affective empathy and empathic concern, emphasizing the ability of leaders to gain trust from employees and customers by treating them with real concern and ③ indifference. When some consultants argue that successful companies foster empathy, what that translates to is that companies should conduct good market ④ research. In other words, an "empathic" company understands the needs and wants of its customers and seeks to fulfill those needs and wants. When some people speak of design with empathy, what that translates to is that companies should take into account the ⑤ specific needs of different populations —the blind, the deaf, the elderly, non-English speakers, the color-blind, and so on—when designing products.

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 What Businesses Really Mean by Empathy
② Empathy Is Useless in Business
③ Why Leaders Should Ignore Customers
④ Market Research Replaces Products
⑤ Design for the Average Person Only

2024년 3월 고2 학평 24번

2024년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

The most prevalent problem kids report is that they feel like they need to be accessible at all times. ① Many smartphones now come with longer-lasting batteries. ② Because technology allows for it, they feel an obligation. ③ It's easy for most of us to relate—you probably feel the same pressure in your own life! ④ It is really challenging to deal with the fact that we're human and can't always respond instantly. ⑤ For a teen or tween who's still learning the ins and outs of social interactions, it's even worse. Here's how this behavior plays out sometimes: Your child texts one of his friends, and the friend doesn't text back right away. Now it's easy for your child to think, "This person doesn't want to be my friend anymore!" So he texts again, and again, and again— "blowing up their phone." This can be stress-inducing and even read as aggressive. But you can see how easily this could happen.

1. **무관한 문장** 윗글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. **요지** 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 아이들은 즉시 답장하지 않아도 불안해하지 않는다.
② 아이들은 항상 연락이 닿아야 한다는 압박을 느끼며, 이는 스트레스와 오해를 낳을 수 있다.
③ 문자를 여러 번 보내는 것은 친근함의 표시이다.
④ 어른은 연락에 대한 압박을 느끼지 않는다.
⑤ 기술은 아이들의 사회성을 높인다.

2024년 3월 고2 학평 29번

2024년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

For years, many psychologists have held strongly to the belief that the key to addressing negative health habits is to change behavior. This, more than values and attitudes, is the part of personality that is ① hardest to change. Ingestive habits such as smoking, drinking and various eating behaviors are the most ② common health concerns targeted for behavioral changes. Process-addiction behaviors (workaholism, shopaholism, and the like) fall into this category as well. Mental imagery combined with power of suggestion was taken up as the ③ premise of behavioral medicine to help people change negative health behaviors into positive ones. Although this technique ④ alone will not produce changes, when used alongside other behavior modification tactics and coping strategies, behavioral changes have proved effective for some people. What mental imagery does is reinforce a new desired behavior. Repeated use of images reinforces the desired behavior more ⑤ strongly over time.

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 values are easier to change than behavior
② the dangers of workaholism
③ using mental imagery to change negative health behaviors
④ how smoking affects personality
⑤ the history of behavioral medicine schools

2024년 3월 고2 학평 30번

Emotion socialization—learning from other people about emotions and how to deal with them—starts early in life and plays a foundational role for emotion regulation development. (①) Although extra-familial influences, such as peers or media, gain in importance during adolescence, parents remain the primary socialization agents. (②) For example, their own responses to emotional situations serve as a role model for emotion regulation, increasing the likelihood that their children will show similar reactions in comparable situations. (③) Whereas direct soothing and directive guidance of what to do are beneficial for younger children, they may undermine adolescents' autonomy striving. (④) In consequence, adolescents might pull away from, rather than turn toward, their parents in times of emotional crisis, unless parental practices are adjusted. (⑤) More suitable in adolescence is indirect support of autonomous emotion regulation, such as through interest in, as well as awareness and nonjudgmental acceptance of, adolescents' emotional experiences, and being available when the adolescent wants to talk.

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

Parental practices at times when their children are faced with emotional challenges also impact emotion regulation development.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① why peers matter more than parents
② the dangers of media for teenagers
③ how parents shape emotion regulation from childhood to adolescence
④ how adolescents avoid emotional crises
⑤ the benefits of strict parenting

2024년 3월 고2 학평 31번

2024년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Dancers often push themselves to the limits of their physical capabilities. But that push is misguided if it is directed toward accomplishing something physically impossible. (①) For instance, a tall dancer with long feet may wish to perform repetitive vertical jumps to fast music, pointing his feet while in the air and lowering his heels to the floor between jumps. (②) That may be impossible no matter how strong the dancer is. (③) Another dancer may be struggling to complete a half-turn in the air. (④) Understanding the connection between a rapid turn rate and the alignment of the body close to the rotation axis tells her how to accomplish her turn successfully. (⑤) In both of these cases, understanding and working within the constraints imposed by nature and described by physical laws allows dancers to work efficiently, minimizing potential risk of injury.

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

> But a short-footed dancer may have no trouble!

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 무용수는 신체 한계를 무시하고 연습해야 한다.
② 무용수는 물리 법칙이 정한 한계를 이해하고 그 안에서 연습해야 효율적이고 안전하다.
③ 키 큰 무용수가 점프에 더 유리하다.
④ 회전은 힘만 세면 성공한다.
⑤ 물리 법칙은 무용과 무관하다.

2024년 3월 고2 학평 32번

2024년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

We must explore the relationship between children's film production and consumption habits. The term "children's film" ① implies ownership by children—their cinema—but films supposedly ② made for children have always been ③ consumed by audiences of all ages, particularly in commercial cinemas. The considerable crossover in audience composition for children's films can be shown by the fact that, in 2007, eleven Danish children's and youth films attracted 59 per cent of theatrical admissions, and in 2014, German children's films ④ comprised seven out of the top twenty films at the national box office. This phenomenon corresponds with a broader, international embrace of what is seemingly children's culture among audiences of diverse ages. The old prejudice that children's film is some other realm, separate from (and forever subordinate to) a more legitimate cinema for adults is not ⑤ supporting by the realities of consumption: children's film is at the heart of contemporary popular culture.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Only Children Watch Children's Films
② Children's Film: At the Heart of Popular Culture
③ Why Adults Avoid Family Movies
④ Danish Films Lose Audiences
⑤ Children's Cinema Is a Lesser Art

2024년 3월 고2 학평 33번

2024년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Beethoven's drive to create something ① novel is a reflection of his state of curiosity. Our brains experience a sense of ② reward when we create something new in the process of exploring something uncertain, such as a musical phrase that we've never played or heard before. When our curiosity leads to something novel, the resulting reward brings us a sense of pleasure. A number of investigators have modeled how curiosity influences musical composition. In the case of Beethoven, computer modeling focused on the thirty-two piano sonatas written after age thirteen revealed that the musical patterns found in all of Beethoven's music ③ decreased in later sonatas, while novel patterns, including patterns that were unique to a particular sonata, ④ increased. In other words, Beethoven's music became ⑤ more predictable over time as his curiosity drove the exploration of new musical ideas. Curiosity is a powerful driver of human creativity.

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 Beethoven repeated old patterns
② how computers compose piano sonatas
③ curiosity as the driver of Beethoven's musical novelty
④ the decline of musical creativity with age
⑤ the dangers of uncertainty in music

2024년 3월 고2 학평 34번

2024년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Technologists are always on the lookout for ① quantifiable metrics. Measurable inputs to a model are their lifeblood, and like a social scientist, a technologist needs to identify ② concrete measures, or "proxies," for assessing progress. This need for quantifiable proxies produces a bias toward measuring things that are ③ difficult to quantify. But simple metrics can take us further away from the important goals we really care about, which may require complicated metrics or be extremely difficult, or perhaps impossible, to reduce to any measure. And when we have imperfect or bad proxies, we can easily fall under the ④ illusion that we are solving for a good end without actually making genuine progress toward a worthy solution. The problem of proxies results in technologists frequently substituting what is measurable for what is ⑤ meaningful. As the saying goes, "Not everything that counts can be counted, and not everything that can be counted counts."

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 More Data Always Means Progress
② Why Technologists Avoid Numbers
③ Counting What Counts: The Trap of Easy Metrics
④ Simple Metrics Reveal Every Goal
⑤ Social Scientists Need No Proxies

2024년 3월 고2 학평 35번

2024년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

We are the only species that seasons its food, deliberately altering it with the highly flavored plant parts we call herbs and spices. (①) Many spices have antibacterial properties—in fact, common seasonings such as garlic, onion, and oregano inhibit the growth of almost every bacterium tested. (②) And the cultures that make the heaviest use of spices—think of the garlic and black pepper of Thai food, the ginger and coriander of India, the chili peppers of Mexico—come from warmer climates, where bacterial spoilage is a bigger issue. (③) In contrast, the most lightly spiced cuisines—those of Scandinavia and northern Europe—are from cooler climates. (④) Our uniquely human attention to flavor, in this case the flavor of spices, turns out to have arisen as a matter of life and death. (⑤)

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

It’s quite possible that our taste for spices has an evolutionary root.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Northern Europe Loves Spicy Food
② Spices Encourage Bacteria
③ Seasoning Is Purely a Matter of Taste
④ Spice for Survival: Why Warm Climates Love Seasoning
⑤ All Animals Season Their Food

2024년 3월 고2 학평 36번

2024년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Development of the human body from a single cell provides many examples of the structural richness that is possible when the repeated production of random variation is ① combined with nonrandom selection. All phases of body development from embryo to adult ② exhibit random activities at the cellular level, and body formation depends on the new possibilities ③ generating by these activities coupled with selection of those outcomes that satisfy previously built-in criteria. Always new structure is based on old structure, and at every stage selection favors some cells and ④ eliminates others. The survivors serve to produce new cells that undergo further rounds of selection. Except in the immune system, cells and extensions of cells are not genetically selected during development, but rather, are positionally selected. Those in the right place that make the right connections are ⑤ stimulated, and those that don't are eliminated. This process is much like sculpting. A natural consequence of the strategy is great variability from individual to individual at the cell and molecular levels, even though large-scale structures are quite similar.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Every Cell Survives in Development
② Genes Alone Shape the Body
③ Why All Humans Are Identical at the Cell Level
④ Sculpting the Body: Random Variation and Selection
⑤ The Immune System Controls Growth

2024년 3월 고2 학평 37번

2024년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

In order to bring the ever-increasing costs of home care for elderly and needy persons under control, managers of home care providers have introduced management systems. (①) These systems specify tasks of home care workers and the time and budget available to perform these tasks. (②) Electronic reporting systems require home care workers to report on their activities and the time spent, thus making the distribution of time and money visible and, in the perception of managers, controllable. (③) The home care workers, on the other hand, may perceive their work not as a set of separate tasks to be performed as efficiently as possible, but as a service to be provided to a client with whom they may have developed a relationship. (④) This includes having conversations with clients and enquiring about the person's well-being. (⑤) Restricted time and the requirement to report may be perceived as obstacles that make it impossible to deliver the service that is needed. If the management systems are too rigid, this may result in home care workers becoming overloaded and demotivated.

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

This, in the view of managers, has contributed to the resolution of the problem.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① why home care costs are falling
② how elderly people report their activities
③ the conflict between managerial control and care workers' view of their job
④ the benefits of rigid management systems
⑤ why care workers avoid conversations

2024년 3월 고2 학평 38번

2024년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

It is a common assumption that most vagrant birds are ultimately doomed, aside from the rare cases where individuals are able to reorientate and return to their normal ranges. In turn, it is also commonly assumed that vagrancy itself is a relatively unimportant biological phenomenon. This is undoubtedly true for the majority of cases, as the most likely outcome of any given vagrancy event is that the individual will fail to find enough resources, and/or be exposed to inhospitable environmental conditions, and perish. However, there are many lines of evidence to suggest that vagrancy can, on rare occasions, _____. Despite being infrequent, these events can be extremely important when viewed at the timescales over which ecological and evolutionary processes unfold. The most profound consequences of vagrancy relate to the establishment of new breeding sites, new migration routes and wintering locations. Each of these can occur through different mechanisms, and at different frequencies, and they each have their own unique importance.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① never affect any species at all
② always lead to the extinction of birds
③ improve every bird's chance of survival
④ dramatically alter the fate of populations, species or even whole ecosystems
⑤ end all existing migration routes

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Why Vagrant Birds Always Return Home
② Vagrancy Is a Minor Phenomenon
③ Birds Never Change Migration Routes
④ Winter Is Deadly for All Birds
⑤ Lost Birds, Big Changes: The Hidden Power of Vagrancy

2024년 3월 고2 학평 39번

2024년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Intuition can be great, but it ought to be ① easily gained. Experts, for example, are able to think on their feet because they've ② invested thousands of hours in learning and practice: their intuition has become data-driven. Only then are they able to act ③ quickly in accordance with their internalized expertise and evidence-based experience. Yet most people are not experts, though they often think they are. Most of us, especially when we interact with others on social media, act with expert-like speed and ④ conviction, offering a wide range of opinions on global crises, without the substance of knowledge that supports it. And thanks to AI, which ensures that our messages are delivered to an audience more inclined to believing it, our delusions of expertise can be reinforced by our personal filter bubble. We have an interesting tendency to find people more ⑤ open-minded, rational, and sensible when they think just like us.

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 누구나 직관만으로 전문가처럼 판단할 수 있다.
② 소셜 미디어는 사람들의 지식을 깊게 해 준다.
③ 직관은 오랜 학습과 경험으로 얻어야 하며, 지식 없는 확신은 착각일 수 있다.
④ AI는 우리의 착각을 바로잡아 준다.
⑤ 전문가의 직관은 데이터와 무관하다.

2024년 3월 고2 학평 40번

2024년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

The fast-growing, tremendous amount of data, ① collected and stored in large and numerous data repositories, has far ② exceeding our human ability for understanding without powerful tools. As a result, data collected in large data repositories become "data tombs"—data archives that are hardly ③ visited. Important decisions are often ④ made based not on the information–rich data stored in data repositories but rather on a decision maker's instinct, simply because the decision maker does not have the tools to extract the valuable knowledge hidden in the vast amounts of data. Efforts have been made to develop expert system and knowledge-based technologies, which typically rely on users or domain experts to manually input knowledge into knowledge bases. However, this procedure is likely to cause biases and errors and is extremely costly and time consuming. The widening gap between data and information ⑤ calls for the systematic development of tools that can turn data tombs into "golden nuggets" of knowledge.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

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

Because huge amounts of data exceed human understanding, they often remain unused, so we need (A) _____ tools that turn data into valuable (B) _____.

	(A)		(B)
①	systematic	……	storage
②	manual	……	knowledge
③	costly	……	tombs
④	systematic	……	knowledge
⑤	instinctive	……	data

2024년 3월 고2 학평 41~42번

2024년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

It's untrue that teens can focus on two things at once— what they're doing is ① shifting their attention from one task to another. In this digital age, teens wire their brains to make these shifts very quickly, but they are still, like everyone else, paying attention to one thing at a time, sequentially. Common sense tells us multitasking should increase brain activity, but Carnegie Mellon University scientists using the latest brain imaging technology find it doesn't. As a matter of fact, they discovered that multitasking actually ② increases brain activity. Neither task is done as well as if each were performed individually. Fractions of a second are lost every time we make a switch, and a person's interrupted task can take 50 percent ③ longer to finish, with 50 percent more errors. Turns out the latest brain research confirms the old advice "one thing at a time." It's not that kids can't do some tasks simultaneously. But if two tasks are performed at once, one of them has to be ④ familiar. Our brains perform a familiar task on "automatic pilot" while really paying attention to the other one. That's why insurance companies consider talking on a cell phone and driving to be as dangerous as driving while drunk—it's the driving that goes on "automatic pilot" while the conversation really holds our attention. Our kids may be living in the Information Age but our brains have not been ⑤ redesigned yet.

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 Teens Are Born Multitaskers
② Why Cell Phones Make Driving Safer
③ Multitasking Boosts Brain Power
④ One Thing at a Time: The Myth of Multitasking
⑤ The Information Age Redesigned Our Brains

정답 및 해설

8-23 **1.**⑤ **2.**② · 9-07 **1.**⑤ **2.**② · 9-08 **1.**② **2.**⑤ · 2-11 **1.**③ **2.**① · 9-19 **1.**① **2.**② · 1-45 **1.**① **2.**③ · 1-32 **1.**③ **2.**③ · 5-29 **1.**③ **2.**② · 10-12 **1.**⑤ **2.**② · 1-42 **1.**⑤ **2.**③ · 9-11 **1.**③ **2.**③ · 6-06 **1.**① **2.**④ · 5-07 **1.**③ **2.**④ · 8-24 **1.**③ **2.**③ · 5-08 **1.**④ **2.**⑤ · 1-21 **1.**① **2.**③ · 9-20 **1.**② **2.**④ · 1-11 **1.**② **2.**④

8-23 · 2024년 3월 고2 학평 20번

1. ⑤ 성공은 바람만으로 이루어지지 않으므로 '인내심'을 길러야 한다. 뒤의 impatience와 Great things take time이 근거다. ⑤ speed → patience.

2. ② 하룻밤 사이의 성공을 기대하면 쉽게 포기하게 되므로, 인내심을 갖고 시간을 들여야 한다는 글이다. ①은 글이 비판하는 기대다.

9-07 · 2024년 3월 고2 학평 21번

1. ⑤ 환자들이 기기를 '착용하고 있는' 진행형이므로 wearing이 알맞다. ⑤ worn → wearing.

2. ② 1950년대 벽돌을 묶은 '자율 주행차'처럼 과거의 한계가 개념의 실패를 뜻하지 않으며, 의학도 이제 개인 맞춤의 단계에 다가간다는 것이 요지다.

9-08 · 2024년 3월 고2 학평 22번

1. ② 오래된 기술은 생활 속에 흡수되어 거의 보이지 않으므로, 우리는 새로운 기술의 영향을 '과대평가하는' 경향이 있다.

2. ⑤ 젖병은 수유 시간을 조절하고 대신할 수 있게 해 삶을 바꾼 기술이지만, 너무 익숙해 기술사에서 간과된다는 글이다.

2-11 · 2024년 3월 고2 학평 23번

1. ③ 정서적 공감을 강조하는 기업은 진정한 관심과 '연민'으로 대해 신뢰를 얻는 능력을 중시한다. ③ indifference → compassion.

2. ① 기업이 말하는 공감은 관점 이해, 진정한 배려, 시장 조사, 다양한 사용자를 고려한 설계 등 다양한 의미를 가진다는 글이다.

9-19 · 2024년 3월 고2 학평 24번

1. ① 글은 아이들이 늘 연락이 닿아야 한다는 압박을 느낀다는 내용이다. ①은 스마트폰 배터리 이야기로 흐름과 무관하다.

2. ② 기술 때문에 아이들은 늘 연락 가능해야 한다고 느끼고, 답장이 늦으면 관계를 의심해 문자를 퍼붓는 등 스트레스를 겪는다는 것이 요지다.

1-45 · 2024년 3월 고2 학평 29번

1. ① 심리학자들은 가치나 태도보다 행동이 성격 중 '가장 바꾸기 쉬운' 부분이라 믿어 왔다. ① hardest → easiest.

2. ③ 부정적 건강 습관을 바꾸는 데 다른 기법과 함께 정신적 심상을 활용해 바람직한 행동을 강화한다는 내용이다.

1-32 · 2024년 3월 고2 학평 30번

1. ③ 부모의 반응이 본보기가 된다는 예 뒤에 also로 '부모의 대응 방식'도 영향을 준다고 하고, 이어 어린아이와 청소년에게 적절한 방식의 차이가 나온다.

2. ③ 부모는 청소년기에도 주된 정서 사회화 주체이며, 자녀의 나이에 맞게 정서 조절을 돕는 방식을 바꿔야 한다는 내용이다.

5-29 · 2024년 3월 고2 학평 31번

1. ③ 발이 긴 무용수에게는 불가능할 수 있다는 문장 뒤에 But으로 발이 짧은 무용수는 문제가 없다는 대조가 오고, 이어 다른 무용수의 회전 예가 나온다.

2. ② 물리적으로 불가능한 것을 밀어붙이는 것은 잘못이며, 자연의 제약을 이해하고 그 안에서 연습해야 효율적이고 부상 위험이 적다는 것이 요지다.

10-12 · 2024년 3월 고2 학평 32번

1. ⑤ 편견이 소비 현실에 의해 '뒷받침되지' 않는 수동의 의미이므로 is not supported가 알맞다. ⑤ supporting → supported.

2. ② 어린이 영화는 모든 연령이 관람하며, 성인 영화보다 열등하다는 편견과 달리 대중문화의 중심에 있다는 글이다. ⑤는 글이 반박한 편견이다.

1-42 · 2024년 3월 고2 학평 33번

1. ⑤ 새로운 패턴이 늘어났으므로 베토벤의 음악은 시간이 지날수록 '덜 예측 가능해졌다'. ⑤ more → less.

2. ③ 새로운 것을 만들 때의 보상이 호기심을 이끌며, 베토벤의 소나타가 점점 새로운 패턴을 늘린 것이 그 예라는 내용이다.

9-11 · 2024년 3월 고2 학평 34번

1. ③ 측정 가능한 대리 지표가 필요하다 보니 '쉽게' 수량화되는 것을 측정하는 편향이 생긴다. ③ difficult → easy.

2. ③ 기술자들은 측정하기 쉬운 지표에 치우쳐 의미 있는 것 대신 측정 가능한 것을 추구하게 된다는 글이다.

6-06 · 2024년 3월 고2 학평 35번

1. ① 인간만 음식에 양념을 한다는 문장 뒤에 향신료 취향에 진화적 뿌리가 있다는 가설이 오고, 이어 향신료의 항균성이라는 근거가 나온다.

2. ④ 향신료는 항균 효과가 있어, 음식이 쉽게 상하는 더운 지역일수록 향신료를 많이 쓰게 되었다는 글이다.

5-07 · 2024년 3월 고2 학평 36번

1. ③ 새로운 가능성이 이런 활동에 의해 '만들어진' 것이므로 과거분사 generated가 알맞다. ③ generating → generated.

2. ④ 인체 발달은 무작위적 변이와 위치에 따른 선택이 조각하듯 결합해 이루어지며, 그래서 세포 수준에서 개인차가 크다는 글이다.

8-24 · 2024년 3월 고2 학평 37번

1. ③ 전자 보고 시스템이 비용을 통제 가능하게 했다는 문장 뒤에 관리자 입장의 평가가 오고, 이어 on the other hand로 돌봄 노동자의 관점이 대조된다.

2. ③ 관리자는 업무와 시간을 통제해 비용 문제를 해결했다고 보지만, 돌봄 노동자는 이를 관계 중심의 서비스를 가로막는 장애로 느낀다는 내용이다.

5-08 · 2024년 3월 고2 학평 38번

1. ④ 길 잃은 새는 대부분 죽지만, 드물게는 새 번식지나 이동 경로를 만들어 개체군과 생태계의 운명을 '극적으로 바꿀' 수 있다.

2. ⑤ 길 잃은 새의 대부분은 죽지만, 드문 경우 새 번식지와 이동 경로를 만들어 진화적으로 중요한 결과를 낳는다는 글이다. ②는 글이 반박한 통념이다.

1-21 · 2024년 3월 고2 학평 39번

1. ① 전문가들이 수천 시간을 투자했듯 직관은 '힘들게 얻어야' 한다. ① easily gained → hard-earned.

2. ③ 전문가의 직관은 축적된 데이터에서 나오지만, 대부분은 지식 없이 확신만 가지며 필터 버블이 그 착각을 강화한다는 것이 요지다. ⑤는 글과 반대다.

9-20 · 2024년 3월 고2 학평 40번

1. ② 현재완료 has exceeded이므로 과거분사 exceeded가 알맞다. ② exceeding → exceeded.

2. ④ 방대한 데이터가 '데이터 무덤'이 되지 않도록, 이를 가치 있는 '지식'으로 바꾸는 '체계적인' 도구가 필요하다.

1-11 · 2024년 3월 고2 학평 41~42번

1. ② 상식과 달리 멀티태스킹은 뇌 활동을 오히려 '감소시킨다'. ② increases → decreases.

2. ④ 십 대도 실제로는 주의를 빠르게 옮길 뿐 한 번에 한 가지에만 집중하며, 멀티태스킹은 효율을 떨어뜨린다는 글이다.