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## 2023학년도 9월 모평 20번

2022년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

Becoming competent in another culture means looking ① beyond behavior to see if we can understand the attitudes, beliefs, and values that motivate what we observe. By looking only at the ② visible aspects of culture—customs, clothing, food, and language—we develop a ③ short-sighted view of intercultural understanding—just the tip of the iceberg, really. If we are to be successful in our business interactions with people who have different values and beliefs about how the world is ordered, then we must go ④ above the surface of what it means to understand culture and attempt to see what Edward Hall calls the "hidden dimensions." Those hidden aspects are the very foundation of culture and are the reason why culture is actually more than meets the eye. We tend not to notice those cultural norms until they ⑤ violate what we consider to be common sense, good judgment, or the nature of things.

**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 Beneath the Tip of the Iceberg: The Hidden Dimensions of Culture
② Food and Clothing: The Heart of Every Culture
③ Common Sense Is the Same Everywhere
④ How to Learn a Foreign Language Fast
⑤ Business Success Depends on Appearance

# 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.

# 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

# 2027학년도 수능 33번

2026년 11월 시행 · 대학수학능력시험

The obvious answer to the question of what a man should learn has already ① been taught to us by anthropologists. Evidently, what is needful to learn in one society is not necessarily needful in another. Cultural differences ② demonstrates that there is no absolute set of things to be learned; what a man should learn is a function of his culture. But concealed behind this principle ③ lies a corollary: in order that noticeable cultural differences shall exist at all, there must be a significant degree of conformity to norm within each society. And this prevents us from going on to assert that what a man should learn is a matter for him alone to decide. There is, in fact, no human society on the face of the earth ④ which grants to any individual the right to learn anything he chooses. And furthermore, it is the school which is established by the community—not, be it noted, by the family—⑤ to ensure that the individual learns what he must know.

**1.** 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

**2.** 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 무엇을 배워야 하는지는 문화에 따라 정해지며, 개인이 마음대로 결정할 수 있는 것이 아니다.
② 배워야 할 내용은 모든 사회에서 동일하다.
③ 개인은 원하는 것은 무엇이든 배울 권리가 있다.
④ 교육의 책임은 학교가 아니라 가정에 있다.
⑤ 인류학자들은 학교 교육의 필요성을 부정한다.

# 2027학년도 9월 모평 24번



The new views about and questions being asked about aging could be detected across society. “Something strange is happening in America,” wrote Marj Jackson Levin for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch in 1988, finding that what she called “the former boundaries of age” were being ① expanded or relaxed in many arenas. Whether it was fortysomething baseball players, midlife women having babies, or the oldest president in the nation’s history, it did indeed appear that the preconceptions surrounding aging were ② weakening. As baby boomers entered midlife, the idea of oldness was being ③ pushed back, and the expectations for what people should or should not be doing at a particular age ④ narrowed. Turning fifty had only recently been commonly viewed as the unofficial turning of the corner into one’s senior years, for example, but now that number did not automatically mean one could not start a new career or family. In a good number of cases, at least, age was becoming less ⑤ significant, a clear victory for those lobbying for a less age-centric society.

**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 베이비붐 세대는 은퇴를 앞당기려 했다.
② 50세는 여전히 노년의 시작으로 여겨졌다.
③ 1980년대 미국에서는 나이에 대한 고정관념이 약해지고 나이의 경계가 넓어졌다.
④ 나이가 많은 운동선수는 경기력이 떨어진다.
⑤ 나이 중심 사회를 지지하는 운동이 확산되었다.

# 2023학년도 9월 모평 37번

2022년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

Culture operates in ways we can consciously consider and discuss but also in ways of which we are far less cognizant. ① When we have to offer an account of our actions, we consciously understand which excuses might prove acceptable, given the particular circumstances we find ourselves in. ② In such situations, we use cultural ideas as we would use a particular tool. ③ We select the cultural notion as we would select a screwdriver: certain jobs call for a Phillips head while others require an Allen wrench. ④ A screwdriver with a worn tip can easily damage the screw it is meant to turn. ⑤ Whichever idea we insert into the conversation to justify our actions, the point is that our motives are discursively available to us. They are not hidden. In some cases, however, we are far less aware of why we believe a certain claim to be true, or how we are to explain why certain social realities exist. Ideas about the social world become part of our worldview without our necessarily being aware of the source of the particular idea or that we even hold the idea at all.

**1.** **무관한 문장** 윗글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

**2.** **주제** 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① how to choose the right tools for a job
② conscious and unconscious ways culture shapes our thinking
③ why people make excuses for their actions
④ the dangers of hidden motives
⑤ cultural differences in conversation styles

# 정답 및 해설

2-16 **1.**④ **2.**① · 2-17 **1.**② **2.**④ · 2-18 **1.**④ **2.**⑤ · 2-19 **1.**② **2.**① · 2-20 **1.**④ **2.**③ · 2-21 **1.**④ **2.**②

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**2-16 · 2023학년도 9월 모평 20번**

**1.** ④ 문화를 제대로 이해하려면 겉으로 드러난 것 '아래로' 내려가 숨은 차원을 보아야 한다. ④ above → below.

**2.** ① 관습·옷·음식 같은 겉모습은 빙산의 일각일 뿐이며, 행동을 움직이는 태도·신념·가치라는 숨은 차원을 이해해야 한다는 글이다.

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**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.

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**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).

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**2-19 · 2027학년도 수능 33번**

**1.** ② 주어가 복수 Cultural differences이므로 demonstrate가 알맞다. ② demonstrates → demonstrate. ③은 장소 부사구가 앞에 나온 도치 구문이다.

**2.** ① 배울 것은 문화의 함수이고, 문화가 존재하려면 규범에 대한 동조가 필요하므로 무엇을 배울지는 개인만의 결정이 아니다. ③은 글과 반대다.

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**2-20 · 2027학년도 9월 모평 24번**

**1.** ④ 나이에 대한 고정관념이 약해지면서 특정 나이에 해야 할 것에 대한 기대는 '넓어졌다'. ④ narrowed → broadened.

**2.** ③ 40대 야구 선수, 중년 출산, 최고령 대통령 등의 예를 통해 나이에 대한 선입견이 약해지고 나이의 의미가 줄어들었다는 것이 요지다.

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**2-21 · 2023학년도 9월 모평 37번**

**1.** ④ 드라이버는 문화적 관념을 골라 쓰는 방식을 설명하는 비유일 뿐이다. ④는 비유 속 도구 자체의 특성을 말해 흐름에서 벗어난다.

**2.** ② 문화는 우리가 의식적으로 골라 쓰는 도구처럼 작동하기도 하고, 출처도 모른 채 세계관에 스며들기도 한다는 내용이다.