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3월 학력평가 대비



현장 Mini Test

Sagittarius

1. 밑줄 친 far from modern이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

The relation of an individual person to the species he belongs to is the most intimate of all relations. Yet it somehow seems so vague, so abstract, as scarcely to concern us at all. Indeed, it is only lately that there has been formulated even so much as a science to discuss this relationship and the duties which it throws upon the individual. Even yet the word “Eugenics,” the name of this modern science, sometimes arouses a smile. It was chosen by Francis Galton to express the effort of Man to improve his own breed. But the thing the term stands for is, in reality, far from modern. It is indeed ancient and may even be nearly as old as Man himself. Consciously or unconsciously, sometimes under excuses that have disguised his motives even from himself, Man has always been attempting to improve his own quality or at least to maintain it. When a man neglects that effort, when he allows his attention to be too exclusively drawn to other ends, he suffers, falls into a decline and even tends to die out.

\* Eugenics: 우생학(優生學)

- ① inclination to form crowd
- ② recent awareness of one’s potential
- ③ old species beyond the time constraint
- ④ unscientific approach to human problems
- ⑤ long-standing commitment to personal growth

**NOTE**

2. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

There are people who do not obsessively go after the latest digital devices, taking their time before changing hardware. There are even some people who have developed a taste for “vintage” technology, not only for vintage decoration or fashion. None of these cases reveal an ultimate or total renouncement of technology, but rather a temporary interruption of its use or a preference for a slower pace. We consider it appropriate to include in this list so-called *slow movement*, with its taste for slowness and tranquility, since often technologies are used precisely to speed up some processes in life. The movement was born as an alternative to fast food, but quickly it spread to other realms of life. Whoever chooses slowness may indeed practice a form of technological silence. In this path of slowness we also find the many forms of meditation, whether traditional or new, that are so fashionable nowadays and that can be seen as a way to temporarily refrain from technology.

\* renouncement: 단념 \*\* refrain: 삼가다

- ① Moving Slow to Protect the Environment
- ② How to Adapt to the Latest Technology Trends
- ③ Meditation: A Simple, Fast Way to Relieve Stress
- ④ Negative Effects of Technology on Mental Health
- ⑤ Pursuing a Leisurely Life Distancing from Technology

**NOTE**

3. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

That the commercial interest in artificial intelligence skyrocketed in the last two decades ① is generally attributed to the exponential rise in computing power and the steep drop in data storage costs. These two developments allowed us to teach machines with an ever increasing amount of observations. The results turned out remarkably ② successful. Yet our reliance on computing power and cheap data storage has also ③ been distanced us from the reality we try to model. The most prominent example is the sometimes near human-like bias in machine learning models. To understand ④ how this distance from reality comes to be, we need to realize that many of our machine learning models run in the social realm. In the social realm, human interaction is the dominant factor. But we can think of social media as a typical example ⑤ where the social realm and machine learning meet. Against the application of machine learning in the social realm, there is a traditional argument: the anti-positivism argument. This argument tells us that in the ‘social’ application of machine learning objectivity is an unattainable pursuit. We are human and therefore there is subjectivity.

\* exponential: 기하급수적인 \*\* anti-positivism: 반실증주의

4. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

One has to wonder why the pig came to be ① despised by both Jews and Muslims. Was it merely the flesh of the pig that was distrusted, or the pig itself, as an animal? By and large people have believed the former, claiming that because pig meat was so easily ② prone to spoiling and trichinosis, the consequent human diseases led them to avoid the meat and thereby censor the animal. But F. E. Zeuner, a leading expert on domestication, ③ rejects this view, pointing out that pork is no more likely to spoil than any other meat in a hot country, and in any event there are tropical islands where pork is the main meat eaten. He proposes instead an interpretation having to do with the people who raised pigs. Unlike cattle, pigs cannot be driven, and therefore the pig is only ④ worthless to the settled farmer. The nomad, who always felt superior to the farmer, “came to despise the pig as well as the farmer who bred it.” The religious prohibitions seem to have been ⑤ transferred from the people on to the animal, one they “themselves could neither breed nor keep.”

\* trichinosis: 선모충병(旋毛蟲病)

**NOTE**

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Harvard's Nicholas Christakis says that when you take a bird's eye view of humans through the prism of social networks, the picture of both the individual and the group changes. He draws the analogy with graphite and diamonds. Both materials are made of carbon atoms but it is the way these individual atoms are connected that determines why one material is soft and dark and the other is hard and clear. The layered lattice arrangement of graphite carbon atoms means that it shears easily, whereas the highly interconnected arrangement of diamond carbon atoms means that it is as hard as — well, diamonds, of course. Therefore, when it comes to carbon atoms, the whole is greater than the sum of its parts. Similarly, understanding the individual self only really makes sense in terms of the groups to which they are connected. To extend the carbon metaphor, when we are well connected, we are more resilient because there is safety and strength in numbers. Alone, we

\_\_\_\_\_.  
 \* graphite: 흑연 \*\* lattice: 격자, 격자 모양의 것  
 \*\*\* shear: 부러지다

- ① are more vulnerable and weaker
- ② tend to seek digital connectivity
- ③ are as strong and dense as diamonds
- ④ investigate carbon atoms more in detail
- ⑤ cannot manufacture high-quality diamonds

**NOTE**

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The disciplines that make up the natural sciences can be divided into two classes: those that are historical, and those that are not. For subjects like cosmology, geology, and biology, history is of utmost importance. The goal of much of the activity in these disciplines is to reconstruct the history of the cosmos, the Earth, and the life forms that have inhabited it, respectively. For the mathematician, physicist or chemist, on the other hand, history does not matter. The logical structures mathematicians explore are timeless, and both physics and chemistry deal with properties of the universe that we have every reason to believe are the same today as they ever have been, or ever will be. Thus, in principle, all the open questions in physics and chemistry could be answered this afternoon if the right experiments were done. Moreover, there is no reason to think that the outcomes of those experiments would be any different if they were done by other people, at other times, or in other places. The assumption that the conclusions reached by physicists and chemists \_\_\_\_\_ is fundamental to the way geologists, biologists and cosmologists use them.

\* cosmology: 우주론

- ① depend on temporal references
- ② promote interdisciplinary studies
- ③ are independent of time and place
- ④ tend to vary from person to person
- ⑤ are attributed to empirical evidence

**NOTE**

7. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

We are often told that there is no innovation without competition, which is absurd given that most of the greatest innovations in science and technology have resulted from the sharing of research across academic silos, national borders, and language barriers. In truth, no great innovations occur in isolation. ① Personally, I have been asked to sign an awfully large number of nondisclosure agreements from other researchers terrified that their ideas will get out. ② But in truth, I've found this approach counterproductive. ③ Those who hold their cards too close to the vest are rarely the ones who play the winning hand. ④ Playing cards with people online is one of the first games to be realized through digital innovation. ⑤ It is when we share our findings with people with other areas of expertise or perspectives, or seek feedback about our concept from someone in a different field, or try out our idea with potential users, that suddenly the real potential starts to emerge.

\* academic silo: (구분되는) 학문 영역

\*\* counterproductive: 역효과를 내는

**NOTE**

8. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Needless to say, an artist might clarify her feelings by just focusing on them mentally. That is, it is at least conceivable that one could get clear on one's emotional state simply by thinking about it.

- (A) This would appear to violate our ordinary understanding of art which regards an artwork as a public affair. It would also seem inconsistent with the notion of expression which fundamentally rests on the idea of something "inside" being brought "outside."
- (B) Thus, in order to block cases of completely mental artworks, the expression theorist should add that the process of the clarification and transmission of emotions should be secured by means of lines, shapes, colors, sounds, actions and/or words. This guarantees that an artwork is, at least in principle, publicly accessible — that it is embodied in some publicly accessible medium.
- (C) The emotion, then, would be clarified but not externalized. Yet could an artwork exist entirely, so to speak, inside someone's head?

- ① (A) - (C) - (B)                      ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ③ (B) - (C) - (A)                      ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
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**NOTE**

9. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

But investigators discovered that dipping the mangoes in hot water, then submerging them in cool water before packing initiated a process in which gases inside the fruit contracted, drawing in contaminated water.

The contamination pathway in the first known case of an outbreak associated with imported mangoes is particularly paradoxical. In 1999, 78 people in 13 US states became ill from a common strain of *Salmonella enterica*; 15 patients were hospitalized and two died. Investigators traced the mangoes back to a farm in Brazil. ( ① ) They discovered that, surprisingly, no Europeans who had consumed mangoes from the same farm were affected. ( ② ) Investigators deduced that the mangoes destined for the US had probably absorbed the microbe as a result of a hot water treatment used to fight off fruit flies. ( ③ ) The treatment was required to meet US standards barring produce carrying the Mediterranean fruit fly — standards the Europeans did not impose. ( ④ ) The farmer had adopted the hot water treatment to avoid employing cancer-causing pesticides to fight off the fruit flies. ( ⑤ ) So steps that the farmer had taken to clear the mangoes of insects without using carcinogens had ultimately provided an entree for the pathogen.

\* deduce: 추론하다 \*\* carcinogen: 발암 물질  
\*\*\* pathogen: 병원균

**NOTE**

10. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

What is the profile of our emotional life as we age? Despite the image of older people as cranky or resentful of the young, Laura Carstensen, a researcher of aging at Stanford University, shows that our daily emotional experience is actually enhanced with age. Typically, older people experience more positive emotions than negative ones in daily life. The experience isn't purely "happy." Rather, our emotions grow richer and more complex over time. We experience more co-occurrence of positive and negative emotions, such as those poignant occasions when you get a tear in the eye at the same time you feel joy, or feeling pride at the same time you feel anger — a capacity we call "emotional complexity." These mixed emotional states help us avoid the dramatic ups and downs that younger people have, and they also help us exercise more control over what we feel. Mixed emotions are easier to manage than purely positive or purely negative emotions. Thus, emotionally speaking, life just feels better. Better control over emotions and increased complexity means more enriched daily experiences. People with more emotional complexity also have a longer healthspan.

\* cranky: 짜증을 내는, 까다로운 \*\* poignant: 가슴에 사무치는

Contrary to the general stereotype, older adults develop the ability to experience several feelings in a(n) (A) manner, gaining control over emotional (B) and thus feeling better off emotionally.

- | (A)              | (B)                |
|------------------|--------------------|
| ① separate       | ..... fluctuations |
| ② respective     | ..... uncertainty  |
| ③ distinctive    | ..... instability  |
| ④ uncontrollable | ..... avoidance    |
| ⑤ simultaneous   | ..... imbalance    |

**NOTE**

# Note



2-1. 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

There are people who do not obsessively go after the latest digital devices, taking their time before changing hardware. There are even some people who have ① developed a taste for “vintage” technology, not only for vintage decoration or fashion. None of these cases reveal an ultimate or total renouncement of technology, but rather a ② temporary interruption of its use or a preference for a slower pace. We consider it ③ inappropriate to include in this list so-called *slow movement*, with its taste for slowness and tranquility, since often technologies are used precisely to speed up some processes in life. The movement was born as an ④ alternative to fast food, but quickly it spread to other realms of life. Whoever chooses slowness may indeed practice a form of technological silence. In this path of slowness we also find the many forms of meditation, whether traditional or new, that are so ⑤ fashionable nowadays and that can be seen as a way to temporarily refrain from technology.

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**NOTE**

4-1. 밑줄 친 themselves could neither breed nor keep 이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

One has to wonder why the pig came to be despised by both Jews and Muslims. Was it merely the flesh of the pig that was distrusted, or the pig itself, as an animal? By and large people have believed the former, claiming that because pig meat was so easily prone to spoiling and trichinosis, the consequent human diseases led them to avoid the meat and thereby censor the animal. But F. E. Zeuner, a leading expert on domestication, rejects this view, pointing out that pork is no more likely to spoil than any other meat in a hot country, and in any event there are tropical islands where pork is the main meat eaten. He proposes instead an interpretation having to do with the people who raised pigs. Unlike cattle, pigs cannot be driven, and therefore the pig is only valuable to the settled farmer. The nomad, who always felt superior to the farmer, “came to despise the pig as well as the farmer who bred it.” The religious prohibitions seem to have been transferred from the people on to the animal, one they “themselves could neither breed nor keep.”

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- ① Cattle are the only animals nomads breed and keep.
- ② Jealousy of nomads led to a religious taboo on an animal.
- ③ Keeping pigs is strictly prohibited by religious regulations.
- ④ Possible diseases are the main reasons of the disregard for eating pigs.
- ⑤ The expensiveness of pork can be explained by the difficulties of breeding pigs.

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5-1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

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