

제 3 교시

영어 영역

성명

수험 번호

1. 밑줄 친 "The best is the enemy of the good."이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Gold plating in the project means needlessly enhancing the expected results, namely, adding characteristics that are costly, not required, and that have low added value with respect to the targets — in other words, giving more with no real justification other than to demonstrate one's own talent. Gold plating is especially interesting for project team members, as it is typical of projects with a marked "professional component" — in other words, projects that involve specialists with proven experience and extensive professional autonomy. In these environments, specialists often see the project as an opportunity to test and enrich their skill sets. There is therefore a strong temptation, in all good faith, to engage in gold plating, namely, to achieve more or higher-quality work that gratifies the professional but does not add value to the client's requests, and at the same time removes valuable resources from the project. As the saying goes, "The best is the enemy of the good."

* autonomy: 자율성 ** gratify: 만족시키다

- ① Pursuing perfection at work causes conflicts among team members.
② Raising work quality only to prove oneself is not desirable.
③ Inviting overqualified specialists to a project leads to bad ends.
④ Responding to the changing needs of clients is unnecessary.
⑤ Acquiring a range of skills for a project does not ensure success.

The best => 쓸데 없이 결과를 향상 (전문가 자신을 위한 test)

The good => 적당히 결과를 만들어내는 것

[2~4] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

2. A musical score within any film can add an additional layer to the film text, which goes beyond simply imitating the action viewed. In films that tell of futuristic worlds, composers, much like sound designers, have added freedom to create a world that is unknown and new to the viewer. However, unlike sound designers, composers often shy away from creating unique pieces (that reflect these new worlds) and (often present musical scores that possess familiar structures and cadences). While it is possible that this may interfere with creativity and a sense of space and time, it in fact (Composers' pieces) 특장! Through recognizable scores, visions of the future or a galaxy far, far away can be placed within a recognizable context. Such familiarity allows the viewer to be placed in a comfortable space so that the film may then lead the viewer to what is an unfamiliar, but acceptable vision of a world different from their own.

조건 상황 (futuristic world)

(vs) unique

* score: 악보 ** cadence: (울동적인) 박자

- ① frees the plot of its familiarity
② aids in viewer access to the film
③ adds to an exotic musical experience
④ orients audiences to the film's theme 주제 라는 포인트 X
⑤ inspires viewers to think more deeply

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같은 Change를 adjust라고 생각해도 ok

영어 영역

문제: the commons (공유지)의 문제
포인트: 제도적 해결책이 중요한 모든 것을.

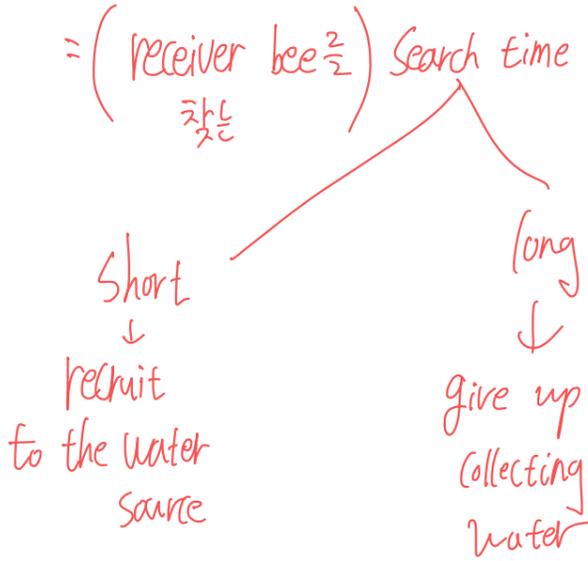
3. The entrance to a honeybee colony, often referred to as the dancefloor, is a market place for information (about the state of the colony and the environment outside the hive.) Studying interactions on the dancefloor provides us with a number of illustrative examples of how individuals changing their own behavior in response to local information 가인어 local 정보에 대응해 행동 조정. For example, upon returning (to their hive honeybees that have collected water) search out a receiver bee (to unload their water to within the hive.) If this search time is short then the returning bee is more likely to perform a waggle dance to recruit others to the water source. Conversely, if this search time is long then the bee is more likely to give up collecting water. Since receiver bees will only accept water if they require it, either for themselves or to pass on to other bees and brood, this unloading time is correlated with the colony's overall need of water. Thus the individual water forager's response to unloading time (up or down) regulates water collection (in response to the colony's need.) [3점]

물 찾기 오면 receiver bee 찾기 (물 포스) '조건'

* brood: 애벌레 ** forager: 조달자

- ① allow the colony to regulate its workforce
- ② search for water sources by measuring distance
- ③ decrease the colony's workload when necessary
- ④ divide tasks according to their respective talents
- ⑤ train workers to acquire basic communication patterns

Colony → 물 필요



이러한 아무도 안 오게'가 아니라 '아 물이 필요 없기'로.

4. Elinor Ostrom found that there are several factors critical to bringing about stable institutional solutions to the problem of the commons. She pointed out, for instance, that the actors affected by the rules for the use and care of resources must have the right to '행위자의 권리'. For that reason, the people who monitor and control the behavior of users should also be users and/or have been given a mandate by all users. This is a significant insight, as it shows that prospects are poor for a centrally directed solution (to the problem of the commons) coming from a state power in comparison with a local solution for which users assume personal responsibility. Ostrom also emphasizes the importance of democratic decision processes and that all users must be given access to local forums for solving problems and conflicts among themselves. Political institutions at central, regional, and local levels must allow users to devise their own regulations and independently ensure observance. [3점]

권리
↓
감지자들
⇒ also user 모든 user로부터 위임받음
중요 중심 솔루션
⇒ 전망 ↓ (이것이) 좋음
local solution
→ personal responsibility
+ 반복적 결정 과정
중시

* commons: 공유지 ** mandate: 위임

- ① participate in decisions to change the rules → local solution / 본인에 대한 규제 만들어 감시하도록.
- ② claim individual ownership of the resources
- ③ use those resources to maximize their profits
- ④ demand free access to the communal resources
- ⑤ request proper distribution based on their merits → 능력

추진 과제 → 추진

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

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.

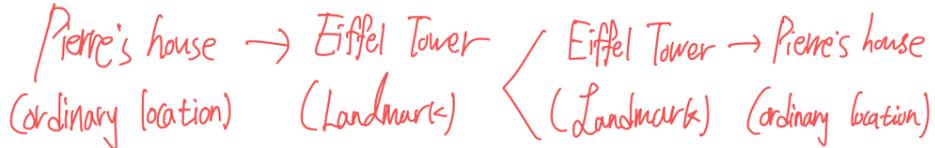
(C) The remarkable finding is that distances from an ordinary location to a landmark are judged shorter than distances from a landmark to an ordinary location. So, people would judge the distance from Pierre's house to the Eiffel Tower to be shorter than the distance from the Eiffel Tower to Pierre's 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)

연구 과정

연구 결과 (What they have found out) AS a result...

(거리 관찰)



랜드마크 기준 일반적 장소의 거리는 라 거에서 커지라 (관찰적 생각)

6. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. [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. [3점]

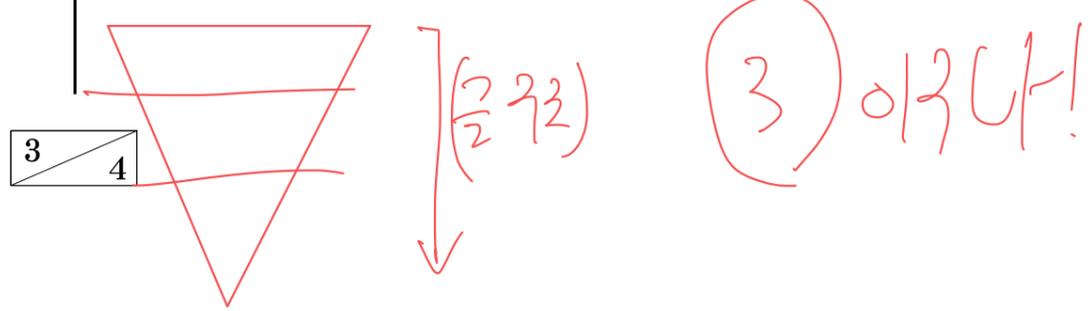
*predator: 포식자 **vigilant: 경계하는 ***flushing: 날아오름
nonvigilant -> attend to departure -> nonvigilant individuals greater escape response
(아무 경계 X) -> 그룹 이탈 -> 다른 경계심 X 개인도 알람 받음.

논리적 GAP 이라기

공능으로 받아들이기...

신뢰성과 가장 연관된

부분? -> (한 마리 vs 여러 마리) 부분!



[정답지]

1. ② (2024학년도 9월 21번)
2. ② (2024학년도 수능 32번)
3. ① (2023학년도 수능 33번)
4. ① (2022학년도 수능 33번)
5. ① (2022학년도 6월 36번)
6. ③ (2023학년도 6월 39번)

* 확인 사항

- 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인 하시오.