4-03 · 4-2 세계를 안다는 것
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2025년 10월 고2 학평 32번

2025년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Just as an expert in the taste and colour of wine will gain much by ① be aware of the chemistry that underlies those qualities, so each perspective on the body can potentially enhance the others. And yet every scientific tool, from microscopes to mathematics, and every aspect of the body, from the brain to the microorganism, ② requires such depth of expertise that this tends not to happen: we tend to study the human body in silos, each community ③ sectioned from the others by its own specialised vocabulary. Research communities may be ④ dedicated to one type of scientific tool or a specific component of the body, such as one type of cell. How different types of cell communicate with one another becomes its own specialist topic. Even simple forms of life on Earth are now rarely ⑤ studied as a whole, and the human body is evidently much more complex. As long ago as 1890, The Times newspaper commented that knowledge ‘had already become too vast to be manageable’. Today, nobody is an expert in the whole of anything.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Microscopes Explain Everything
② Why Wine Experts Study Chemistry
③ One Expert Knows the Whole Body
④ Studying the Body in Silos
⑤ Simple Life Is Easy to Study

2025년 10월 고2 학평 41~42번

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When your hand is hanging at your side and then you lift it, opposing muscles on your upper arm shorten and lengthen— contract and relax—to bend the elbow. Biceps contract, and triceps relax. Reversing the motion, when you drop your hand back down, muscles reverse roles. Triceps contract, and biceps relax. Lift your hand or drop it, and muscle shows what it is: a system of ① coordination, managed by orchestrated tension. As arms and legs rotate around joints, muscles activate and deactivate, contract and relax. All physical activity is ② paradoxical, in this sense: Movement depends on what muscles don't do, as much as it depends on what they do. Both are ③ necessary, each in its time— and the same is true of each side of the pairs of concepts shaping how we talk of muscles. Start with nature versus nurture: Some people are stronger or more muscular than others; is the difference inborn, or does it depend on what people do? To the latter question: What do you do? Do you have to lift weights, or is walking enough exercise? How should you do the exercise? Should you move fast or slowly? Lift heavy weights or lighter ones? Put like that, basic questions about muscle may sound like they have one right answer. Oppositions can ④ polarize. But where muscle is concerned, few oppositions are true polarities. Look closely, and most prove to be paradoxes. Born and made, heavy and light, fast and slow: Those opposites actually ⑤ contradict each other.

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 근육은 수축할 때만 움직임을 만든다.
② 근육의 수축과 이완처럼 근육을 둘러싼 대립 개념들은 실제로는 서로를 보완하는 역설이다.
③ 근육에 대한 질문에는 하나의 정답이 있다.
④ 근력은 전적으로 타고난다.
⑤ 가벼운 운동은 효과가 없다.

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A reason for a conclusion is very unlikely to consist in a single claim. ① No matter how we might state it in short-hand, it is, analytically, a complex interaction of many ideas and implications. ② The reason must be broken down into a chain of more precise premises. ③ For example, the claim that 'university education should be free for all Australians' might be supported by the reason that 'the economy benefits from a well-educated Australian population'. ④ Many Australian universities are ranked among the best in the world. ⑤ But is our analysis of the situation clearly expressed in just one statement? Hardly. The conclusion is about universities and free education, while the reason introduces some new ideas: economic benefit and a well-educated population. While the link between these two ideas and the conclusion might seem obvious, the purpose of reasoning is to avoid assuming the 'obvious' by carefully working through the connections between the various ideas in the initial statement of our reason.

1. 무관한 문장 윗글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① why university education should be free
② the economic benefits of education
③ how to write short-hand notes
④ why obvious connections need no analysis
⑤ breaking a reason down into a chain of precise premises

2025년 3월 고2 학평 39번

2025년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

As a general rule, it's better if your definition corresponds as closely as possible to the way in which the term is ordinarily used in the kinds of debates to which your claims are pertinent. There will be, however, occasions where it is appropriate, even necessary, to coin special uses through what philosophers call stimulative definition. This would be the case where the current lexicon is _____ that you think are philosophically important. For example, we do not have a term in ordinary language that describes a memory that is not necessarily a memory of something the person having it has experienced. Such a thing would occur, for example, if I could somehow share your memories: I would have a memory-type experience, but this would not be of something that I had actually experienced. To call this a memory would be misleading. For this reason, philosophers have coined the special term 'quasi-memory' to refer to these hypothetical memory-like experiences.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① too large to be useful
② not able to make distinctions
③ never used by philosophers
④ always clear and complete
⑤ unchanged for centuries

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Ordinary Language Is Always Enough
② Memories Can Never Be Shared
③ Coining New Terms When Ordinary Words Fall Short
④ Philosophers Avoid Special Terms
⑤ Why Definitions Should Be Unusual

2024년 9월 고2 학평 41~42번

2024년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

What makes ① questioning authority so hard? The difficulties start in childhood, when parents—the first and most powerful authority figures—show children "the way things are." This is a necessary element of learning language and socialization, and certainly most things ② learned in early childhood are noncontroversial: the English alphabet starts with A and ends with Z, the numbers 1 through 10 come before the numbers 11 through 20, and so on. Children, however, will spontaneously question things that are quite obvious to adults and even to older kids. The word "why?" becomes a challenge, as in, "Why is the sky blue?" Answers such as "because it just is" or "because I say so" tell children that they must unquestioningly accept what authorities say "just because," and children who persist in their questioning are likely to find themselves ③ dismissing or yelled at for "bothering" adults with "meaningless" or "unimportant" questions. But these questions are in fact perfectly reasonable. Why is the sky blue? Many adults do not themselves know the answer. And who says the sky's color needs to be called "blue," anyway? How do we know that what one person calls "blue" is the same color that another calls "blue"? The scientific answers come from physics, but those are not the answers that children are ④ seeking. They are trying to understand the world, and no matter how irritating the repeated questions may become to stressed and time-pressed parents, it is important to take them seriously ⑤ to encourage kids to question authority to think for themselves.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 아이들의 끝없는 질문을 진지하게 받아 주어야 권위에 의문을 품고 스스로 생각하는 힘을 기를 수 있다.
② 아이들의 질문은 대부분 의미 없다.
③ 부모는 "원래 그래"라고 답하는 것이 좋다.
④ 과학적 답만이 아이가 원하는 답이다.
⑤ 권위에 의문을 품는 것은 해롭다.

정답 및 해설

4-03 **1.**① **2.**④ · 4-04 **1.**⑤ **2.**② · 4-05 **1.**④ **2.**⑤ · 4-06 **1.**② **2.**③ · 4-07 **1.**③ **2.**①

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1. ① 전치사 by의 목적어이므로 동명사 being이 알맞다. ① be → being.

2. ④ 각 분야에 깊은 전문성이 필요해 인체는 고립된 영역(사일로)별로 연구되고, 오늘날 누구도 전체의 전문가가 아니라는 글이다.

4-04 · 2025년 10월 고2 학평 41~42번

1. ⑤ 근육에 관한 대립 개념들은 대부분 역설이어서 실제로는 서로를 '보완한다'. ⑤ contradict → complement.

2. ② 움직임은 근육이 하는 것만큼 하지 않는 것에도 달려 있듯, 타고남과 만들어짐, 빠름과 느림 같은 대립은 상호 보완적이라는 것이 요지다. ①은 글과 반대다.

4-05 · 2025년 6월 고2 학평 37번

1. ④ 글은 이유를 더 정밀한 전제의 사슬로 나누어야 한다는 내용이다. ④는 호주 대학의 순위 이야기로 흐름과 무관하다.

2. ⑤ 결론의 이유는 하나의 주장이 아니므로, 그 속의 개념들 사이의 연결을 정밀한 전제들로 풀어내야 한다는 내용이다.

4-06 · 2025년 3월 고2 학평 39번

1. ② 현재의 어휘가 철학적으로 중요한 '구분을 할 수 없을' 때 새로운 용어를 만들어야 한다. '준기억'의 예가 근거다.

2. ③ 정의는 일상 용법에 가까운 것이 좋지만, 일상어로 구분할 수 없을 때는 '준기억'처럼 특별한 용어를 만든다는 글이다.

4-07 · 2024년 9월 고2 학평 41~42번

1. ③ 아이들이 무시당하는(dismissed) 수동의 의미이므로 과거분사 dismissed가 알맞다. ③ dismissing → dismissed.

2. ① "원래 그래"라는 답은 아이에게 권위를 무조건 받아들이게 하므로, 아이의 질문을 진지하게 대해야 한다는 것이 요지다.