



21-G

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [수능특강 라이트 영어 21강 gateway]

Enabling animals to operate in the presence of harmless stimuli is an almost universal function of learning. Most animals innately avoid objects they have not previously encountered. Unfamiliar objects may be dangerous; treating them with caution has survival value. If persisted in, however, (A)such careful behavior could interfere with feeding and other necessary activities to the extent that the benefit of caution would be lost. A turtle that withdraws into its shell at every puff of wind or whenever a cloud casts a shadow would never win races, not even with a lazy rabbit. To overcome this problem, almost all animals habituate to safe stimuli that occur frequently. (B)낯선 대상에 직면하면, 경험이 없는 동물은 얼어 붙거나 숨으려고 할 수도 있지만, but if nothing unpleasant happens, sooner or later it will continue its activity. The possibility also exists that an unfamiliar object may be useful, so if it poses no immediate threat, a closer inspection may be worthwhile.

1 윗글의 밑줄 친 (A)가 의미하는 바를 지문에 있는 6개의 단어만 사용해서 작성하시오.

→

2 윗글의 밑줄 친 (B)를 <조건>을 사용해서 영작하시오.

<조건>

- confront, a strange object, an inexperienced animal, freeze, attempt to hide를 모두 한 번씩만 사용
- 접속사와 주어가 생략된 분사구문 사용
- 필요한 경우 단어의 형태 변화 가능
- 필요한 경우 단어 추가 가능

→



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

Enabling animals to operate in the presence of harmless stimuli is an almost universal function of learning. Most animals innately avoid objects they have not previously encountered. Unfamiliar objects may be dangerous; treating them with caution has survival value. If persisted in, however, such careful behavior could interfere with feeding and other necessary activities to the extent that the benefit of caution would be lost. A turtle that withdraws into its shell at every puff of wind or whenever a cloud casts a shadow would never win races, not even with a lazy rabbit. To overcome this problem, almost all animals habituate to safe stimuli that occur frequently. Confronted by a strange object, an inexperienced animal may freeze or attempt to hide, but if nothing unpleasant happens, sooner or later it will continue its activity. The possibility also exists that an unfamiliar object may be useless, so if it poses no immediate threat, a closer inspection may be worthwhile.

- ① a
- ② b
- ③ c
- ④ d
- ⑤ e

4 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 옳은 것은?

Enabling animals to operate in the presence of harmless stimuli are an almost universal function of learning. Most animals innately avoid objects they have not previously encountered. Unfamiliar objects may be dangerous; treating them with caution has survival value. If persisted in, however, such careful behavior could interfere with feeding and other necessary activities to the extent that the benefit of caution would be lost. A turtle whom withdraws into its shell at every puff of wind or whenever a cloud casts a shadow would never win races, not even with a lazy rabbit. To overcome this problem, almost all animals habituate to safe stimuli that occurs frequently. Confronted by a strange object, an inexperienced animal may freeze or attempt to hide, but if nothing unpleasant happen, sooner or later it will continue its activity. The possibility also exists that an unfamiliar object may be useful, so if it poses no immediate threat, a closer inspection may be worthwhile.
*innately: 선천적으로

- ① a
- ② b
- ③ c
- ④ d
- ⑤ e



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

Big data is often automatically generated by a machine. Instead of a person being involved in creating new data, it's generated purely by machines in an automated way. If you think about traditional data sources, there was always a person involved. Consider retail or bank transactions, telephone call detail records, product shipments, or invoice payments. All of those involve a person doing something in order for a data record to be generated. Somebody had to deposit money, or make a purchase, or make a phone call, or send a shipment, or make a payment. In each case, there is a person who is taking action as part of the process of new data being created. This is not so for big data in many cases. A lot of sources of big data are generated without any human interaction at all. A sensor embedded in an engine, for example, spits out data about its surroundings even if nobody touches it or asks it to.

↓

In contrast to traditional data sources, where human actions were (A)_____ to create data records, big data is frequently generated automatically by machines with no human (B)_____.

- | (A) | (B) |
|------------|--------------|
| ① required | intervention |
| ② rejected | intervention |
| ③ required | innovation |
| ④ rejected | invention |
| ⑤ required | invention |



6 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르면?

Big data is not only generated automatically without human interactions.

(A) For example, when people post on social media, share files, or make online purchases, they are generating data that contributes to big data. Human interactions play a significant role in generating big data, and it is not solely dependent on automatic processes.

(B) While it is true that big data can be generated automatically through various sources like sensors, social media, and machine-generated data, it can also be generated through human interactions.

(C) The combination of human-generated and automatically-generated data contributes to the vast amount of information that makes up big data. Therefore, big data is generated both automatically and through human interactions.

- ① (A) - (B) - (C) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
- ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Big data is often automatically generated by a machine. Instead of a person (A)_____ in creating new data, it's generated purely by machines in an automated way. If you think about traditional data sources, there was always a person (B)_____. Consider retail or bank transactions, telephone call detail records, product shipments, or invoice payments. All of those involve a person doing something in order for a data record to be generated. Somebody had to deposit money, or make a purchase, or make a phone call, or send a shipment, or make a payment. In each case, there is a person who is taking action as part of the process of new data being created. This is not so for big data in many cases. A lot of sources of big data are generated without any human interaction at all. For example, (C)data / a sensor / its / an engine / surroundings / spits out / embedded in / about even if nobody touches it or asks it to.

7 윗글 문맥의 흐름상 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 공통으로 들어갈 한 단어를 본문에 있는 어휘를 활용하여 쓰시오.

정답:

8 윗글의 밑줄 친 (C)를 다음 해석에 맞게 재배열 하시오.

해석: 엔진에 설치된 센서는 그것의 주변 환경에 관한 데이터를 뱉어낸다.

정답:



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9 다음 글을 읽고, 빈칸에 들어갈 알맞은 말을 <조건>에 맞게 쓰시오.

Studies have shown that certain genes are linked to specific anxiety traits and stress. However, not all stress is inherited. Early environmental events such as prenatal stress and variations in maternal care also play a significant role in the development of stress responses in adult animals. The effects of variations in maternal care are passed on across generations, with offspring who experience high maternal care demonstrating lower stress responses and providing high maternal care themselves. Such effects would be adaptive in that offspring are likely to experience an environment similar to that of their parents. Mothers providing low maternal care have high-stress responsiveness and so do their offspring when they become adults. However, when cross-fostered to other mothers, the offspring show patterns of stress responsivity more similar to that of their foster mothers. These findings imply that stress responsivity

Such regulation is seen in other mammals and even plants.

<보기>

by / but / shape / is also / transmit / is not / only genetically / _____

<조건>

<보기>의 표현을 모두, 한 번씩만 사용할 것
 본문에서 연속된 세 단어를 그대로 추가하여 완성할 것
 필요한 경우, 어법에 맞게 단어의 형태를 변형할 것

답:



10 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 어색한 것은?

Stress responses in adult animals are ①profoundly affected by prenatal stress and variations in maternal care. The effects of variations in maternal care are transmitted across generations with offspring. For example, offspring who experience high maternal care ②exhibit lower stress responses and provide high maternal care themselves. Mothers providing low maternal care tend to have high-stress responsiveness, as ③do their offspring when they become adults. However, offspring cross-fostered to other mothers show patterns of stress responsivity more ④similar to that of their foster mothers. In short, it is early experiences as well as genetic factors that ⑤influences stress responsivity and maternal care. Such regulation is seen in other mammals and even plants.

- ① a ② b ③ c ④ d ⑤ e

11 다음 중 어법상 어색한 부분 3개를 찾아 기호를 쓰고, 바르게 고치시오.

Stress responses in adult animals are profoundly affected by prenatal stress and variations in maternal care. The effects of variations in maternal care (A)are transmitting across generations with offspring who experience high maternal care exhibiting lower stress responses and providing high maternal care (B)themselves. Such effects would be adaptive when offspring experience an environment (C)similarly to their parents. Mothers providing low maternal care (D)tends to have high-stress responsiveness, as (E)do their offspring when they become adults. However, offspring cross-fostered to other mothers show patterns of stress responsivity more similar to that of their foster mothers. Such results suggest that stress responsivity and maternal care (F)are influenced by early experiences as well as genetic factors. Such regulation is seen in other mammals and even plants.

() _____ →

() _____ →

() _____ →



21-4

12 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 어색한 것은?

Some scholars recommend we focus on questions that are easy to answer. This criterion is not without logic: study of the fundamentally unknowable is futile and should be avoided. However, the larger danger lies in pointlessly "looking under the light" when the object sought lies in darkness but could with effort be found. Large parts of social science have already diverted their focus from the important to the easily observed, thereby drifted into trivia. Einstein's general theory of relativity proved hard to test. So should he have restrained himself from devising it? The structure of a scientific program is distorted when researchers shy from the logical next question because its answer will be hard to find. A better solution is to give bonus credit to scholars who take on the harder task of studying the less observable.

- ① a ② b ③ c ④ d ⑤ e

13 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 **looking under the light**가 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some scholars recommend we focus on questions that are easy to answer. This criterion is not without logic: study of the fundamentally unknowable is futile and should be avoided. However, the larger danger lies in pointlessly "looking under the light" when the object sought lies in darkness but could with effort be found. Large parts of social science have already diverted their focus from the important to the easily observed, thereby drifting into trivia. Einstein's general theory of relativity proved hard to test. So should he have restrained himself from devising it? The structure of a scientific program is distorted when researchers shy from the logical next question because its answer will be hard to find. A better solution is to give bonus credit to scholars who take on the harder task of studying the less observable.

- ① making mistakes through negligent work
 ② correcting misinterpretations of the scientific process
 ③ not obtaining significant evidence against a hypothesis
 ④ focusing on questions or topics that are readily observable
 ⑤ pursuing less immediately apparent aspects of a scientific field



14 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 문장이 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some scholars recommend we focus on questions that are easy to answer. This criterion is not without logic: study of the fundamentally unknowable is futile and should be avoided. However, the larger danger lies in pointlessly “looking under the light” when the object sought lies in darkness but could with effort be found. Large parts of social science have already diverted their focus from the important to the easily observed, thereby drifting into trivia. Einstein's general theory of relativity proved hard to test. So should he have restrained himself from devising it? The structure of a scientific program is distorted when researchers shy from the logical next question because its answer will be hard to find. A better solution is to give bonus credit to scholars who take on the harder task of studying the less observable.

- ① studying the less observable is actually futile
- ② it is always dark when looking under the light
- ③ focusing on easily answered questions is rewarding
- ④ meaningful discoveries can be found by dealing with the harder task
- ⑤ researchers tend to shy from the fundamentally unknowable question

15 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 어휘로 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some scholars recommend we focus on questions that are easy to answer. This criterion is not without logic: study of the fundamentally unknowable is futile and should be avoided. However, the larger danger lies in pointlessly “looking under the light” when the object sought lies in darkness but could with effort be found. Large parts of social science have already diverted their focus from the important to the easily observed, thereby drifting into trivia. Einstein's general theory of relativity proved hard to test. So should he have restrained himself from devising it? The structure of a scientific program is _ when researchers shy from the logical next question because its answer will be hard to find. A better solution is to give bonus credit to scholars who take on the harder task of studying the less observable.

- ① sought ② encouraged
- ③ explained ④ distorted
- ⑤ allowed



정답

1 treating an unfamiliar object with caution

2 Confronted by a strange object, an inexperienced animal may freeze or attempt to hide

3 ⑤

4 ②

5 ①

6 ②

7 involved

8 A sensor embedded in an engine spits out data about its surroundings

9 is not only genetically transmitted but is also shaped by early environmental events

10 ⑤

11 (A) are transmitted

(C) similar to

(D) tend to

12 ③

13 ④

14 ④

15 ④