

※ [2023년] 2023학년도 모의고사 기출 ※

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. [2023년 3월]

38.

However, while our resources come with histories of meanings, *how they come to mean* at a particular communicative moment is always open to negotiation.

The linguistic resources we choose to use do not come to us as empty forms ready to be filled with our personal intentions; rather, they come to us with meanings already embedded within them. ( ① ) These meanings, however, are not derived from some universal, logical set of principles; rather, as with their shapes, they are built up over time from their past uses in particular contexts by particular groups of participants in the accomplishment of particular goals that, in turn, are shaped by myriad cultural, historical and institutional forces. ( ② ) The linguistic resources we choose to use at particular communicative moments come to these moments with their conventionalized histories of meaning. ( ③ ) It is their conventionality that binds us to some degree to particular ways of realizing our collective history. ( ④ ) Thus, in our individual uses of our linguistic resources we accomplish two actions simultaneously. ( ⑤ ) We create their typical — historical — contexts of use and at the same time we position ourselves in relation to these contexts.

\* myriad: 무수히 많은

39. [3점]

However, human reasoning is still notoriously prone to confusion and error when causal questions become sufficiently complex, such as when it comes to assessing the impact of policy interventions across society.

Going beyond very simple algorithms, some AI-based tools hold out the promise of supporting better causal and probabilistic reasoning in complex domains. ( ① ) Humans have a natural ability to build causal models of the world — that is, to explain *why* things happen — that AI systems still largely lack. ( ② ) For example, while a doctor can explain to a patient why a treatment works, referring to the changes it causes in the body, a modern machine-learning system could only tell you that patients who are given this treatment tend, on average, to get better. ( ③ ) In these cases, supporting human reasoning with more structured AI-based tools may be helpful. ( ④ ) Researchers have been exploring the use of Bayesian Networks — an AI technology that can be used to map out the causal relationships between events, and to represent degrees of uncertainty around different areas — for decision support, such as to enable more accurate risk assessment. ( ⑤ ) These may be particularly useful for assessing the threat of novel or rare threats, where little historical data is available, such as the risk of terrorist attacks and new ecological disasters.

\* notoriously: 악명 높게도

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Jacques Derrida argues that instead of one line between Man on the one side and Animal on the other, there is a multiple and heterogeneous border; beyond the edge of the "so-called human," we find a heterogeneous plurality of the living.

Language, and the word "animal," deceives us. The word "animal" categorizes all non-human animals and distances humans from other animals. ( ① ) Seeing all other animals as one group in contrast to humans reinforces anthropocentrism, which contributes to the legitimization of practices in which other animals are used for human benefit. ( ② ) To account for this multitude, using the word "animot" has been proposed. ( ③ ) In speech it refers to the plural, the multiplicity of animals, which is necessary because there is no one "animal." ( ④ ) The "mot" in "animot" refers to the act of naming and the risks involved in drawing a distinction between human and animal by the human. ( ⑤ ) It reminds us of the fact that it is a word for animals, not a reference to an existing group of animals.

39. [3점]

Indeed, in the Middle Ages in Europe, calculating by hand and eye was sometimes seen as producing a rather shabby sort of knowledge, inferior to that of abstract thought.

Babylonian astronomers created detailed records of celestial movements in the heavens, using the resulting tables to sieve out irregularities and, with them, the favour of the gods. ( ① ) This was the seed of what we now call the scientific method — a demonstration that accurate observations of the world could be used to forecast its future. ( ② ) The importance of measurement in this sort of cosmic comprehension did not develop smoothly over the centuries. ( ③ ) The suspicion was due to the influence of ancient Greeks in the era's scholasticism, particularly Plato and Aristotle, who stressed that the material world was one of unceasing change and instability. ( ④ ) They emphasized that reality was best understood by reference to immaterial qualities, be they Platonic forms or Aristotelian causes. ( ⑤ ) It would take the revelations of the scientific revolution to fully displace these instincts, with observations of the night sky once again proving decisive.

\*celestial 천체의 \*\*sieve 거르다

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38.

Instead, much like the young child learning how to play 'nicely', the apprentice scientist gains his or her understanding of the moral values inherent in the role by absorption from their colleagues — socialization.

As particular practices are repeated over time and become more widely shared, the values that they embody are reinforced and reproduced and we speak of them as becoming 'institutionalized'. ( ① ) In some cases, this institutionalization has a formal face to it, with rules and protocols written down, and specialized roles created to ensure that procedures are followed correctly. ( ② ) The main institutions of state — parliament, courts, police and so on — along with certain of the professions, exhibit this formal character. ( ③ ) Other social institutions, perhaps the majority, are not like this; science is an example. ( ④ ) Although scientists are trained in the substantive content of their discipline, they are not formally instructed in 'how to be a good scientist'. ( ⑤ ) We think that these values, along with the values that inform many of the professions, are under threat, just as the value of the professions themselves is under threat.

\* apprentice: 도제, 견습 \*\* inherent: 내재된

39. [3점]

As a result, they are fit and grow better, but they aren't particularly long-lived.

When trees grow together, nutrients and water can be optimally divided among them all so that each tree can grow into the best tree it can be. If you "help" individual trees by getting rid of their supposed competition, the remaining trees are bereft. They send messages out to their neighbors unsuccessfully, because nothing remains but stumps. Every tree now grows on its own, giving rise to great differences in productivity. ( ① ) Some individuals photosynthesize like mad until sugar positively bubbles along their trunk. ( ② ) This is because a tree can be only as strong as the forest that surrounds it. ( ③ ) And there are now a lot of losers in the forest. ( ④ ) Weaker members, who would once have been supported by the stronger ones, suddenly fall behind. ( ⑤ ) Whether the reason for their decline is their location and lack of nutrients, a passing sickness, or genetic makeup, they now fall prey to insects and fungi.

\* bereft: 잃은 \*\* stump: 그루터기  
\*\*\* photosynthesize: 광합성하다

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38.

But many signals, as they are passed from generation to generation by whatever means, go through changes that make them either more elaborate or simply different.

Many of the ritualized displays performed by animals look so bizarre to us that we wonder how they came about. ( ① ) Most of the various forms of signaling that are used by different species of animals have not arisen afresh in each separate species. ( ② ) As one species evolves into another, particular forms of signaling may be passed on, owing to the effects of both genes and learning or experience. ( ③ ) Some signals have significance across many species, and so remain much the same over generations and in a number of species. ( ④ ) If we examine closely related species, we can often see slight variations in a particular display and we can piece together an explanation for the spread of the display across species. ( ⑤ ) Some very elaborate displays may have begun as simpler versions of the same behavioral pattern that became more elaborate as they developed and were passed on from generation to generation.

\* bizarre: 기이한

39. [3점]

If the goal is to figure out how best to cover a set curriculum — to fill students with facts — then it might seem appropriate to try to maximize time on task, such as by assigning homework.

Carole Ames, dean of the college of education at Michigan State University, points out that it isn't "quantitative changes in behavior" (such as requiring students to spend more hours in front of books or worksheets) that help children to learn better. ( ① ) Rather, it's "qualitative changes in the ways students view themselves in relation to the task, engage in the process of learning, and then respond to the learning activities and situation." ( ② ) In turn, these attitudes and responses on the part of students emerge from the way teachers think about learning and, as a result, the ways they've organized their classrooms. ( ③ ) But that's unlikely to have a positive effect on the critical variables that Ames identifies. ( ④ ) Perhaps it makes sense to see education as being less about how much the teacher covers and more about what the students can be helped to discover. ( ⑤ ) More time won't do a thing to bring about that shift.

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38. [3점]

At the same time, the lack of knowledge proved to be important for stabilizing political and social order.

Power and knowledge, as well as ignorance, are interconnected in a productive and constitutive relationship. ( ① ) Rulers know that power cannot be executed without knowledge — mortality tables, tax data, and the like are crucial to running an effective public administration — and conquerors have understood that information is essential for dominating a territory. ( ② ) Since the twentieth century, Western societies have defined themselves as knowledge societies, where knowledge is essential for social organization and productivity. ( ③ ) For instance, secrets were essential to creating legitimacy in the early modern period, when individuals believed the world was created and ruled by divine power. ( ④ ) By concealing the circumstances of their decisions, rulers cultivated a special aura that set them apart from ordinary people and made them seem more like unknowable gods. ( ⑤ ) The complementary relationship between knowledge and ignorance is perhaps most exposed in transitional societies seeking to first disrupt and then stabilize social and political order.

39. [3점]

By a fortunate coincidence, elements and materials that we use in large amounts need less natural concentration than those that we use in small amounts.

Ore deposits represent work that nature does for us. ( ① ) For instance, Earth's crust contains an average of about 55 ppm (parts per million) of copper, whereas copper ore deposits must contain about 5,000 ppm (0.5%) copper before we can mine them. ( ② ) Thus, geologic processes need to concentrate the average copper content of the crust by about 100 times to make a copper ore deposit that we can use. ( ③ ) We then use industrial processes to convert copper ore into pure copper metal, an increase of about 200 times. ( ④ ) Thus, we are likely to have larger deposits of mineral commodities that we use in large amounts. ( ⑤ ) As long as energy costs remain high, the relation between work that we can afford to do and work that we expect nature to do will control the lower limit of natural concentrations that we can exploit, and this puts very real limits on our global mineral resources.

\* ore deposit: 광상(광물이 집적된 곳)  
\*\* Earth's crust: 지각(地殼) \*\*\* copper: 구리

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38.

Also, it has become difficult for companies to develop new pesticides, even those that can have major beneficial effects and few negative effects.

Simply maintaining yields at current levels often requires new cultivars and management methods, since pests and diseases continue to evolve, and aspects of the chemical, physical, and social environment can change over several decades. ( ① ) In the 1960s, many people considered pesticides to be mainly beneficial to mankind. ( ② ) Developing new, broadly effective, and persistent pesticides often was considered to be the best way to control pests on crop plants. ( ③ ) Since that time, it has become apparent that broadly effective pesticides can have harmful effects on beneficial insects, which can negate their effects in controlling pests, and that persistent pesticides can damage non-target organisms in the ecosystem, such as birds and people. ( ④ ) Very high costs are involved in following all of the procedures needed to gain government approval for new pesticides. ( ⑤ ) Consequently, more consideration is being given to other ways to manage pests, such as incorporating greater resistance to pests into cultivars by breeding and using other biological control methods.

\*pesticide 살충제 \*\*cultivar 품종 \*\*\*breed 개량하다

39. [3점]

This makes sense from the perspective of information reliability.

The dynamics of collective detection have an interesting feature. Which cue(s) do individuals use as evidence of predator attack? In some cases, when an individual detects a predator, its best response is to seek shelter. ( ① ) Departure from the group may signal danger to nonvigilant animals and cause what appears to be a coordinated flushing of prey from the area. ( ② ) Studies on dark-eyed juncos (a type of bird) support the view that nonvigilant animals attend to departures of individual group mates but that the departure of multiple individuals causes a greater escape response in the nonvigilant individuals. ( ③ ) If one group member departs, it might have done so for a number of reasons that have little to do with predation threat. ( ④ ) If nonvigilant animals escaped each time a single member left the group, they would frequently respond when there was no predator (a false alarm). ( ⑤ ) On the other hand, when several individuals depart the group at the same time, a true threat is much more likely to be present.

\*predator 포식자 \*\*vigilant 경계하는  
\*\*\*flushing 날아오름

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38.

By now designers worked predominately within factories and no longer designed for individuals but for mass markets.

Earliest indications of the need for inspiration for fashion direction are possibly evidenced by a number of British manufacturers visiting the United States in around 1825 where they were much inspired by lightweight wool blend fabrics produced for outerwear. The ready-to-wear sector was established much earlier in America than in Britain and with it came new challenges. ( ① ) Previously garments were custom-made by skilled individuals who later became known as or recognized as being fashion designers. ( ② ) These handmade garments that are now accepted as being the fashion garments of that time were only made for those with the means to pay for them. ( ③ ) The lesser-privileged mass market wore homemade and handed down garments. ( ④ ) Later, by the end of the industrial revolution, fashion was more readily available and affordable to all classes. ( ⑤ ) Thus the direct communication link between the designer and client no longer existed and designers had to rely on anticipating the needs and desires of the new fashion consumer.

39. [3점]

This is why it is difficult to wake up from or scream out during a nightmare.

Most dreaming occurs during REM sleep. ( ① ) REM stands for Rapid Eye Movement, a stage of sleep discovered by Professor Nathaniel Kleitman at the University of Chicago in 1958. ( ② ) Along with a medical student, Eugene Aserinsky, he noted that when people are sleeping, they exhibit rapid eye movement, as if they were "looking" at something. ( ③ ) Ongoing research by Kleitman and Aserinsky concluded that it was during this period of rapid eye movement that people dream, yet their minds are as active as someone who is awake. ( ④ ) Interestingly enough, studies have found that along with rapid eye movement, our heart rates increase and our respiration is also elevated — yet our bodies do not move and are basically paralyzed due to a nerve center in the brain that keeps our bodies motionless besides some occasional twitches and jerks. ( ⑤ ) To sum it up, during the REM dream state, your mind is busy but your body is at rest.

\* twitch: 쉴룩거림

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38.

In particular, they define a group as two or more people who interact with, and exert mutual influences on, each other.

In everyday life, we tend to see any collection of people as a group. ( ① ) However, social psychologists use this term more precisely. ( ② ) It is this sense of mutual interaction or inter-dependence for a common purpose which distinguishes the members of a group from a mere aggregation of individuals. ( ③ ) For example, as Kenneth Hodge observed, a collection of people who happen to go for a swim after work on the same day each week does not, strictly speaking, constitute a group because these swimmers do not interact with each other in a structured manner. ( ④ ) By contrast, a squad of young competitive swimmers who train every morning before going to school is a group because they not only share a common objective (training for competition) but also interact with each other in formal ways (e.g., by warming up together beforehand). ( ⑤ ) It is this sense of people coming together to achieve a common objective that defines a "team".

\* exert: 발휘하다 \*\* aggregation: 집합

38. [3점]

On top of the hurdles introduced in accessing his or her money, if a suspected fraud is detected, the account holder has to deal with the phone call asking if he or she made the suspicious transactions.

Each new wave of technology is intended to enhance user convenience, as well as improve security, but sometimes these do not necessarily go hand-in-hand. For example, the transition from magnetic stripe to embedded chip slightly slowed down transactions, sometimes frustrating customers in a hurry. ( ① ) Make a service too burdensome, and the potential customer will go elsewhere. ( ② ) This obstacle applies at several levels. ( ③ ) Passwords, double-key identification, and biometrics such as fingerprint-, iris-, and voice recognition are all ways of keeping the account details hidden from potential fraudsters, of keeping your data dark. ( ④ ) But they all inevitably add a burden to the use of the account. ( ⑤ ) This is all useful at some level — indeed, it can be reassuring knowing that your bank is keeping alert to protect you — but it becomes tiresome if too many such calls are received.

\* fraud: 사기

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38.

However, after all the available materials on the Earth's surface, mostly iron, had combined with the free oxygen, it began to appear in the atmosphere in sizable quantities.

Water molecules circulate through the atmosphere as a result of evaporation. ( ① ) As water molecules rise high up in the atmosphere, they may split up into their constituent chemical elements, hydrogen and oxygen, under the influence of sunlight. ( ② ) Whereas the much heavier oxygen either remains in the atmosphere or is captured on the Earth's surface, the hydrogen tends to escape into space, because it is so light that Earth's gravity cannot retain it. ( ③ ) As long as there was little or no free oxygen in the atmosphere that could capture hydrogen before it escaped into the cosmos, this process would have continued unhindered. ( ④ ) As soon as this happened, the free oxygen would have captured most of the free hydrogen by forming water molecules again, thus slowing down the loss of hydrogen. ( ⑤ ) Over the course of time, this process would have helped to retain water on Earth, while it also contributed to the emergence of oxygen in the atmosphere.

39. [3점]

Charred bones or even carbon deposits from an ancient campfire can be informative documents to people who know how to read them.

The evolutionary history of a species or a disease is like any other kind of history. ( ① ) There is no experiment, in the usual sense, that we can do now to decide how long ago our ancestors first started to use fires for cooking or other purposes and what subsequent evolutionary effects that change may have had. ( ② ) History can be investigated only by examining the records it has left. ( ③ ) Likewise, the chemical structure of proteins and DNA may be read to reveal relationships among now strikingly different organisms. ( ④ ) Until a time machine is invented, we will not be able to go back and watch the evolution of major traits, but we can nonetheless reconstruct prehistoric events by the records they left in fossils, carbon traces, structures, and behavioral tendencies, as well as protein and DNA structures. ( ⑤ ) Even when we cannot reconstruct the history of a trait, we can often still be confident that it was shaped by natural selection.

\*charred (탄화로) 까맣게 된

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38.

There's a reason for that: traditionally, park designers attempted to create such a feeling by planting tall trees at park boundaries, building stone walls, and constructing other means of partition.

Parks take the shape demanded by the cultural concerns of their time. Once parks are in place, they are no inert stage — their purposes and meanings are made and remade by planners and by park users. Moments of park creation are particularly telling, however, for they reveal and actualize ideas about nature and its relationship to urban society. ( ① ) Indeed, what distinguishes a park from the broader category of public space is the representation of nature that parks are meant to embody. ( ② ) Public spaces include parks, concrete plazas, sidewalks, even indoor atriums. ( ③ ) Parks typically have trees, grass, and other plants as their central features. ( ④ ) When entering a city park, people often imagine a sharp separation from streets, cars, and buildings. ( ⑤ ) What's behind this idea is not only landscape architects' desire to design aesthetically suggestive park spaces, but a much longer history of Western thought that envisions cities and nature as antithetical spaces and oppositional forces.

\*aesthetically: 미적으로 \*\*antithetical: 대조적인

39. [3점]

It may be easier to reach an agreement when settlement terms don't have to be implemented until months in the future.

Negotiators should try to find ways to slice a large issue into smaller pieces, known as using *salami tactics*. ( ① ) Issues that can be expressed in quantitative, measurable units are easy to slice. ( ② ) For example, compensation demands can be divided into cents-per-hour increments or lease rates can be quoted as dollars per square foot. ( ③ ) When working to fractionate issues of principle or precedent, parties may use the time horizon (when the principle goes into effect or how long it will last) as a way to fractionate the issue. ( ④ ) Another approach is to vary the number of ways that the principle may be applied. ( ⑤ ) For example, a company may devise a family emergency leave plan that allows employees the opportunity to be away from the company for a period of no longer than three hours, and no more than once a month, for illness in the employee's immediate family.

\* increment: 증가 \*\* fractionate: 세분하다

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38.

In order to make some sense of this, an average wind direction over an hour is sometimes calculated, or sometimes the direction that the wind blew from the most during the hour is recorded.

Wind direction is usually measured through the use of a simple vane. ( ① ) This is simply a paddle of some sort mounted on a spindle; when it catches the wind, it turns so that the wind passes by without obstruction. ( ② ) The direction is recorded, but if you ever have a chance to watch a wind vane on a breezy day, you will notice that there is a lot of variation in the direction of wind flow — *a lot!* ( ③ ) Sometimes the wind can blow from virtually every direction within a minute or two. ( ④ ) Either way, it is a generalization, and it's important to remember that there can be a lot of variation in the data. ( ⑤ ) It's also important to remember that the data recorded at a weather station give an indication of conditions prevailing in an area but will not be exactly the same as the conditions at a landscape some distance from the weather station.

\*vane: 풍향계 \*\*spindle: 회전축

39. [3점]

Some organizations, however, are unbundling in favor of a more itemized approach sometimes called *à la carte pricing*.

Bundle pricing is packaging together two or more products, usually complementary ones, to be sold for a single price, which is usually considerably less than the sum of the prices of the individual products. ( ① ) Bundle pricing facilitates customer satisfaction and, when slow-moving products are bundled with products with higher turnover, can help a company stimulate sales and increase revenues. ( ② ) Selling products as a package rather than individually also may result in cost savings, so bundle pricing is commonly used for banking and travel services, computers, and automobiles with option packages. ( ③ ) This provides customers with the opportunity to pick and choose the products they want without having to purchase bundles that may not be the right mix for their purposes. ( ④ ) Furthermore, with the help of the Internet, comparison shopping has become more convenient than ever, allowing customers to price items and create their own mixes. ( ⑤ ) Nevertheless, bundle pricing continues to appeal to customers who prefer the convenience of a package.

\**à la carte pricing*. 따로따로 책정하는 가격

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38.

Under such circumstances, recycling previously composed music was the only way to make it more durable.

In the classical period of European music, much musical material was *de facto* considered common property. ( ① ) When Antonio Vivaldi presented in Venice his opera *Rosmira fedele*, the score was actually a pastiche in which, among his own ideas, musicologists later identified ideas by George Frederic Handel, Giovanni Battista Pergolesi and Johann Adolph Hasse, among others. ( ② ) As far as recycling of segments of music initially written for other occasions into new pieces is concerned, it needs to be observed how today composers are discouraged from doing so for a number of reasons. ( ③ ) A practical one is that each new piece is sure to remain available, in score or as an audio file. ( ④ ) In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, on the contrary, once the particular occasion for performing a new piece was over, it became almost impossible to ever hear it again. ( ⑤ ) And if new pieces also contained ideas from other composers, that would re-enforce European musical traditions by increasing the circulation of melodies and harmonic patterns people loved to hear.

\*de facto: 사실상 \*\* pastiche: 혼성곡(混成曲) \*\*\* segment: 부분

38. [3점]

In this analogy, the microbes of mathematics are the earliest topics: numbers, shapes, and word problems.

The era of unicellular life lasted for about three and half billion years, dominating most of the Earth's history. But around half a billion years ago, during the Cambrian explosion, a diversity of multicellular life including major animal groups emerged in short period. Similarly, calculus was the Cambrian explosion for mathematics. ( ① ) Once it arrived, an amazing diversity of mathematical fields began to evolve. ( ② ) Their lineage is visible in their calculus-based names, in adjectives like *differential* and *integral* and *analytic*, as in differential geometry, integral equations, and analytic number theory. ( ③ ) These advanced branches of mathematics are like the many branches and species of multicellular life. ( ④ ) Like unicellular organisms, they dominated the mathematical scene for most of its history. ( ⑤ ) But after the Cambrian explosion of calculus three hundred and fifty years ago, new mathematical life forms began to flourish, and they altered the landscape around them.

\* microbe: 미생물 \*\* calculus: 미적법 \*\*\* lineage: 계보

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38.

A problem, however, is that supervisors often work in locations apart from their employees and therefore are not able to observe their subordinates' performance.

In most organizations, the employee's immediate supervisor evaluates the employee's performance. ( ① ) This is because the supervisor is responsible for the employee's performance, providing supervision, handing out assignments, and developing the employee. ( ② ) Should supervisors rate employees on performance dimensions they cannot observe? ( ③ ) To eliminate this dilemma, more and more organizations are implementing assessments referred to as *360-degree evaluations*. ( ④ ) Employees are rated not only by their supervisors but by coworkers, clients or citizens, professionals in other agencies with whom they work, and subordinates. ( ⑤ ) The reason for this approach is that often coworkers and clients or citizens have a greater opportunity to observe an employee's performance and are in a better position to evaluate many performance dimensions.

\* subordinate: 부하 직원

39. [3점]

This is particularly true since one aspect of sleep is decreased responsiveness to the environment.

The role that sleep plays in evolution is still under study. ( ① ) One possibility is that it is an advantageous adaptive state of decreased metabolism for an animal when there are no more pressing activities. ( ② ) This seems true for deeper states of inactivity such as hibernation during the winter when there are few food supplies, and a high metabolic cost to maintaining adequate temperature. ( ③ ) It may be true in daily situations as well, for instance for a prey species to avoid predators after dark. ( ④ ) On the other hand, the apparent universality of sleep, and the observation that mammals such as cetaceans have developed such highly complex mechanisms to preserve sleep on at least one side of the brain at a time, suggests that sleep additionally provides some vital service(s) for the organism. ( ⑤ ) If sleep is universal even when this potential price must be paid, the implication may be that it has important functions that cannot be obtained just by quiet, wakeful resting.

\* metabolism: 신진대사 \*\* mammal: 포유동물

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. [2021년 7월]

38.

Actually, it does, but there is more room for the moisture to be absorbed in these less densely packed areas before it shows.

Why does the skin on the extremities wrinkle after a bath? And why only the extremities? Despite its appearance, your skin isn't shrinking after your bath. Actually, it is expanding. ( ① ) The skin on the fingers, palms, toes, and soles wrinkles only after it is soaked with water. ( ② ) The stratum corneum — the thick, dead, rough layer of the skin that protects us from the environment and that makes the skin on our hands and feet tougher and thicker than that on our stomachs or faces — expands when it soaks up water. ( ③ ) This expansion causes the wrinkling effect. ( ④ ) So why doesn't the skin on other parts of the body also wrinkle when soaked? ( ⑤ ) One doctor we contacted said that soldiers whose feet are submerged in wet boots for a long period will exhibit wrinkling all over the covered area.

\* extremities: 손발 \*\* submerge: (물에) 잠그다

39.

This doesn't happen when you encounter this action in isolation ('The man threw the ball').

Whenever you perform a specific action (say, throwing a ball) your brain fires off in a very specific pattern. ( ① ) Interestingly, whenever you *imagine* yourself performing this same action, your brain fires off in almost the same pattern. ( ② ) This is why mental rehearsal is such a prominent technique in sports training: the brain doesn't draw a strict distinction between the real and the imagined. ( ③ ) Here's the best bit: whenever you hear a *story* about a person performing this same action (throwing a ball) your brain will fire off in almost the same pattern. ( ④ ) But as soon as it's embedded within a narrative your brain will respond largely as though *you* were performing the action. ( ⑤ ) This means we do not simply listen to stories — we experience stories.

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[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. [2021년 9월]

38.

It was not until relatively recent times that scientists came to understand the relationships between the structural elements of materials and their properties.

The earliest humans had access to only a very limited number of materials, those that occur naturally: stone, wood, clay, skins, and so on. ( ① ) With time, they discovered techniques for producing materials that had properties superior to those of the natural ones; these new materials included pottery and various metals. ( ② ) Furthermore, it was discovered that the properties of a material could be altered by heat treatments and by the addition of other substances. ( ③ ) At this point, materials utilization was totally a selection process that involved deciding from a given, rather limited set of materials, the one best suited for an application based on its characteristics. ( ④ ) This knowledge, acquired over approximately the past 100 years, has empowered them to fashion, to a large degree, the characteristics of materials. ( ⑤ ) Thus, tens of thousands of different materials have evolved with rather specialized characteristics that meet the needs of our modern and complex society, including metals, plastics, glasses, and fibers.

39. [3점]

Personal stories connect with larger narratives to generate new identities.

The growing complexity of the social dynamics determining food choices makes the job of marketers and advertisers increasingly more difficult. ( ① ) In the past, mass production allowed for accessibility and affordability of products, as well as their wide distribution, and was accepted as a sign of progress. ( ② ) Nowadays it is increasingly replaced by the fragmentation of consumers among smaller and smaller segments that are supposed to reflect personal preferences. ( ③ ) Everybody feels different and special and expects products serving his or her inclinations. ( ④ ) In reality, these supposedly individual preferences end up overlapping with emerging, temporary, always changing, almost tribal formations solidifying around cultural sensibilities, social identifications, political sensibilities, and dietary and health concerns. ( ⑤ ) These consumer communities go beyond national boundaries, feeding on global and widely shared repositories of ideas, images, and practices.

\* fragmentation: 파편화 \*\* repository: 저장소

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. [2021년 10월]

38.

Getting mercury out of our production processes will be hard work and it will cost money, for sure.

Government warnings and stark statistics about mercury-contaminated fish have become so routine that we barely take note. ( ① ) I have to ask: why have these warnings been aimed at getting people to cease eating fish, rather than at getting the industries to stop putting mercury into our environment? ( ② ) Finally in February 2009, near-global consensus was reached: more than 140 countries convened by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) unanimously agreed to create an international mercury treaty. ( ③ ) They also urged immediate action through a voluntary Global Mercury Partnership while the treaty is being finalized. ( ④ ) But investments in eliminating mercury are investments well spent. ( ⑤ ) UNEP estimates that every kilogram of mercury taken out of the environment can lead to up to \$12,500 worth of social, environmental, and human health benefits.

\*stark 확실한 \*\*convene 소집하다

39. [3점]

To understand how human societies operate, it is therefore not sufficient to only look at their DNA, their molecular mechanisms and the influences from the outside world.

A meaningful level of complexity in our history consists of culture: information stored in nerve and brain cells or in human records of various kinds. The species that has developed this capacity the most is, of course, humankind. ( ① ) In terms of total body weight, our species currently makes up about 0.005 per cent of all planetary biomass. ( ② ) If all life combined were only a paint chip, all human beings today would jointly amount to no more than a tiny colony of bacteria sitting on that flake. ( ③ ) Yet through their combined efforts humans have learned to control a considerable portion of the terrestrial biomass, today perhaps as much as between 25 and 40 percent of it. ( ④ ) In other words, thanks to its culture this tiny colony of microorganisms residing on a paint chip has gained control over a considerable portion of that flake. ( ⑤ ) We also need to study the cultural information that humans have been using for shaping their own lives as well as considerable portions of the rest of nature.

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[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. [2021년 11월 수능]  
38.

Retraining current employees for new positions within the company will also greatly reduce their fear of being laid off.

Introduction of robots into factories, while employment of human workers is being reduced, creates worry and fear. ( ① ) It is the responsibility of management to prevent or, at least, to ease these fears. ( ② ) For example, robots could be introduced only in new plants rather than replacing humans in existing assembly lines. ( ③ ) Workers should be included in the planning for new factories or the introduction of robots into existing plants, so they can participate in the process. ( ④ ) It may be that robots are needed to reduce manufacturing costs so that the company remains competitive, but planning for such cost reductions should be done jointly by labor and management. ( ⑤ ) Since robots are particularly good at highly repetitive simple motions, the replaced human workers should be moved to positions where judgment and decisions beyond the abilities of robots are required.

39. [3점]

As long as the irrealism of the silent black and white film predominated, one could not take filmic fantasies for representations of reality.

Cinema is valuable not for its ability to make visible the hidden outlines of our reality, but for its ability to reveal what reality itself veils — the dimension of fantasy. ( ① ) This is why, to a person, the first great theorists of film decried the introduction of sound and other technical innovations (such as color) that pushed film in the direction of realism. ( ② ) Since cinema was an entirely fantasmatic art, these innovations were completely unnecessary. ( ③ ) And what's worse, they could do nothing but turn filmmakers and audiences away from the fantasmatic dimension of cinema, potentially transforming film into a mere delivery device for representations of reality. ( ④ ) But sound and color threatened to create just such an illusion, thereby destroying the very essence of film art. ( ⑤ ) As Rudolf Arnheim puts it, "The creative power of the artist can only come into play where reality and the medium of representation do not coincide."

\*decry 공공연히 비난하다 \*\*fantasmatic 환상의

※ [2020년] 2020학년도 모의고사 기출 ※

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. [2020년 4월]  
38.

In today's food chain, customer feedback can, however, be used by the processor or retailer to develop product standards which can then be passed back to the producer as a future production requirement.

In a market situation, the two-way exchange of information is important to both customer and producer. ( ① ) The simplest pathway — direct selling to a customer — is the most useful for a producer for obtaining feedback concerning a product and production method. ( ② ) This pathway is not available to producers supplying today's food chains which typically pass through several intermediates (buyers, processors, wholesalers, retailers) before reaching the customer. ( ③ ) Moreover, because there are relatively few processors and retailers, each handling a high volume of goods, the provision of feedback from customers to individual producers on their particular goods is impractical. ( ④ ) Thus, information exchange on this pathway can become a one-way flow from customer to retailer/processor to producer rather than the two-way exchange observed via direct selling. ( ⑤ ) This change diminishes the role of producers in the food chain, undermining their autonomy and limiting opportunities for innovation and experimentation with new products or approaches.

\* autonomy : 자율성

39. [3점]

The bacterium will swim in a straight line as long as the chemicals it senses seem better now than those it sensed a moment ago.

A bacterium is so small that its sensors alone can give it no indication of the direction that a good or bad chemical is coming from. ( ① ) To overcome this problem, the bacterium uses time to help it deal with space. ( ② ) The bacterium is not interested in how much of a chemical is present at any given moment, but rather in whether that concentration is increasing or decreasing. ( ③ ) After all, if the bacterium swam in a straight line simply because the concentration of a desirable chemical was high, it might travel away from chemical nirvana, not toward it, depending on the direction it's pointing. ( ④ ) The bacterium solves this problem in an ingenious manner: as it senses its world, one mechanism registers what conditions are like right now, and another records how things were a few moments ago. ( ⑤ ) If not, it's preferable to change course.

\* nirvana: 극락

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38. [3점]

Compounding the difficulty, now more than ever, is what ergonomists call information overload, where a leader is overrun with inputs — via e-mails, meetings, and phone calls — that only distract and confuse her thinking.

Clarity is often a difficult thing for a leader to obtain. Concerns of the present tend to seem larger than potentially greater concerns that lie farther away. ( ① ) Some decisions by their nature present great complexity, whose many variables must come together a certain way for the leader to succeed. ( ② ) Alternatively, the leader's information might be only fragmentary, which might cause her to fill in the gaps with assumptions — sometimes without recognizing them as such. ( ③ ) And the merits of a leader's most important decisions, by their nature, typically are not clear-cut. ( ④ ) Instead those decisions involve a process of assigning weights to competing interests, and then determining, based upon some criterion, which one predominates. ( ⑤ ) The result is one of judgment, of shades of gray; like saying that Beethoven is a better composer than Brahms.

\* ergonomist: 인간 공학자 \*\* fragmentary: 단편적인

39.

When the team painted fireflies' light organs dark, a new set of bats took twice as long to learn to avoid them.

Fireflies don't just light up their behinds to attract mates, they also glow to tell bats not to eat them. This twist in the tale of the trait that gives fireflies their name was discovered by Jesse Barber and his colleagues. The glow's warning role benefits both fireflies and bats, because these insects taste disgusting to the mammals. ( ① ) When swallowed, chemicals released by fireflies cause bats to throw them back up. ( ② ) The team placed eight bats in a dark room with three or four fireflies plus three times as many tasty insects, including beetles and moths, for four days. ( ③ ) During the first night, all the bats captured at least one firefly. ( ④ ) But by the fourth night, most bats had learned to avoid fireflies and catch all the other prey instead. ( ⑤ ) It had long been thought that firefly bioluminescence mainly acted as a mating signal, but the new finding explains why firefly larvae also glow despite being immature for mating.

\*bioluminescence: 생물 발광(發光)

\*\*larvae: larva(애벌레)의 복수형

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. [2020년 7월]

38. [3점]

That is because when you recall a real memory, you begin to reexperience some of the emotion from that event.

There are several broad differences in the way that liars and truth tellers discuss events. One difference is that liars say less overall than truth tellers. If you are telling the truth, the details of what happened are obvious. ( ① ) If you are lying, it is not easy to conjure up lots of details. ( ② ) Interestingly, truth tellers talk less about their emotions than liars do. ( ③ ) As a result, that emotion feels obvious to you (and would be obvious to anyone watching you). ( ④ ) If you are lying, though, you don't really experience that emotion, so you describe it instead. ( ⑤ ) Truth tellers also talk about themselves more than liars, because people telling the truth are more focused on their own memories than liars are (who are also thinking about how their story is being perceived by others).

\*conjure up: 떠올리다

39.

But new weapons like the atlatl (a spearthrower) and the bow effectively stored muscle-generated energy, which meant that hunters could kill big game without big biceps and robust skeletons.

Geographic expansion (which placed us in new environments) and cultural innovation both changed the selective pressures humans experienced. The payoff of many traits changed, and so did optimal life strategy. ( ① ) For example, when humans hunted big game 100,000 years ago, they relied on close-in attacks with thrusting spears. ( ② ) Such attacks were highly dangerous and physically demanding, so in those days, hunters had to be heavily muscled and have thick bones. ( ③ ) That kind of body had its disadvantages — if nothing else, it required more food — but on the whole, it was the best solution in that situation. ( ④ ) Once that happened, lightly built people, who were better runners and did not need as much food, became competitively superior. ( ⑤ ) A heavy build was yesterday's solution: expensive, but no longer necessary.

\*biceps: 이두박근(二頭膊筋)

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. [2020년 9월]

38.

As long as you do not run out of copies before completing this process, you will know that you have a sufficient number to go around.

We sometimes solve number problems almost without realizing it. ( ① ) For example, suppose you are conducting a meeting and you want to ensure that everyone there has a copy of the agenda. ( ② ) You can deal with this by labelling each copy of the handout in turn with the initials of each of those present. ( ③ ) You have then solved this problem without resorting to arithmetic and without explicit counting. ( ④ ) There are numbers at work for us here all the same and they allow precise comparison of one collection with another, even though the members that make up the collections could have entirely different characters, as is the case here, where one set is a collection of people, while the other consists of pieces of paper. ( ⑤ ) What numbers allow us to do is to compare the relative size of one set with another.

\*arithmetic: 산수

39. [3점]

Rather, it evolved naturally as certain devices were found in practice to be both workable and useful.

Film has no grammar. ( ① ) There are, however, some vaguely defined rules of usage in cinematic language, and the syntax of film — its systematic arrangement — orders these rules and indicates relationships among them. ( ② ) As with written and spoken languages, it is important to remember that the syntax of film is a result of its usage, not a determinant of it. ( ③ ) There is nothing preordained about film syntax. ( ④ ) Like the syntax of written and spoken language, the syntax of film is an organic development, descriptive rather than prescriptive, and it has changed considerably over the years. ( ⑤ ) "Hollywood Grammar" may sound laughable now, but during the thirties, forties, and early fifties it was an accurate model of the way Hollywood films were constructed.

\*preordained: 미리 정해진

[38 ~ 39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. [2020년 10월]

38.

At least one researcher has speculated that the ability of the new arrivals to produce more advanced clothing involving closely fitting skins was significant.

Why Neanderthals became extinct about 40,000 years ago to be replaced by modern humans is debated, but the two most favored theories are deteriorating climate conditions together with competition from the new arrivals. ( ① ) Since the Neanderthals had already become acclimatized to cold conditions for at least 200,000 years in Europe, it may seem counterintuitive that they lost out to the new arrivals, who were not only unaccustomed to cold climate but who came from a subtropical African climate, via the Near East. ( ② ) It appears that the technological superiority of *Homo sapiens* played a role. ( ③ ) The population of the new arrivals increased tenfold as the population of the existing Neanderthals decreased. ( ④ ) This presumably required sewing hides together, possibly in double layers, and fastening them with buttons or pegs, allowing the wearer to hunt in colder conditions. ( ⑤ ) In contrast, the Neanderthals may have had only a single layer or wraparound clothing, which did not involve sophisticated tailoring or sewing.

39. [3점]

These constraints may be helpful to facilitate agreement, as they put pressure on parties to come to agreement.

Any negotiation is bounded in terms of time allocated to it, and time constraints are especially important when it comes to constitutional negotiations. ( ① ) Constitutions are typically, though not always, adopted in moments of high political drama, perhaps even violent crisis. ( ② ) Often there are upstream constraints that limit the amount of time available to drafters — deadlines that are exogenously fixed and cannot be evaded. ( ③ ) But they also bound the negotiation and prevent the parties from spelling out a complete set of arrangements, and so the constitutional bargain will of necessity be incomplete. ( ④ ) Negotiators may focus only on the largest, most salient issues, leaving more minor ones unresolved. ( ⑤ ) Time pressures contribute to the introduction of structural mistakes in the constitutional text, seeding pitfalls for the immediate post-constitution-making period.

\* exogenously: 외적인 요인으로 \*\* salient: 두드러진

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. [2020년 11월 수능]  
38.

I have still not exactly pinpointed Maddy's character since wickedness takes many forms.

Imagine I tell you that Maddy is bad. Perhaps you infer from my intonation, or the context in which we are talking, that I mean morally bad. Additionally, you will probably infer that I am disapproving of Maddy, or saying that I think you should disapprove of her, or similar, given typical linguistic conventions and assuming I am sincere. ( ① ) However, you might not get a more detailed sense of the particular sorts of way in which Maddy is bad, her typical character traits, and the like, since people can be bad in many ways. ( ② ) In contrast, if I say that Maddy is wicked, then you get more of a sense of her typical actions and attitudes to others. ( ③ ) The word 'wicked' is more specific than 'bad'. ( ④ ) But there is more detail nevertheless, perhaps a stronger connotation of the sort of person Maddy is. ( ⑤ ) In addition, and again assuming typical linguistic conventions, you should also get a sense that I am disapproving of Maddy, or saying that you should disapprove of her, or similar, assuming that we are still discussing her moral character.

\* connotation: 함축

39. [3점]

Note that copyright covers the expression of an idea and not the idea itself.

Designers draw on their experience of design when approaching a new project. This includes the use of previous designs that they know work — both designs that they have created themselves and those that others have created. ( ① ) Others' creations often spark inspiration that also leads to new ideas and innovation. ( ② ) This is well known and understood. ( ③ ) However, the expression of an idea is protected by copyright, and people who infringe on that copyright can be taken to court and prosecuted. ( ④ ) This means, for example, that while there are numerous smartphones all with similar functionality, this does not represent an infringement of copyright as the idea has been expressed in different ways and it is the expression that has been copyrighted. ( ⑤ ) Copyright is free and is automatically invested in the author, for instance, the writer of a book or a programmer who develops a program, unless they sign the copyright over to someone else.

\* infringe: 침해하다 \*\* prosecute: 기소하다

※ [2019년] 2019학년도 모의고사 기출 ※

[38 ~ 39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. [2019년 3월]  
38.

However, newspapers could be posted free of charge, and this provided a loophole for thrifty Victorians.

The ancient Greek historian Aeneas the Tactician suggested conveying a secret message by pricking tiny holes under particular letters in an apparently ordinary page of text. Those letters would spell out a secret message, easily read by the intended receiver. ( ① ) However, any other person who stared at the page would probably be unaware of pinpricks and thus the secret message. ( ② ) Two thousand years later, British letter writers used exactly the same method, not to achieve secrecy but to avoid paying excessive postage costs. ( ③ ) Before the establishment of the postage system in the mid-1800s, sending a letter cost about a shilling for every hundred miles, beyond the means of most people. ( ④ ) Instead of writing and sending letters, people began to use pinpricks to spell out a message on the front page of a newspaper. ( ⑤ ) They could then send the newspaper through the post without having to pay a penny.

\* loophole: 빠져나갈 구멍 \*\* prick: (찔러서) 구멍을 내다

39.

What if, instead of walking over and opening the refrigerator, the child simply says, "I want an apple," and his mother hands him an apple?

Many behaviors alter or change the environment through physical actions intended to achieve a desired result. For example, a hungry child might walk toward the refrigerator and open it to obtain an apple. ( ① ) The child's behavior directly changes the environment in order to achieve the ultimate consequence (obtaining an apple). ( ② ) In this case, the first effect made is on the behavior of another person. ( ③ ) The child has acted indirectly upon the environment, from which the ultimate consequence of his behavior (the apple) emerges. ( ④ ) This child engaged in a behavior of producing a certain pattern of sounds that resulted in his mother bringing him an apple. ( ⑤ ) The apple reached the child as a result of a complex series of events that included the behavior of both the speaker and the listener.

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[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. [2019년 4월]

38.

Rather, say to yourself, "What would I do if I lost my job? What would I do if I crashed my car?"

You don't worry because you care; you worry because that is what you have learned to do. Worry is a very creative mental process. The questions you ask in your mind create your worries. If you ask 'what if' questions, you set your mind up to worry. (①) You may consistently ask, "What if I lose my job? What if I crash my car? What if criminals attack me?" (②) All these 'what if' phrases create 'movies' in your mind that constantly repeat different scenarios, which creates a state of worry. (③) The movies that are created by these questions don't trap you into worry. (④) They give you action steps that direct your mind. (⑤) Create a procedure for different scenarios and make peace with your thinking.

39. [3점]

It is obvious then that there is no authority external to the community of language speakers against whose prescriptions all usage could be checked.

Children are born theorizers. Their minds are never idle and, once they start talking, their mouths aren't, either. When their use of a word strikes us as odd, we correct them. (①) They learn the meanings of words by trial and error, by hypothesizing a fit between word and object and using the feedback they get from others to refine the abstract category for which the word stands. (②) But of course, those others were once children themselves, and they learned language in the same way. (③) Rather, words acquire objective meanings because of the "pull" exerted by social pressures to conform to publicly approved usage. (④) Therefore every category, every concept of ours is a work in progress. (⑤) No two of us learn our language alike, and nobody finishes learning it while he lives.

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[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. [2019년 6월]

38.

Rather, happiness is often found in those moments we are most vulnerable, alone or in pain.

We seek out feel-good experiences, always on the lookout for the next holiday, purchase or culinary experience. This approach to happiness is relatively recent; it depends on our capacity both to pad our lives with material pleasures and to feel that we can control our suffering. (①) Painkillers, as we know them today, are a relatively recent invention and access to material comfort is now within reach of a much larger proportion of the world's population. (②) These technological and economic advances have had significant cultural implications, leading us to see our negative experiences as a problem and maximizing our positive experiences as the answer. (③) Yet, through this we have forgotten that being happy in life is not just about pleasure. (④) Comfort, contentment and satisfaction have never been the elixir of happiness. (⑤) Happiness is there, on the edges of these experiences, and when we get a glimpse of *that* kind of happiness it is powerful, transcendent and compelling.

\*culinary: 요리의 \*\*elixir: 특효약 \*\*\*transcendent: 뛰어난

39. [3점]

That puts you each near a focus, a special point at which the sound of your voice gets focused as it reflects off the passageway's curved walls and ceiling.

Whispering galleries are remarkable acoustic spaces found beneath certain domes or curved ceilings. A famous one is located outside a well-known restaurant in New York City's Grand Central Station. (①) It's a fun place to take a date: the two of you can exchange romantic words while you're forty feet apart and separated by a busy passageway. (②) You'll hear each other clearly, but the passersby won't hear a word you're saying. (③) To produce this effect, the two of you should stand at diagonally opposite corners of the space, facing the wall. (④) Ordinarily, the sound waves you produce travel in all directions and bounce off the walls at different times and places, scrambling them so much that they are inaudible when they arrive at the ear of a listener forty feet away. (⑤) But when you whisper at a *focus*, the reflected waves all arrive at the *same* time at the other focus, thus reinforcing one another and allowing your words to be heard.

\* acoustic: 음향의 \*\* diagonally: 대각선으로

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. [2019년 7월]

38.

Russian poets whose work circulates in privately copied typescripts do that, as did Emily Dickinson.

To say that the artist must have the cooperation of others *for the art work to occur as it finally does* does not mean that he cannot work without that cooperation. (①) The art work, after all, need not occur as it does, but can take many other forms, including those which allow it to be done without others' help. (②) Thus, though poets do depend on printers and publishers, one can produce poetry without them. (③) In both cases, the poetry does not circulate in conventional print because the artist would not accept the censorship or rewriting imposed by those who would publish the work. (④) The poet either has to reproduce and circulate his work himself or not have it circulated. (⑤) But he can still write poetry.

\*censorship: 검열

39. [3점]

Grazing animals have different kinds of adaptations that overcome these deterrents.

Coevolution is the concept that two or more species of organisms can reciprocally influence the evolutionary direction of the other. In other words, organisms affect the evolution of other organisms. Since all organisms are influenced by other organisms, this is a common pattern. (①) For example, grazing animals and the grasses they consume have coevolved. (②) Grasses that are eaten by grazing animals grow from the base of the plant near the ground rather than from the tips of the branches as many plants do. (③) Furthermore, grasses have hard materials in their cell walls that make it difficult for animals to crush the cell walls and digest them. (④) Many grazers have teeth that are very long or grow continuously to compensate for the wear associated with grinding hard cell walls. (⑤) Others, such as cattle, have complicated digestive tracts that allow microorganisms to do most of the work of digestion.

\*digestive tract: 소화관

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[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. [2019년 9월]

38.

The field of international politics is, however, dominated by states and other powerful actors (such as multinational corporations) that have priorities other than human rights.

There is obviously a wide gap between the promises of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 and the real world of human-rights violations. In so far as we sympathize with the victims, we may criticize the UN and its member governments for failing to keep their promises. ( ① ) However, we cannot understand the gap between human-rights ideals and the real world of human-rights violations by sympathy or by legal analysis. ( ② ) Rather, it requires investigation by the various social sciences of the causes of social conflict and political oppression, and of the interaction between national and international politics. ( ③ ) The UN introduced the concept of human rights into international law and politics. ( ④ ) It is a leading feature of the human-rights field that the governments of the world proclaim human rights but have a highly variable record of implementing them. ( ⑤ ) We must understand why this is so.

\* oppression: 억압

39. [3점]

So, there was a social pressure for art to come up with some vocation that both distinguished it from science and, at the same time, made it equal in stature to science.

Representational theories of art treat the work of the artist as similar to that of the scientist. Both, so to speak, are involved in describing the external world. ( ① ) But by the nineteenth century, any comparison between the scientist and the artist was bound to make the artist look like a poor relation in terms of making discoveries about the world or holding a mirror up to nature. ( ② ) Here, science clearly had the edge. ( ③ ) The notion that art specialized in the expression of the emotions was particularly attractive in this light. ( ④ ) It rendered unto science its own — the exploration of the objective world — while saving something comparably important for art to do — to explore the inner world of feeling. ( ⑤ ) If science held the mirror up to nature, art turned a mirror at the self and its experiences.

\* vocation: 소명 \*\* stature: 수준 \*\*\* render: 주다

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. [2019년 10월]

38.

It would be easy to assume that if you put a group of high-IQ people together, naturally they would exhibit a high collective intelligence.

For decades, we have been measuring intelligence at the individual level, just as we have been measuring creativity, engagement, and grit. (①) But it turns out we were failing to measure something with far greater impact. (②) As reported in the journal *Science*, researchers from MIT, Union College, and Carnegie Mellon have finally found a method for systematically measuring the intelligence of a *group* as opposed to an individual. (③) Just as we evaluate how successful an individual student will be at solving a problem, we are now able to predict how successful a *group* of people will be at solving a problem or problems. (④) But that's not what happens. (⑤) Indeed, their research found that a team on which each person was merely average in their individual abilities but possessed a *collective* intelligence would continually exhibit higher success rates than a team of individual geniuses.

\*grit: 근성

39.

However, at present the biological approach cannot explain creativity and all of the evidence suggests that creativity is not coded in our genes.

Biology is the smallest level at which we could explain creativity. Biology's units of analysis are genes, DNA, and specific regions of the human brain. (①) In general, scientists agree that explanations at such lower levels of analysis are more general, more universal, more powerful, and have fewer exceptions than explanations at higher levels of analysis — like the explanations of psychology or sociology. (②) It always makes scientific sense to start your study by attempting to explain something at the lowest possible level. (③) And decades of study have found no evidence that creativity is localized to any specific brain region; in fact, all of the evidence suggests that creativity is a whole-brain function, drawing on many diverse areas of the brain in a complex systemic fashion. (④) And there is no evidence of a link between mental illness and creativity. (⑤) To explain creativity, we need to look to the higher levels of explanation offered by psychology, sociology, and history.

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. [2019년 11월 수능]

38.

Thus, individuals of many resident species, confronted with the fitness benefits of control over a productive breeding site, may be forced to balance costs in the form of lower nonbreeding survivorship by remaining in the specific habitat where highest breeding success occurs.

Resident-bird habitat selection is seemingly a straightforward process in which a young dispersing individual moves until it finds a place where it can compete successfully to satisfy its needs. ( ① ) Initially, these needs include only food and shelter. ( ② ) However, eventually, the young must locate, identify, and settle in a habitat that satisfies not only survivorship but reproductive needs as well. ( ③ ) In some cases, the habitat that provides the best opportunity for survival may not be the same habitat as the one that provides for highest reproductive capacity because of requirements specific to the reproductive period. ( ④ ) Migrants, however, are free to choose the optimal habitat for survival during the nonbreeding season and for reproduction during the breeding season. ( ⑤ ) Thus, habitat selection during these different periods can be quite different for migrants as opposed to residents, even among closely related species.

\* disperse: 흩어지다 \*\* optimal: 최적의

39. [3점]

Still, it is arguable that advertisers worry rather too much about this problem, as advertising in other media has always been fragmented.

The fragmentation of television audiences during recent decades, which has happened throughout the globe as new channels have been launched everywhere, has caused advertisers much concern. ( ① ) Advertisers look back nostalgically to the years when a single spot transmission would be seen by the majority of the population at one fell swoop. ( ② ) This made the television advertising of mass consumer products relatively straightforward — not to say easy — whereas today it is necessary for advertisers to build up coverage of their target markets over time, by advertising on a host of channels with separate audiences. ( ③ ) Moreover, advertisers gain considerable benefits from the price competition between the numerous broadcasting stations. ( ④ ) And television remains much the fastest way to build up public awareness of a new brand or a new campaign. ( ⑤ ) Seldom does a new brand or new campaign that solely uses other media, without using television, reach high levels of public awareness very quickly.

\* fragment: 조각나다 \*\* at one fell swoop: 단번에, 일거에

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## 해 설

[2023년 3월]

38. [ 출제의도 ] 주어진 문장이 들어갈 위치를 파악한다.  
우리가 사용하기로 선택하는 언어 자원들은 우리의 개인적인 의도로 채워질 준비가 된 텅 빈 형태로 우리에게 온다기보다는, 그것들 안에 이미 뿌리 박힌 의미들과 함께 우리에게 온다. 그런데 이런 의미들이 어떤 보편적이고 논리적인 일련의 원리들에서 유래한다기 보다는, 그것들의 형태에서처럼, 그것들은 결국 무수히 많은 문화적, 역사적, 그리고 제도적인 힘들에 의해 형성되는, 특정한 목적의 달성에 참가하는 특정한 집단에 의해 특정한 상황들에서 그것들의 이전의 사용에서 오랜 시간에 걸쳐 만들어진다. 특정한 의사소통의 순간들에 우리가 사용하기로 선택하는 언어 자원들은 관습화된 의미의 역사를 지니고 이런 순간들에 온다. 우리의 집단적인 역사를 실현하는 특정한 방식에 우리를 어느 정도 묶는 것은 바로 그것들의 관습성이다. 하지만, 우리의 자원들이 의미의 역사를 지닌 채 오지만 특정한 의사소통의 순간에 '그것들이 어떻게 의미하게 되는가'는 항상 협상의 여지가 있다. 그래서 우리의 언어 자원을 우리가 개별적으로 사용할 때 우리는 두 가지 행위를 동시에 이룬다. 우리는 그것들의 전형적인, 즉 역사적인 사용의 맥락을 만들면서 동시에 우리는 이런 맥락과 관련하여 우리 자신의 입장을 취한다.

[어구]  
intention 의도  
embedded 뿌리 박힌  
be derived from ~에서 유래하다  
logical 논리적인  
over time 오랜 시간에 걸쳐  
context 상황, 맥락  
accomplishment 달성, 성취  
in turn 결국  
institutional 제도적인  
conventionalized 관습화된  
bind 묶다  
to some degree 어느 정도  
realize 실현하다  
collective 집단적인  
negotiation 협상, 타협  
simultaneously 동시에  
typical 전형적인  
in relation to ~과 관련하여

39. [ 출제의도 ] 주어진 문장이 들어갈 위치를 파악한다.  
매우 간단한 알고리즘을 넘어서면서 일부 인공 지능 기반 도구들은 복잡한 영역에서 더 나은 인과적 추론과 확률적 추론을 지원할 가능성을 보인다. 인간에게는 인공 지능 시스템에 여전히 많이 부족한, 세상의 인과적 모형을 만드는, 즉 어떤 일이 '왜' 일어나는지를 설명하는 타고난 능력이 있다. 예를 들어, 의사는 환자에게 어떤 치료가 왜 효과가 있는지, 그것이 몸에 가져오는 변화를 언급하면서 설명할 수 있는 반면, 현대의 기계 학습 시스템은 이 치료를 받는 환자들이 평균적으로 더 나아지는 경향이 있다고 여러분에게 말해 줄 수 있을 뿐이다. 하지만 정책 개입이 사회 전반에 미치는 영향을 평가하는 경우처럼, 인과관계의 문제가 충분히 복잡해지면 인간의 추론은 혼동하고 실수하기 쉽기로 여전히 악명 높다. 이런 경우에는 더 체계화된 인공 지능 기반 도구로 인간의 추론을 지원하는 것이 도움이 될 수 있다. 연구자들은 더 정확한 위험 평가를 가능케 하는 것과 같은 의사 결정 지원을 위해 사건 간의 인과관계를 정리하고 서로 다른 영역 주변의 불확실성의 정도를 나타내기 위해 사용될 수 있는 인공 지능 기술인 Bayesian Networks 사용을 탐구하고 있다. 이것들은 테러리스트 공격과 새로운 생태 재난의 위