은지영어 고3 모의고사 변형 26년09월32번

32-01

어휘 적절성 (밑줄형) · 객관식

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Not only are our sensory systems structured to perceive change, but they are most sensitive to stimuli that are unforeseen and startling. When you move your body and (a) generate tactile sensations, these stimuli are less (b) apparent to you than are sensations created by another individual. The sensations of your own legs touching one another when you cross your legs, for instance, are generally less (c) prominent than a similar touch on your leg would be if someone sitting beside you brushed their leg against yours. This distinct response to startling tactile stimuli seems to be a defense mechanism that has evolutionary (d) insignificant. It is likely also the reason why being tickled by someone else is more (e) efficient at eliciting an emotional reaction than trying to tickle yourself.

① (a)
② (b)
③ (c)
④ (d)
⑤ (e)

32-02

빈칸 추론 (단어/구) · 객관식

다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Not only are our sensory systems structured to perceive change, but they are most sensitive to stimuli that are unforeseen and startling. When you move your body and generate tactile sensations, these stimuli are less apparent to you than are sensations created by another individual. This distinct response to startling tactile stimuli appears to be a defense mechanism that has _____. It is likely also the reason why being tickled by someone else is more efficient at eliciting an emotional reaction than trying to tickle yourself.

① physical limitations
② social implications
③ internal stability
④ emotional complexity
⑤ evolutionary significance

32-03

주제/제목/요지 · 객관식

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Not only are our sensory systems structured to perceive change, but they are most sensitive to stimuli that are unforeseen and startling. When you move your body and generate tactile sensations, these stimuli are less apparent to you than are sensations created by another individual. The sensations of your own legs touching one another when you cross your legs, for instance, are generally less prominent than a similar touch on your leg would be if someone sitting beside you brushed their leg against yours. This distinct response to startling tactile stimuli seems to be a defense mechanism that has evolutionary significance. It is likely also the reason why being tickled by someone else is more efficient at eliciting an emotional reaction than trying to tickle yourself. Our pleasure in being tickled generally decreases as we grow older. This is probably due to the fact that adults are better at predicting stimuli, and thus are more difficult to startle, than are children.

① Why human beings develop different sensory preferences as they grow older
② How to improve the ability to anticipate surprising stimuli through training
③ The importance of social interaction in developing healthy sensory systems
④ The sensory system's prioritized sensitivity to unexpected stimuli as a defense mechanism
⑤ The physiological process of how tactile sensations are transmitted to the brain

32-04

내용 일치/불일치 · 객관식

다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Not only are our sensory systems structured to perceive change, but they are most sensitive to stimuli that are unforeseen and startling. When you move your body and generate tactile sensations, these stimuli are less apparent to you than are sensations created by another individual. The sensations of your own legs touching one another when you cross your legs, for instance, are generally less prominent than a similar touch on your leg would be if someone sitting beside you brushed their leg against yours. This distinct response to startling tactile stimuli seems to be a defense mechanism that has evolutionary significance. It is likely also the reason why being tickled by someone else is more efficient at eliciting an emotional reaction than trying to tickle yourself. Our pleasure in being tickled generally decreases as we grow older. This is probably due to the fact that adults are better at predicting stimuli, and thus are more difficult to startle, than are children.

① The differential response to surprising touch serves as an adaptive defense mechanism.
② Tickling oneself is less effective at producing an emotional response than being tickled by others.
③ Adults tend to enjoy being tickled more than children because they can anticipate it.
④ Sensory systems are particularly tuned to detect unexpected and surprising stimuli.
⑤ Self-generated tactile sensations are generally less noticeable than those from others.

32-05

요약문 완성 · 객관식

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Not only are our sensory systems structured to perceive change, but they are most sensitive to stimuli that are unforeseen and startling. When you move your body and generate tactile sensations, these stimuli are less apparent to you than are sensations created by another individual. The sensations of your own legs touching one another when you cross your legs, for instance, are generally less prominent than a similar touch on your leg would be if someone sitting beside you brushed their leg against yours. This distinct response to startling tactile stimuli seems to be a defense mechanism that has evolutionary significance. It is likely also the reason why being tickled by someone else is more efficient at eliciting an emotional reaction than trying to tickle yourself. Our pleasure in being tickled generally decreases as we grow older. This is probably due to the fact that adults are better at predicting stimuli, and thus are more difficult to startle, than are children.

Our sensory systems are more responsive to _____(A)_____ stimuli, and the ability to _____(B)_____ sensations explains why self-produced touches are less noticeable.

① expected - detect
② unforeseen - ignore
③ startling - exaggerate
④ unpredictable - anticipate
⑤ predictable - ignore

32-06

어법 판단 (밑줄형) · 객관식

다음 글의 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Our sensory apparatuses are (a) structured not merely to identify shifts, but to prioritize inputs that are unforeseen and startling. When you move your body and generate tactile sensations, these stimuli are less perceptible to you than (b) are sensations produced by another individual. The sensations of your own legs touching one another when you cross your limbs, for example, (c) is generally less salient than a similar touch on your leg would be if someone sitting next to you brushed their leg against yours. Similarly, the magnitude of your response to a cat leaping onto your lap (d) is likely to be much greater if you have your eyes closed when it happens. This varied sensitivity to unexpected physical contact (e) appears to function as a protective strategy with evolutionary advantages.

① (a)　② (b)
③ (c)　④ (d)
⑤ (e)

32-07

빈칸 추론 (절/표현) · 객관식

다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The pleasure derived from tickling usually wanes with maturity. This phenomenon is closely linked to the developmental trajectory of our cognitive and sensory systems. As individuals grow older, they experience a shift in how they process tactile information from their environment. Specifically, the decrease in enjoyment is likely due to the fact that _____, and hence are more difficult to surprise, than are children. This increased ability to foresee physical interactions reduces the element of surprise that is essential for the intense emotional response typically associated with being tickled.

① adults possess a superior capacity for stimulus prediction
② sensory systems become less organized to detect change over time
③ children are more sensitive to physical contact than adults
④ adults lose interest in social interactions involving physical touch
⑤ self-tickling becomes more effective as a person reaches maturity

32-08

무관한 문장 · 객관식

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Our sensory apparatuses are structured not merely to identify shifts, but to prioritize inputs that are unforeseen and startling. ① Tactile inputs generated by one's own movements tend to be less perceptible than those originating from an external source. ② For instance, the feeling of your limbs making contact while crossing your legs is typically less salient than the sensation of a neighbor's leg grazing yours. ③ This varied sensitivity to unexpected physical contact seems to function as a protective strategy with evolutionary advantages. ④ Modern defense mechanisms in humans have evolved to prioritize social status and financial security over physical safety. ⑤ This mechanism likely explains why being tickled by someone else is more effective at producing an emotional reaction than trying to tickle yourself.

32-09

순서 배열 · 객관식

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Our sensory apparatuses are structured not merely to identify shifts, but to prioritize inputs that are unforeseen and startling. Tactile inputs generated by one's own movements tend to be less perceptible than those originating from an external source.

(A) For instance, the feeling of your limbs making contact while crossing your legs is typically less salient than the sensation of a neighbor's leg grazing yours. Similarly, the magnitude of your response to a cat leaping onto your lap is significantly amplified if the event occurs while your eyes are shut.

(B) This varied sensitivity to unexpected physical contact seems to function as a protective strategy with evolutionary advantages. This mechanism likely explains why being tickled by someone else is more effective at producing an emotional reaction than trying to tickle yourself.

(C) The pleasure derived from tickling usually wanes with maturity. This is likely due to the fact that adults possess a superior capacity for stimulus prediction, and hence are more difficult to surprise, than are children.

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

32-10

문장 삽입 · 객관식

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Similarly, the magnitude of your response to a cat leaping onto your lap is significantly amplified if the event occurs while your eyes are shut.

Our sensory apparatuses are structured not merely to identify shifts, but to prioritize inputs that are unforeseen and startling. ① Tactile inputs generated by one's own movements tend to be less perceptible than those originating from an external source. ② For instance, the feeling of your limbs making contact while crossing your legs is typically less salient than the sensation of a neighbor's leg grazing yours. ③ This varied sensitivity to unexpected physical contact seems to function as a protective strategy with evolutionary advantages. ④ This mechanism likely explains why being tickled by someone else is more effective at producing an emotional reaction than trying to tickle yourself. ⑤ The pleasure derived from tickling usually wanes with maturity because adults possess a superior capacity for stimulus prediction.

은지영어 고3 모의고사 변형 26년09월32번 · 정답 및 해설

빠른 정답 01 ④ 02 ⑤ 03 ④ 04 ③ 05 ④ 06 ③ 07 ① 08 ④ 09 ① 10 ③

32-01 어휘 적절성 (밑줄형) (객관식)

정답: ④ (d) insignificant → significance

[정답 해설]
해석: 놀라운 촉각 자극에 대한 이러한 차별적인 반응은 적응적 중요성을 가진 방어 기제인 것으로 보인다. 문맥상 이러한 반응이 생존에 도움이 되는 '중요성'을 가진다는 의미가 되어야 하므로, 무의미함을 뜻하는 insignificant는 부적절하며 significance(중요성)로 고쳐야 한다. (a) 생성하다, (b) 명확한/눈에 띄는, (c) 두드러진, (e) 효율적인은 모두 문맥상 적절하다.

32-02 빈칸 추론 (단어/구) (객관식)

정답: ⑤ evolutionary significance

[정답 해설]
해석: 놀라운 촉각 자극에 대한 이러한 차별적인 반응은 진화적(적응적) 중요성을 가진 방어 기제인 것으로 보인다. 지문은 예상치 못한 외부 자극에 더 민감하게 반응하는 것이 생존에 유리한 방어 기제임을 설명하고 있으므로, '진화적(적응적) 중요성'이 빈칸에 가장 적합하다.

32-03 주제/제목/요지 (객관식)

정답: ④ The sensory system's prioritized sensitivity to unexpected stimuli as a defense mechanism

[정답 해설]
해석: 이 글은 인간의 감각 체계가 예상치 못한 외부 자극에 더 민감하게 반응하도록 설계되어 있으며, 이것이 일종의 적응적 방어 기제임을 설명하고 있다. 따라서 4번 '방어 기제로서 예상치 못한 자극에 대한 감각 체계의 우선적 민감성'이 주제로 가장 적절하다.

32-04 내용 일치/불일치 (객관식)

정답: ③ Adults tend to enjoy being tickled more than children because they can anticipate it.

[정답 해설]
해석: 3번 선택지는 성인이 예측을 잘하기 때문에 아이들보다 간지럼을 더 즐긴다고 서술하고 있으나, 본문 마지막 문장에서는 성인이 자극을 더 잘 예측하기 때문에 간지럼을 즐기는 정도가 줄어든다고 명시되어 있다.

32-05 요약문 완성 (객관식)

정답: ④ (A) unpredictable (B) anticipate

[정답 해설]
해석: 우리의 감각 체계는 (A)예측 불가능한 자극에 더 잘 반응하며, 감각을 (B)예상하는 능력은 왜 스스로 만든 접촉이 덜 눈에 띄는지를 설명해 준다. 지문에서 unforeseen(예상치 못한) 자극에 민감하고, 성인이 더 잘 하는 것(predicting)이 자극을 덜 느끼게 한다고 했으므로 4번이 정답이다.

32-06 어법 판단 (밑줄형) (객관식)

정답: ③ (c) is → are

[정답 해설]
(c)가 포함된 문장의 주어는 'The sensations'로 복수 명사이다. 따라서 단수 동사인 is를 복수 동사인 are로 고쳐야 한다. (a)는 수동태(be+p.p.), (b)는 비교 구문에서의 도치 및 대동사(are sensations), (d)는 주어 'the magnitude'에 따른 수일치, (e)는 주어 'This varied sensitivity'에 따른 수일치로 모두 적절하다.
해석: 예를 들어, 다리를 꼬았을 때 자신의 다리가 서로 닿는 감각은 옆에 앉은 사람이 자신의 다리를 당신의 다리에 스쳤을 때의 유사한 접촉보다 일반적으로 덜 두드러진다.

32-07 빈칸 추론 (절/표현) (객관식)

정답: ① adults possess a superior capacity for stimulus prediction

[정답 해설]
성인이 될수록 간지럼을 타는 즐거움이 줄어드는 이유는 자극을 예측하는 능력이 발달하여 놀라움의 요소가 줄어들기 때문이다. 따라서 '성인이 자극 예측에 있어 우수한 능력을 갖추고 있다'는 ①가 정답이다.
해석: 구체적으로, 즐거움의 감소는 성인이 아이들보다 자극 예측에 있어 우수한 능력을 갖추고 있고, 따라서 놀라게 하기가 더 어렵다는 사실 때문일 가능성이 크다.

32-08 무관한 문장 (객관식)

정답: ④

[정답 해설]
이 글은 신체적 자극에 대한 감각 체계의 반응과 그 방어 기제로서의 성격에 대해 다루고 있다. 하지만 ④번 문장은 현대인의 방어 기제가 사회적 지위나 경제적 안보를 우선시한다는 내용으로, 글의 핵심 주제인 '촉각 자극에 대한 감각적 반응'과 무관하다.

해석: 인간의 현대적 방어 기제는 신체적 안전보다 사회적 지위와 경제적 안보를 우선시하도록 진화해 왔다.

32-09 순서 배열 (객관식)

정답: ① (A) – (B) – (C)

[정답 해설]
주어진 글에서 감각 체계가 외부 자극에 더 민감하다는 일반적 원리를 제시한 후, (A)에서 다리를 꼬는 예시와 고양이 예시를 통해 이를 구체화한다. (B)에서 이러한 차별적 반응이 진화적 방어 기제임을 설명하며 간지럼의 예시로 연결하고, (C)에서 간지럼에 대한 반응이 연령에 따라 달라지는 이유(예측 능력의 차이)를 설명하며 마무리하는 것이 논리적이다.
해석: (A) 예를 들어, 다리를 꼬았을 때 자신의 다리가 서로 닿는 감각은 옆에 앉은 사람이 자신의 다리를 당신의 다리에 스쳤을 때의 유사한 접촉보다 일반적으로 덜 두드러진다. (B) 이러한 예상치 못한 신체 접촉에 대한 차별적인 반응은 적응적 중요성을 가진 방어 기제인 것으로 보인다. (C) 간지럼을 타는 데서 얻는 즐거움은 보통 성숙해짐에 따라 줄어든다.

32-10 문장 삽입 (객관식)

정답: ③

[정답 해설]
주어진 문장은 '마찬가지로(Similarly)'라는 연결어를 통해 앞선 예시와 유사한 사례를 추가하고 있다. ②번 문장에서 다리를 꼬는 예시(자신의 움직임 vs 타인의 움직임)를 들었으므로, 그 뒤인 ③번에 고양이 예시(예상치 못한 자극의 증폭)가 들어가는 것이 자연스럽다. 이후 ④번에서 이러한 사례들을 'This varied sensitivity(이러한 차별적 민감성)'로 요약하며 방어 기제임을 설명한다.
해석: 마찬가지로, 고양이가 무릎 위로 뛰어오르는 것에 대한 당신의 반응 크기는 그 일이 일어날 때 눈을 감고 있다면 훨씬 더 커질 가능성이 있다.