고1_1811[기출문제] 34

다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?[1] [H1-1811 34번]

Interestingly, in nature, the more powerful species have a narrower field of vision. The distinction between predator and prey offers a clarifying example of this. The key feature that distinguishes predator species from prey species isn't the presence of claws or any other feature related to biological weaponry. The key feature is the position of their eyes. Predators evolved with eyes facing forward — which allows for binocular vision that offers accurate depth perception when pursuing prey. Prey, on the other hand, often have eyes facing outward, maximizing peripheral vision, which allows the hunted to detect danger that may be approaching from any angle. Consistent with our place at the top of the food chain, humans have eyes that face forward. We have the ability to gauge depth and pursue our goals, but we can also miss important action on our periphery.

① 자연에서 더 강한 종은 더 넓은 시야를 가지고 있다.
② 포식자 종과 피식자 종을 구별하는 주요 특징은 발톱이나 생물학적 무기와 관련되어있다.
③ 피식자는 앞쪽을 향하고 있는 눈을 가지도록 진화하였다.
④ 포식자는 대체로 주변 시야를 최대화하는 바깥쪽을 향하는 눈을 가지고 있다.
⑤ 인간은 거리를 측정하고 목표물을 추격할 수 있는 능력을 갖추고 있다.

다음 글의 (A)~(C)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?[2]

[H1-1811 34번]

Interestingly, in nature, the more powerful species have a narrower field of vision. The distinction between predator and prey offers a clarifying example of this. The key feature that distinguishes predator species from prey species isn't the (A) [absence / presence] of claws or any other feature related to biological weaponry. The key feature is the position of their eyes. Predators evolved with eyes facing forward—which allows for binocular vision that offers accurate depth perception when pursuing prey. Prey, on the other hand, often have eyes facing outward, (B)[minimizing / maximizing] peripheral vision, which allows the hunted to detect danger that may be approaching from any angle. Consistent with our place at the top of the food chain, humans have eyes that face forward. We have the ability ti (C) [gauge / cause] depth and pursue ur goals, but we can also miss important action on our periphery.

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	absence	minimizing	gauge
②	presence	maximizing	gauge
③	absence	miximizing	cause
④	presence	minimizing	cause
⑤	absence	maximizing	gauge

다음 글에서 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 각 한 단어씩 쓰시오.[3] [H1-1811 34번]

Interestingly, in nature, the more powerful species have a narrower field of vision. The distinction between predator and prey offers a clarifying example of this. The key feature that distinguishes predator species from prey species isn't the presence of claws or any other feature related to biological weaponry. The key feature is the (A)_____ of their (B)_____. Predators evolved with eyes facing forward — which allows for binocular vision that offers accurate depth perception when pursuing prey. Prey, on the other hand, often have eyes facing outward, maximizing peripheral vision, which allows the hunted to detect danger that may be approaching from any angle. Consistent with our place at the top of the food chain, humans have eyes that face forward. We have the ability to gauge depth and pursue our goals, but we can also miss important action on our periphery.

* depth perception: 거리 감각 ** periphery: 주변

정답:

(A)_____

(B)_____

다음 글의 흐름상 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?[4] [H1-1811 34번]

Prey, on the other hand, often have eyes facing outward, maximizing peripheral vision, which allows the hunted to detect danger that may be approaching from any angle.

Interestingly, in nature, the more powerful species have a narrower field of vision. (A) The distinction between predator and prey offers a clarifying example of this. (B) The key feature that distinguishes predator species from prey species isn't the presence of claws or any other feature related to biological weaponry. The key feature is the position of their eyes. (C) Predators evolved with eyes facing forward – which allows for binocular vision that offers accurate depth perception when pursuing prey. (D) Consistent with our place at the top of the food chain, humans have eyes that face forward. We have the ability to gauge depth and pursue our goals, but we can also miss important action on our periphery. (E)

* depth perception: 거리 감각 ** periphery: 주변

① A ② B ③ C ④ D ⑤ E

다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?[5] [H1-1811 34번]

Prey, on the other hand, often have eyes facing outward, maximizing peripheral vision.

Interestingly, in nature, the more powerful species have a narrower field of vision. The distinction between predator and prey offers a clarifying example of this. (A) The key feature that distinguishes predator species from prey species is not the presence of claws or any other feature related to biological weaponry but the position of their eyes. (B) Predators evolved with eyes facing forward—which allows for binocular vision. (C) This vision offers accurate depth perception when pursuing prey. (D) It allows the hunted to detect danger that may be approaching from any angle. (E) Consistent with our place at the top of the food chain, humans have eyes that face forward. We have the ability to gauge depth and pursue our goals, but we can also miss important action on our periphery.
*depth perception: 거리 감각 **periphery: 주변

① A ② B ③ C ④ D ⑤ E

다음 글에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?[6] [H1-1811 34번]

Interestingly, in nature, the more powerful species have a narrower field of vision.

(A) The key feature is the position of their eyes. Predators evolved with eyes facing forward which allows for binocular vision that offers accurate depth perception when pursuing prey.

(B) The distinction between predator and prey offers a clarifying example of this. The key feature that distinguishes predator species from prey species isn't the presence of claws or any other feature related to biological weaponry.

(C) Prey, on the other hand, often have eyes facing outward, maximizing peripheral vision, which allows the hunted to detect danger that may be approaching from any angle. Consistent with our place at the top of the food chain, humans have eyes that face forward. We have the ability to gauge depth and pursue our goals, but we can also miss important action on our periphery.
*depth perception: 거리 감각 **periphery: 주변

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

다음 글의 내용을 아래 표로 정리할 때, 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?[7] [H1-1811 34번]

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	predator	prey
ⓐ	the hunter	the hunted
ⓑ	eyes facing forward	eyes facing outward
ⓒ	binocular vision	peripheral vision
ⓓ	detect danger from side	measure accurate depth
ⓔ	a narrower field of vision	a wider field of vision

① ⓐ ② ⓑ ③ ⓒ ④ ⓓ ⑤ ⓔ

다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 가장 적절한 단어를 본문에서 찾아 그대로 쓰시오. (반드시 기호를 쓸 것. 빈칸 당 한 단어)[8] [H1-1811 34번]

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기호 _____: _____

기호 _____: _____

다음 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?[9] [H1-1811 34번]

Interestingly, in nature, the more powerful species have a narrower field of vision. The distinction between predator and prey offers a clarifying example of this. The key feature that distinguishes predator species from prey species isn't the presence of claws or any other feature related to biological weaponry. The key feature is the position of their eyes. Predators evolved with eyes facing forward—which results in binocular vision that offers accurate depth perception when pursuing prey. Prey, on the other hand, often have eyes facing outward, maximizing peripheral vision, which allows the hunted to detect danger that may be approaching from any angle. Consistent with our place at the top of the food chain, humans have eyes that face forward. We have the ability to gauge distance and pursue our goals, but we can also miss important action on our periphery.
*depth perception: 거리 감각 *periphery: 주변

① 포식자 종과 피식자 종을 구별하는 주요 특징은 눈의 위치이지, 발톱이나 생물학적 무기와 관련된 어떤 다른 특징의 존재가 아니다.
② 포식자는 양안시여서 사냥감을 쫓을 때 앞쪽을 향하고 있는 눈을 가지도록 진화하였다.
③ 피식자는 대체로 주변 시야를 최대화하는 바깥쪽을 향하는 눈을 가지고 있다.
④ 피식자의 눈은 어떤 각도에서 다가올지 모르는 위험을 사냥 당하는 대상이 감지할 수 있게 한다.
⑤ 우리 인간은 거리를 측정하고 목표물들을 추구(추격)할 수 있는 능력을 갖추고 있지만, 주변의 중요한 행동은 놓칠 수도 있다.

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?[10] [H1-1811 34번]

Interestingly, in nature, the more powerful species have a narrower field of vision. The distinction between predator and prey offers a clarifying example of this. The key feature that distinguishes predator species from prey species isn't the presence of claws or any other feature related to biological weaponry. The key feature is the position of their ryes. Predators evolved with eyes facing forward-which allows for binocular vision that offers accurate depth perception when pursing prey. Prey, on the other hand, often have eyes facing outward, maximizing peripheral vision, which allows the hunted to detect danger that may be approaching from any angle. Consistent with our place at the top of the food chain, humans have eyes that face forward. We have the ability to gauge depth and pursue our goals, but we can also miss important action on our periphery.

Humans, (A)_____ at the very top of the food chain, have eyes facing forward, so they have the (B)_____ range of vision.

	(A)	(B)
①	predators	wide
②	predators	narrow
③	species	normal
④	preys	broad
⑤	preys	limited

다음 글을 아래와 같이 요약하고자 할 때, 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 <조건>에 맞게 쓰시오.[11] [H1-1811 34번]

Interestingly, in nature, the more powerful species have a narrower field of vision. The distinction between predator and prey offers a clarifying example of this. The key feature that distinguishes predator species from prey species isn't the presence of claws or any other feature related to biological weaponry. The key feature is the position of their eyes. Predators evolved with eyes facing forward–which allows for binocular vision that offers accurate depth perception when pursuing prey. Prey, on the other hand, often have eyes facing outward, maximizing peripheral vision, which allows the hunted to detect danger that may be approaching from any angle. Consistent with our place at the top of the food chain, humans have eyes that face forward. We have the ability to gauge depth and pursue our goals, but we can also miss important action on our periphery.

↓

According to the passage, the major difference between predator and prey is (A)_____. While the former has eyes that are facing (B)_____, the latter has evolved with eyes facing (C)_____. Since humans are at the top of the food chain, the location of human eyes are similar to that of the former's eyes.

<조건>

- 본문에서 찾아 쓰되, 단어의 형태를 변형하지 말 것
- (A)는 다섯 단어, (B), (C)는 각각 한 단어로 쓸 것
- (B)와 (C)에 똑같은 답을 쓸 경우 둘 다 0점 처리함

(A) : _____

(B) : _____

(C) : _____

다음 글을 읽고 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 말을 본문에서 찾아 2단어로 적으시오.(본문에 있는 단어가 아닌 경우 오답처리, 필요시 어형 변화할 것)[12] [H1-1811 34번]

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*depth perception: 거리 감각 **periphery: 주변

정답:

_____

다음 글을 읽고 <조건>에 맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 써 넣으시오.[13] [H1-1811 34번]

In the hierarchy of nature, _____, the narrower field of vision it has. The distinction between predator and prey offers a clarifying example of this. The key feature that distinguishes predator species from prey species isn't the presence of claws or any other feature related to biological weaponry. The key feature is the position of their eyes. Predators evolved with eyes facing forward – which allows for binocular vision that offers accurate depth perception when pursuing prey. Prey, on the other hand, often have eyes facing outward, maximizing peripheral vision, which allows the hunted to detect danger that may be approaching from any angle. Consistent with our place at the top of the food chain, humans have eyes that face forward. We have the ability to gauge depth and pursue our goals, but we can also miss important action on our periphery.

<조건>

- <보기>의 표현을 한 번씩 모두 사용하되, 필요 시 형태를 바꿀 것.
- 필요 시 <보기>외의 다른 낱말을 추가할 수 있음.

<보기>

a species / be / high

정답 :

_____

다음 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C)에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?[14] [H1-1811 34번]

Interestingly, in nature, the more powerful species have ave a (A)[narrower / wider[field of vision. The distinction between predator an prey offers a clarifying example of this The key feature that distinguishes predator species from prey species isn't the presence of claws or any other feature related to biological weaponry. The key feature is the position of their eyes. Predators evolved with eyes facing forward—which allows for binocular vision that offers accurate depth perception when pursuing prey. Prey, on the other hand, often have eyes facing outward, (B)[enhancing / weakening] peripheral vision, which allows the hunted to detect danger that may be approaching from any angle. (C) [Consistent / Inconsistent] with our place at the top of the food chain, humans have eyes that face forward. We have the ability to gauge depth and pursue our goals, but we can also miss important action on our periphery.

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	narrower	enhancing	consistent
②	narrower	weakening	consistent
③	narrower	enhancing	inconsistent
④	wider	enhancing	inconsistent
⑤	wider	weakening	inconsistent

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?[15] [H1-1811 34번]

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*depth perception: 거리 감각

**periphery: 주변

① The Predator's Ability of Detecting Danger
② The Way of Distinguishing Predator from Prey
③ The Impact of the Food Chain on Prey's Extinction
④ The Status of Human Beings on the Top of the Food Chain
⑤ The Strength of Predator for Survival: The Biological Weaponry

다음 글의 흐름상 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?[16] [H1-1811 34번]

On the other hand, preys often have eyes facing outward, maximizing peripheral vision,

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① A ② B ③ C ④ D ⑤ E

다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?[17] [H1-1811 34번]

Predators evolved with eyes facing forward—which allows for binocular vision that offers accurate depth perception when pursuing prey.

Interestingly, in nature, the more powerful species have a narrower field of vision. The distinction between predator and prey offers a clarifying example of this. (A) The key feature that distinguishes predator species from prey species isn't the presence of claws or any other feature related biological weaponry. (B) The key feature is the position of their eyes. (C) Prey, on the other hand, often have eyes facing outward, maximizing peripheral vision, which allows the hunted to detect danger that may be approaching from any angle. (D) Consistent with our place at the top of the food chain, humans have eyes that face forward. (E) We have the ability to gauge depth and pursue our goals, but we can also miss important action on our periphery.

*depth perception: 거리 감각 **periphery: 주변

① A ② B ③ C ④ D ⑤ E

다음 글에 대한 내용으로 일치하는 것은?[18] [H1-1811 34번]

Interestingly, in nature, the more powerful species have a narrower field of vision. The distinction between predator and prey offers a clarifying example of this. The key feature that distinguishes predator species from prey species isn't the presence of claws or any other feature related to biological weaponry. The key feature is the position of their eyes. Predators evolved with eyes facing forward which allows for binocular vision that offers accurate depth perception when pursuing prey. Prey, on the other hand, often have eyes facing outward, maximizing peripheral vision, which allows the hunted to detect danger that may be approaching from any angle. Consistent with our place at the top of the food chain, humans have eyes that face forward. We have the ability to gauge depth and pursue our goals, but we can also miss important action on our periphery.

① The distinction between predator and prey depends on their eyesight.
② Biological weaponry is the most important factor pursuing preys.
③ Strong species' eyes facing forward enable them to realize danger.
④ Eyes facing outward not only help preys hunt foods and but also help them detect danger.
⑤ Humans are good at perceiving depth but are poor at noticing peripheral events.

다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?[19] [H1-1811 34번]

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_____.

① we lost our precious tool for survival, love
② we can also miss important action on our periphery
③ we can also have other ability to cooperate with others
④ we gave up instinctive movements for our survival
⑤ we lost an invaluable value of sharing things with our neighbors

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?[20] [18년 11월 34번]

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The hunted have (A)_____ vision to sense danger whereas powerful species have the ability to (B)_____ when hunting.

(A)	(B)
① narrower	maximize peripheral vision
② broader	gauge depth
③ broader	maximize peripheral vision
④ narrower	gauge depth
⑤ accurate	detect the surroundings

정답

1 ⑤
2 ①
3 (A) position / (B) eyes
4 ②
5 ④
6 ②
7 ④
8 (A) predator / (B) forward
9 ②
10 ②
11 (A) the position of their eyes / (B) toward / (C) outward
12 face toward
13 The higher food chain a species is in
14 ①
15 ②
16 ③
17 ③
18 ⑤
19 ②
20 ②