수능특강 20강 3번 문제(연결사 빈칸 문제)

The most succinct definition of 'artefact' which one can give is to say that an artefact is the material representation of human intentionality. In other words, not all expressions of human intentionality necessarily involve _____. For instance, while numbers and the rules of adding and subtracting are deliberately drawn up by humans for the purpose of calculation and computation, they are themselves not artefacts, although they may lead to the production of artefacts such as the abacus or the electronic calculator. A good many intentionally executed activities like singing and dancing involve no artefacts. In other words, techniques themselves are to be distinguished from the things which materially represent them; some, though not all, techniques lead to artefacts. Singing requires only the techniques of using voice, lungs and control of other related parts of the body; a recorded performance of a song, on the other hand, as a vinyl record, a tape or a CD, is an artefact whose production in turn involves further artefacts like microphones and other machines.

(1) the superficial conception
(2) the production of artefacts
(3) the cultural performance
(4) the electronic technique
(5) the human relation

1. The most succinct definition of ‘artefact’ which one can give is to say that an artefact is the material representation of human intentionality.

2. In other words, not all expressions of human intentionality necessarily involve _____.

3. For instance, while numbers and the rules of adding and subtracting are deliberately drawn up by humans for the purpose of calculation and computation, they are themselves not artefacts, although they may lead to the production of artefacts such as the abacus or the electronic calculator.

4. A good many intentionally executed activities like singing and dancing involve no artefacts.

5. In other words, techniques themselves are to be distinguished from the things which materially represent them; some, though not all, techniques lead to artefacts.

6. Singing requires only the techniques of using voice, lungs and control of other related parts of the body; a recorded performance of a song, on the other hand, as a vinyl record, a tape or a CD, is an artefact whose production in turn involves further artefacts like microphones and other machines.

The most succinct definition of 'artefact' which one can give is to say that an artefact is the material representation of human intentionality. In other words, not all expressions of human intentionality necessarily involve _____. For instance, while numbers and the rules of adding and subtracting are deliberately drawn up by humans for the purpose of calculation and computation, they are themselves not artefacts, although they may lead to the production of artefacts such as the abacus or the electronic calculator. A good many intentionally executed activities like singing and dancing involve no artefacts. In other words, techniques themselves are to be distinguished from the things which materially represent them; some, though not all, techniques lead to artefacts. Singing requires only the techniques of using voice, lungs and control of other related parts of the body; a recorded performance of a song, on the other hand, as a vinyl record, a tape or a CD, is an artefact whose production in turn involves further artefacts like microphones and other machines.

(1) the superficial conception

(2) the production of artefacts

(3) the cultural performance

(4) the electronic technique

(5) the human relation

수능특강 21강 2번 문제(연결사 빈칸 문제)

The scientific value of wildlife results from the role it serves in _____. Much of what we know about ecology and behavior came from studying wildlife. Some types of wildlife serve as sentinel species and are used to monitor environmental health. For instance, spotted owls are used by environmentalists to monitor whether we have preserved enough old-growth forests in the Pacific Northwest of the U.S. Because spotted owls have large home ranges, they are one of the first species to be affected when old-growth forests become scarce. Hence, we reason that if there are sufficient old-growth forests to support a healthy population of spotted owls, then there should be a sufficient amount of forests to meet the needs of other species.

(1) the environmental preservation
(2) the growth of population
(3) the environmental contradiction
(4) the sufficient resources
(5) the advancement of science

1. The scientific value of wildlife results from the role it serves in _____.

2. Much of what we know about ecology and behavior came from studying wildlife.

3. Some types of wildlife serve as sentinel species and are used to monitor environmental health.

4. For instance, spotted owls are used by environmentalists to monitor whether we have preserved enough old-growth forests in the Pacific Northwest of the U.S.

5. Because spotted owls have large home ranges, they are one of the first species to be affected when old-growth forests become scarce.

6. Hence, we reason that if there are sufficient old-growth forests to support a healthy population of spotted owls, then there should be a sufficient amount of forests to meet the needs of other species.

The scientific value of wildlife results from the role it serves in _____. Much of what we know about ecology and behavior came from studying wildlife. Some types of wildlife serve as sentinel species and are used to monitor environmental health. For instance, spotted owls are used by environmentalists to monitor whether we have preserved enough old-growth forests in the Pacific Northwest of the U.S. Because spotted owls have large home ranges, they are one of the first species to be affected when old-growth forests become scarce. Hence, we reason that if there are sufficient old-growth forests to support a healthy population of spotted owls, then there should be a sufficient amount of forests to meet the needs of other species.

(1) the environmental preservation

(2) the growth of population

(3) the environmental contradiction

(4) the sufficient resources

(5) the advancement of science

22강 4번 문제(빈칸 추론 문제)

_____. There are always inherent limitations in the equipment used to measure quantities (equipment errors), and there are differences in how different people make the same measurement (human errors). Suppose that 10 students with 10 balances are given the same coin and told to determine its mass. The 10 measurements will probably vary slightly from one another for various reasons. The balances might be calibrated slightly differently, and there might be differences in how each student reads the mass from the balance. Remember: uncertainties always exist in measured quantities. Counting very large numbers of objects usually has some associated error as well. Consider, for example, how difficult it is to obtain accurate census information for a city or vote counts for an election.

(1) Numbers obtained by measurement are always inexact
(2) Numbers and measurement are interdependent each other
(3) Balances in measurement are key factors in the calculation
(4) Accurate numbers are the essence of measurement
(5) Counting numbers is a fundamental base for measurement

1._____.

2. There are always inherent limitations in the equipment used to measure quantities (equipment errors), and there are differences in how different people make the same measurement (human errors).

3. Suppose that 10 students with 10 balances are given the same coin and told to determine its mass.

4. The 10 measurements will probably vary slightly from one another for various reasons.

5. The balances might be calibrated slightly differently, and there might be differences in how each student reads the mass from the balance.

6. Remember: uncertainties always exist in measured quantities.

7. Counting very large numbers of objects usually has some associated error as well.

8. Consider, for example, how difficult it is to obtain accurate census information for a city or vote counts for an election.

_____. There are always inherent limitations in the equipment used to measure quantities (equipment errors), and there are differences in how different people make the same measurement (human errors). Suppose that 10 students with 10 balances are given the same coin and told to determine its mass. The 10 measurements will probably vary slightly from one another for various reasons. The balances might be calibrated slightly differently, and there might be differences in how each student reads the mass from the balance. Remember: uncertainties always exist in measured quantities. Counting very large numbers of objects usually has some associated error as well. Consider, for example, how difficult it is to obtain accurate census information for a city or vote counts for an election.

(1) Numbers obtained by measurement are always inexact

(2) Numbers and measurement are interdependent each other

(3) Balances in measurement are key factors in the calculation

(4) Accurate numbers are the essence of measurement

(5) Counting numbers is a fundamental base for measurement