
[제 3교시]

영어 영역

2024학년도

대학수학능력시험 대비

기출 Collector 모의고사

-한대산 영어 연구소 저

1. 밑줄 친 live in the shadow of the future가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Thanks to the power of reputation, we help others without expecting an immediate return. If, thanks to endless chat and intrigue, the world knows that you are a good, charitable guy, then you boost your chance of being helped by someone else at some future date. The converse is also the case. I am less likely to get my back scratched, in the form of a favor, if it becomes known that I never scratch anybody else's. Indirect reciprocity now means something like "If I scratch your back, my good example will encourage others to do the same and, with luck, someone will scratch mine." By the same token, our behavior is endlessly shaped by the possibility that somebody else might be watching us or might find out what we have done. We are often troubled by the thought of what others may think of our deeds. In this way, our actions have consequences that go far beyond any individual act of charity, or indeed any act of mean-spirited malice. We all behave differently when we know we live in the shadow of the future. That shadow is cast by our actions because there is always the possibility that others will find out what we have done.

*malice: 악의

- ① are distracted by inner conflict
- ② fall short of our own expectations
- ③ seriously compete regardless of the results
- ④ are under the influence of uncertainty
- ⑤ ultimately reap what we have sown

2. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Often overlooked, but just as important a stakeholder, is the consumer who plays a large role in the notion of the privacy paradox. Consumer engagement levels in all manner of digital experiences and communities have simply exploded — and they show little or no signs of slowing. There is an awareness among consumers, not only that their personal data helps to drive the rich experiences that these companies provide, but also that sharing this data is the price you pay for these experiences, in whole or in part. Without a better understanding of the what, when, and why of data collection and use, the consumer is often left feeling vulnerable and conflicted. "I love this restaurant-finder app on my phone, but what happens to my data if I press 'ok' when asked if that app can use my current location?" Armed with tools that can provide them options, the consumer moves from passive bystander to active participant.

* stakeholder: 이해관계자 ** vulnerable: 상처를 입기 쉬운

- ① 개인정보 제공의 속성을 심층적으로 이해하면 주체적 소비자가 된다.
- ② 소비자는 디지털 시대에 유용한 앱을 적극 활용하는 자세가 필요하다.
- ③ 현명한 소비자가 되려면 다양한 디지털 데이터를 활용해야 한다.
- ④ 기업의 디지털 서비스를 이용하면 상응하는 대가가 뒤따른다.
- ⑤ 타인과의 정보 공유로 인해 개인정보가 유출되기도 한다.

3. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

There are pressures within the museum that cause it to emphasise what happens in the galleries over the activities that take place in its unseen zones. In an era when museums are forced to increase their earnings, they often focus their energies on modernising their galleries or mounting temporary exhibitions to bring more and more audiences through the door. In other words, as museums struggle to survive in a competitive economy, their budgets often prioritise those parts of themselves that are consumable: infotainment in the galleries, goods and services in the cafes and the shops. The unlit, unglamorous storerooms, if they are ever discussed, are at best presented as service areas that process objects for the exhibition halls. And at worst, as museums pour more and more resources into their publicly visible faces, the spaces of storage may even suffer, their modernisation being kept on hold or being given less and less space to house the expanding collections and serve their complex conservation needs.

- ① importance of prioritising museums' exhibition spaces
- ② benefits of diverse activities in museums for audiences
- ③ necessity of expanding storerooms for displaying objects
- ④ consequences of profit-oriented management of museums
- ⑤ ways to increase museums' commitment to the public good

4. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Before the web, newspaper archives were largely the musty domain of professional researchers and journalism students. Journalism was, by definition, current. The general accessibility of archives has greatly extended the shelf life of journalism, with older stories now regularly cited to provide context for more current ones. With regard to how meaning is made of complex issues encountered in the news, this departure can be understood as a readiness by online news consumers to engage with the underlying issues and contexts of the news that was not apparent in, or even possible for, print consumers. One of the emergent qualities of online news, determined in part by the depth of readily accessible online archives, seems to be the possibility of understanding news stories as the manifest outcomes of larger economic, social and cultural issues rather than short-lived and unconnected media spectacles.

* archive: 기록 보관소 ** musty: 곰팡내 나는 *** manifest: 분명한

- ① Web-based Journalism: Lasting Longer and Contextually Wider
- ② With the Latest Content, Online News Beats Daily Newspapers!
- ③ How Online Media Journalists Reveal Hidden Stories Behind News
- ④ Let's Begin a Journey to the Past with Printed Newspapers!
- ⑤ Present and Future of Journalism in the Web World

5. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

We don't know what ancient Greek music sounded like, because there are no examples of it in written or notated form, nor ① has it survived in oral tradition. Much of it was probably improvised anyway, within certain rules and conventions. So we are forced largely to guess at its basis from the accounts of writers such as Plato and Aristotle, who were generally more concerned with writing about music as a philosophical and ethical exercise ② as with providing a technical primer on its practice. It seems Greek music was predominantly a vocal form, ③ consisting of sung verse accompanied by instruments such as the lyre or the plucked kithara (the root of 'guitar'). In fact, Plato considered music in which the lyre and flute played alone and not as the accompaniment of dance or song ④ to be 'exceedingly coarse and tasteless'. The melodies seem to have had a very limited pitch range, since the instruments ⑤ generally span only an octave, from one E (as we'd now define it) to the next.

* primer: 입문서 ** lyre: 수금(豎琴) *** coarse: 조잡한

6. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

In centuries past, we might learn much about life from the wisdom of our elders. Today, the majority of the messages we receive about how to live a good life come not from Granny's long ① experience of the world, but from advertising executives hoping to sell us products. If we are satisfied with our lives, we will not feel a burning desire to purchase anything, and then the economy may collapse. But if we are unsatisfied, and any of the products we buy actually delivers the promised lasting fulfillment, subsequent sales figures may likewise ② rise. We exist in a fog of messaging designed explicitly to influence our behavior. Not surprisingly, our behavior often shifts in precisely the manner ③ intended. If you can be made to feel sufficiently inferior due to your yellowed teeth, perhaps you will rush to the pharmacy to purchase whitening strips. The ④ lack of any research whatsoever correlating tooth shade with life satisfaction is never mentioned. Having been told one hundred times a day how to be happy, we spend much of our lives buying the necessary accoutrements and feeling ⑤ disappointed not to discover life satisfaction inside the packaging.

* accoutrements: (필요) 용품

[7~10] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

7. The growth of academic disciplines and sub-disciplines, such as art history or palaeontology, and of particular figures such as the art critic, helped produce principles and practices for selecting and organizing what was worthy of keeping, though it remained a struggle. Moreover, as museums and universities drew further apart toward the end of the nineteenth century, and as the idea of objects as a highly valued route to knowing the world went into decline, collecting began to lose its status as a worthy intellectual pursuit, especially in the sciences. The really interesting and important aspects of science were increasingly those invisible to the naked eye, and the classification of things collected no longer promised to produce cutting-edge knowledge. The term "butterfly collecting" could come to be used with the adjective "mere" to indicate a pursuit of _____ academic status.

*palaeontology: 고생물학 **adjective: 형용사

- ① competitive
- ② novel
- ③ secondary
- ④ reliable
- ⑤ unconditional

8. Ecological health depends on keeping the surface of the earth rich in humus and minerals so that it can provide a foundation for healthy plant and animal life. The situation is disrupted if the soil loses _____ these raw materials _____ or if _____ . When man goes beneath the surface of the earth and drags out minerals or other compounds that did not evolve as part of this system, then problems follow. The mining of lead and cadmium are examples of this. Petroleum is also a substance that has been dug out of the bowels of the earth and introduced into the surface ecology by man. Though it is formed from plant matter, the highly reduced carbon compounds that result are often toxic to living protoplasm. In some cases this is true of even very tiny amounts, as in the case of "polychlorinated biphenyls," a petroleum product which can cause cancer.

* humus: 부식토, 부엽토 ** protoplasm: 원형질

- ① the number of plants on it increases too rapidly
- ② it stops providing enough nourishment for humans
- ③ climate change transforms its chemical components
- ④ alien species prevail and deplete resources around it
- ⑤ great quantities of contaminants are introduced into it

9. Whatever their differences, scientists and artists begin with the same question: can you and I see the same thing the same way? If so, how? The scientific thinker looks for features of the thing that can be stripped of subjectivity—ideally, those aspects that can be quantified and whose values will thus never change from one observer to the next. In this way, he arrives at a reality independent of all observers. The artist, on the other hand, relies on the strength of her artistry to effect a marriage between her own subjectivity and that of her readers. To a scientific thinker, this must sound like magical thinking: you're saying you will imagine something so hard it'll pop into someone else's head exactly the way you envision it? The artist has sought the opposite of the scientist's observer-independent reality. She creates a reality dependent upon observers, indeed a reality in which _____ in order for it to exist at all. [3점]

- ① human beings must participate
- ② objectivity should be maintained
- ③ science and art need to harmonize
- ④ readers remain distanced from the arts
- ⑤ she is disengaged from her own subjectivity

10. Prior to photography, _____ . While painters have always lifted particular places out of their 'dwelling' and transported them elsewhere, paintings were time-consuming to produce, relatively difficult to transport and one-of-a-kind. The multiplication of photographs especially took place with the introduction of the half-tone plate in the 1880s that made possible the mechanical reproduction of photographs in newspapers, periodicals, books and advertisements. Photography became coupled to consumer capitalism and the globe was now offered 'in limitless quantities, figures, landscapes, events which had not previously been utilised either at all, or only as pictures for one customer'. With capitalism's arrangement of the world as a 'department store', 'the proliferation and circulation of representations ... achieved a spectacular and virtually inescapable global magnitude'. Gradually photographs became cheap mass-produced objects that made the world visible, aesthetic and desirable. Experiences were 'democratised' by translating them into cheap images. Light, small and mass-produced photographs became dynamic vehicles for the spatiotemporal circulation of places. [3점]

* proliferation: 확산 ** magnitude: (큰) 규모

- ① paintings alone connected with nature
- ② painting was the major form of art
- ③ art held up a mirror to the world
- ④ desire for travel was not strong
- ⑤ places did not travel well

11. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

According to the principle of social proof, one way individuals determine appropriate behavior for themselves in a situation is to examine the behavior of others there— especially similar others. ① It is through social comparison with these referent others that people validate the correctness of their opinions and decisions. ② Consequently, people tend to behave as their friends and peers have behaved. ③ Because the critical source of information within the principle of social proof is the responses of referent others, compliance tactics that employ this information should be especially effective in collectivistically oriented nations and persons. ④ That is, where the individualized self is both the focus and the standard, one's own behavioral history should be heavily weighted in subsequent behavior. ⑤ Some evidence in this regard comes from a study showing that advertisements that promoted group benefits were more persuasive in Korea (a collectivistic society) than in the United States (an individualistic society).

*tactic: 전술

[12~13] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

12.

Spatial reference points are larger than themselves. This isn't really a paradox: landmarks are themselves, but they also define neighborhoods around themselves.

- (A) In a paradigm that has been repeated on many campuses, researchers first collect a list of campus landmarks from students. Then they ask another group of students to estimate the distances between pairs of locations, some to landmarks, some to ordinary buildings on campus.
- (B) This asymmetry of distance estimates violates the most elementary principles of Euclidean distance, that the distance from A to B must be the same as the distance from B to A. Judgments of distance, then, are not necessarily coherent.
- (C) The remarkable finding is that distances from an ordinary location to a landmark are judged shorter than distances from a landmark to an ordinary location. So, people would judge the distance from Pierre's house to the Eiffel Tower to be shorter than the distance from the Eiffel Tower to Pierre's house. Like black holes, landmarks seem to pull ordinary locations toward themselves, but ordinary places do not.

*asymmetry: 비대칭

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

[정답]

1. ⑤
2. ①
3. ④
4. ①
5. ②
6. ②
7. ③
8. ⑤
9. ①
10. ⑤
11. ④
12. ①
13. ⑤
14. ⑤
15. ⑤
16. ④