

제 3 교시

영어 영역

홀수형

1번부터 17번까지는 듣고 답하는 문제입니다. 1번부터 15번까지는 한 번만 들려주고, 16번부터 17번까지는 두 번 들려줍니다. 방송을 잘 듣고 답을 하시기 바랍니다.

1. 다음을 듣고, 여자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 놀이공원 운영 시간 연장을 공지하려고
- ② 새로 생긴 실내 놀이 기구를 홍보하려고
- ③ 놀이공원 내 공연 장소의 변경을 알리려고
- ④ 놀이 기구 탑승 시 안전 수칙 준수를 당부하려고
- ⑤ 야외 놀이 기구의 일시적 운행 중단을 안내하려고

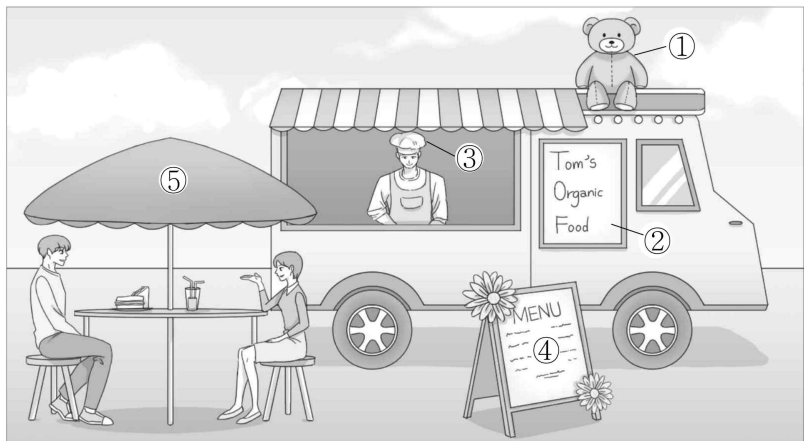
2. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 온라인 계정 비밀번호는 주기적으로 바꿔야 한다.
- ② 중요한 비밀번호는 메모해 두어야 한다.
- ③ 소셜 미디어 사용 시간을 줄여야 한다.
- ④ 보안 프로그램은 수시로 업데이트해야 한다.
- ⑤ 소셜 미디어에서 개인 정보 노출에 유의해야 한다.

3. 다음을 듣고, 여자가 하는 말의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 상대방의 부탁을 거절할 때는 이유를 제시해야 한다.
- ② 무리한 부탁은 처음부터 거절하는 것이 바람직하다.
- ③ 부탁을 들어 준 상대방에게 감사 인사를 해야 한다.
- ④ 친한 사이일수록 예의를 지켜서 부탁하는 것이 좋다.
- ⑤ 부탁을 하기 전에 상대방의 상황을 확인하는 것이 필요하다.

4. 대화를 듣고, 그림에서 대화의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.



5. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 후원 업체 구하기
- ② 행사장 예약하기
- ③ 등록 현황 파악하기
- ④ 지역 예술가 섭외하기
- ⑤ 자원봉사자 모집하기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.

- ① \$62
- ② \$65
- ③ \$70
- ④ \$82
- ⑤ \$85

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 학교 정원 음악회에 참가할 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 아직 손목이 낫지 않아서
- ② 첼로 대회에 참가해야 해서
- ③ 첼로 연습을 오랫동안 쉬어서
- ④ 함께 연주할 사람을 찾지 못해서
- ⑤ 대학 입학 면접 준비를 해야 해서

8. 대화를 듣고, 컴퓨터 수업에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 장소
- ② 내용
- ③ 기간
- ④ 준비물
- ⑤ 신청 방법

9. Sunnyville Coffee Expo에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 11월 18일과 19일에 개최될 것이다.
- ② 티켓당 무료 머그잔을 하나씩 받게 된다.
- ③ 올해의 주제는 'From Bean to Brew'이다.
- ④ 커피를 생산하는 10개국의 커피를 맛볼 수 있다.
- ⑤ 일찍 예매하면 할인을 받을 수 있다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 구매할 SIM 카드를 고르시오.

SIM Cards for Australia

	Plan	Days	Data (GB)	Free International Calls	Price
①	A	5	10	○	\$20
②	B	10	15	×	\$25
③	C	15	20	○	\$30
④	D	20	30	×	\$35
⑤	E	30	50	○	\$50

11. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 마지막 말에 대한 여자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① I'm not sure where they are now.
- ② My aunt is expecting her baby soon.
- ③ My aunt and the baby are both in good health.
- ④ I'm on my way to the hospital for a health checkup.
- ⑤ I don't know whether they'll like the gift and flowers.

12. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 마지막 말에 대한 남자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① Exactly. That's why I gave up swimming.
- ② Right. It's cheaper to buy a monthly pass.
- ③ Not at all. The pool is warm enough to swim in.
- ④ I don't think so. We're not allowed to dive into the pool.
- ⑤ Good point. Swimming is an exercise for the whole body.

13. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 마지막 말에 대한 여자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Woman: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① I'm sorry. I can't go to the lab with you now.
- ② I totally agree. We should wash vegetables thoroughly.
- ③ Sure. It'll be nice to study for the biology exam together.
- ④ Yeah. Vegetables like broccoli are good for our health.
- ⑤ Indeed. I can't wait to do the broccoli cell experiment.

14. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 마지막 말에 대한 남자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Man: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① Thanks. Donating books is a way to help those in need.
- ② My pleasure. My customers will love your books.
- ③ Me too. Joining the book club is worth it.
- ④ I'd love to. But we don't buy old books anymore.
- ⑤ That's right. So I've ordered those novels for you.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Lydia가 Mr. Robinson에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Lydia: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① I'd like to enter the brochure competition next time.
- ② I'm afraid you forgot to put my name on the brochure.
- ③ I'm deeply disappointed that I didn't win the competition.
- ④ You haven't shown me the first draft of the brochure.
- ⑤ You should've informed me about the competition.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① the average life expectancy of animals
- ② similarities between humans and animals
- ③ animals that stay longer with their mothers
- ④ independent animals that travel and live alone
- ⑤ different roles of mothers and fathers in parenting

17. 언급된 동물이 아닌 것은?

- ① chimpanzees      ② elephants      ③ kangaroos
- ④ giraffes          ⑤ polar bears

이제 듣기 문제가 끝났습니다. 18번부터는 문제지의 지시에 따라 답을 하시기 바랍니다.

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Raindeer Hotel Reservations Team,

I am interested in booking the family room at your hotel. I see that this room is designed to comfortably accommodate two adults and one child, with a king bed and a separate bed (for a child). However, our family consists of two adults, two children, so we would like to ask whether it would be possible for all of us to stay in this room. We are glad to share the existing beds, with our toddler sleeping in king bed with the parents. Could you kindly confirm if our family would be allowed to stay in this room? We would greatly appreciate your guidance before proceeding with the reservation.

Sincerely, David H. Bruke

- ① 호텔 근처에 있는 관광지 정보를 요청하려고
- ② 호텔을 이용할 때 불편했던 점을 항의하려고
- ③ 호텔 예약 영수증의 추가 발급을 요구하려고
- ④ 호텔이 기차역 근처에 있는지 확인하려고
- ⑤ 호텔에 가족이 투숙 가능한지 문의하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

This morning, I came across a bird I had never seen before. Its feathers shimmered with vivid colors, making it look almost magical. Yet, a memory from the past stopped me in my tracks. Years ago, I had kept a bird as a pet, but its feathers shed everywhere, making my cold much worse. My parents scolded me harshly for not taking better care of myself, and my heart was deeply wounded. Now, standing just a few steps away from the vibrant creature, I felt an urge to reach out and touch it. But the weight of that old memory kept my hands frozen at my sides. I could only watch it flutter away, feeling an ache I couldn't quite put into words.

- ① enchanted → reluctant      ② intrigued → reserved
- ③ captivated → hesitant      ④ fascinated → cautious
- ⑤ impressed → joyful

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

An individual renouncing the communal understanding is the augmented form of regressed form of the corpus in societal dynamics. In that case, being aware of the loss of common idea, in terms of each agent's thoughts, induces such an individual to lean toward the idea of levelling oneself with the ideal, and therefore, the individual himself is prone to dominate the myth, or accumulated individual ideas, amid the clash between the validity and subjectivity, for these intertwined concepts repeat the trivial circulation. The presence of degeneration as such, paradoxically, stems from the lack of personal acceptance of the common idea, which, in and of itself, leaves nothing but biased discernment. The visceral modification, which is the only leap that one can take due to the lack of ground, then, however, does not always align with the definition of the term penetration but rather with the term oblivion, as the one that has bearing upon the sole existence and instances of insufficient individual thinking fundamentally cares about nothing but an ideal. What truth means, in this case, is no more the theoretical notion than the individual is the desirable.

- ① 집단적 이해의 수용은 사회 규범의 퇴행과 재정의의 유도를 한다.
- ② 통념의 상실은 현실 인식에 대한 퇴행으로 이어진다.
- ③ 규범을 퇴행시키는 개인은 현실을 지향한다.
- ④ 근거 없는 변화는 진리와 집단의 의미를 고정한다.
- ⑤ 통념은 가치 개념을 순환시키며 정적인 본질을 추구한다.

21. 밑줄 친 *a priori*가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

In Descartes' view, there is no hope for science to solve the age-old problem of consonance, nor any point in pursuing it. Science can make valid statements insofar as it can establish that musical intervals consist of simultaneous pulses, and how often these concur in this or that interval. But such statements have no correspondence whatever with musical reality. The pleasure of music is one thing, acoustical analysis another, and there is no way by which the former could possibly be reduced to latter. It is important to notice that there are two different arguments involved here. One concerns the question of personal taste. Basically Descartes' argument is just a misapplied pun on the word 'sweet'. It is really not a valid argument against attempts at explaining the correspondence between simple frequency ratios and the experience of consonance, to say that we are not always in the mood for them, or that not everyone agrees on how to judge them. The first statement is trivial, the second simply untrue: given a modicum of musical sensitivity, virtually no one disagrees as to the order of consonance, *when listened to out of musical context*. This order of perception is not quite in agreement with the order that follows from the coincidence or the regularity theory, and that is why, starting with Beeckman, scientists have tried to restore the agreement, rather than, as Descartes urged, despairing of the possibility of such a restoration *a priori*.

\* pun: 말장난 \*\* modicum: 약간

- ① an approach only for those who are unable to enjoy music
- ② a perspective relying excessively on musical expertise
- ③ an incorrect theory of consonance being simultaneous pulses
- ④ a conclusion made without observing individual variation
- ⑤ an explanation ignoring music's scientific and aesthetic nature

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

In daily life, people often encounter situations where small choices carry ethical weight. Returning a lost wallet, telling the truth even when it is inconvenient, or giving up a seat to someone in need may seem like minor acts, but they reflect the core of everyday ethics. These actions, though simple, demonstrate respect for others and responsibility for one's role in society. Over time, repeated acts of honesty and kindness help build mutual trust and a culture of consideration. Thus, ethical behavior in ordinary situations is not trivial; it is the very fabric that holds communities together.

- ① 사소해 보이는 윤리적 행동이 사회적 신뢰 형성에 기여한다.
- ② 일상 속의 윤리적 행동은 결국 개인적 만족을 위한 선택에 불과하다.
- ③ 윤리적 행동은 법적 규범과 달리 강제성이 없으므로 실천 가치가 낮다.
- ④ 개인이 사회에서 존중받기 위해서는 타인의 기대를 무조건 따라야 한다.
- ⑤ 사회적 조화는 도덕적 이상보다는 작은 배려와 책임에서 비롯된다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Proposition, a term that attempts to define the chaotic state of reality or beyond, demands an attitude that seeks a much deeper aspect in and of itself to be approached in a rather desirable fashion. Otherwise, our comprehension, which engages with our lens, leaves room to discern contradictions where the logic inside is awkward. It is a significant insight that, according to a study, a comprehensive view that signifies the definitive status of a paradox where the logic in depth draws out plausible ideas, however, stems from understanding not a superficial interplay but integral dynamics. Furthermore, clarifying an idea, situation, or object through categorization with identified subject such as opposition, cause and effect, etc necessitates another problem of logical replacements into the self-referential structure that defines the particular subject indescribable with itself— consider "A is not A," a famous example of allowing for the chance to be either contradiction or paradox. The statement, inevitably, should be assessed in light of the possibility or likelihood of discovering the logical mismatch that draws out a faulty flow in pieces of information. Examination, then, aligns with the functional aspect of sorting out the way the proposition is regarded: contradictory or paradoxical.

- ① extended consistency through in-depth look
- ② contradiction and paradox inherent in concept
- ③ human lens that defines the world as undesirable nature of reality
- ④ logical mismatch that draws the line between the false and the truth
- ⑤ existence of dual nature in paradox as an implication of perspective

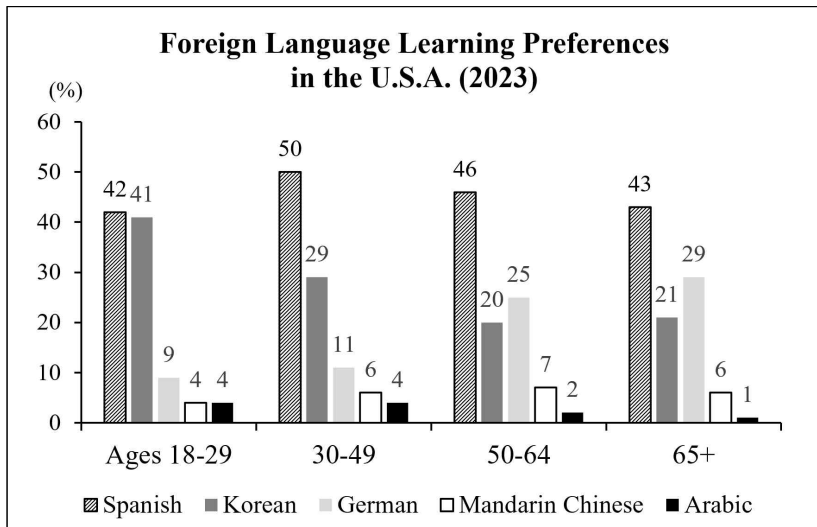
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

From its inception, Sinpa, or 'New School' theater, clearly positioned itself as a distinct departure from traditional dramatic styles. This was partly due to its origins as a platform for anti-government commentary by young activists. The name itself with its radical connotations was sufficient to foster the perception of a new and different artistic style. However, in practice, Sinpa as a performing art shared many stylistic features and themes with its counterpart, Kabuki. Discrepancies arose because Sinpa was deliberately promoted by newspapers as the embodiment of modern civilization. Consequently, while Sinpa was introduced as a new form of theater, it was received as an over-hyped ideological framework. This gap between its idealized image and its reality on stage inevitably led to various problems and limitations in its actual theatrical performance.

\* connotation: 함축

- ① Sinpa: A Movement That Failed to Break with Tradition
- ② How Sinpa Melodrama Shaped Modern Korean Identity
- ③ The Role of Theater in Anti-Government Movements
- ④ The Identity of Sinpa: Innovation or Awkwardness?
- ⑤ Did Kabuki Influence the Development of Sinpa?

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The chart above shows the percentages of foreign language learning preferences among U.S.A. respondents, categorized by age group. ① No foreign language in the survey exceeded half the preference rate in any age group. ② There were two age groups with the largest percentage gap between the top preferred and second most preferred foreign languages, both showing a difference of more than double. ③ Mandarin Chinese and Arabic were preferred equally in the 18 - 29 age bracket. ④ In both the 50 - 64 and 65+ age groups, the rankings from first to fifth place were exactly identical. ⑤ The highest percentage of preference for learning Korean was 41% in the 18 - 29 age group.

26. Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz, more commonly known simply as Leibniz, was a German mathematician, scientist, and philosopher. Since his father was a professor of philosophy at the University of Leipzig, he was proficient in philosophy and theology from an early age. Leibniz completed his bachelor's degree in philosophy in 1662, when he was only 16. When he arrived in Paris in 1672, he devised his own version of calculus (independently of Newton) and made fundamental discoveries in mathematics and science. His calculus, later refined by Cauchy and other mathematicians, is widely used in modern mathematics and science, and he was a prominent pioneer in developing new branches of math.

- ① 수학자이자 과학자였다.
- ② 어릴 적부터 철학에 능숙하였다.
- ③ 16세에 철학으로 석사 학위를 받았다.
- ④ Newton과 독립적으로 미적분학을 고안하였다.
- ⑤ 그의 미적분학은 이후 Cauchy 등에 의해 개선되었다.

27. Teenager Scientist Camp에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

### Teenager Scientist Camp

We invite all teenagers who are interested in science!

**Program**

- Midnight stargazing
- Observing bacteria with microscope
- Understanding parabola trajectory of baseball
- ... and more!

※ Note: Stargazing activity is for only those aged 14 and over

**Schedule:** September 15-17  
(Detailed timetable - check our website)

**Register**

- Book our camp at “www.teensci.com” (We don't take reservations via phone/email)
- First come, first served (limited to thirty participants)

- ① 박테리아를 현미경으로 관찰할 수 있다.
- ② 별을 관찰하는 활동은 14세 이하만 가능하다.
- ③ 사흘동안 운영된다.
- ④ 전화나 이메일로는 예약할 수 없다.
- ⑤ 선착순으로 등록받는다.

28. 2025 Cat Photo Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

### 2025 Cat Photo Contest

Take a picture of your cat, and submit to 2025 Cat Photo Contest. Capture the adorable moment of your cats and join our contest!

**Submit Guidelines (IMPORTANT)**

- Stray cat pictures are allowed.
- Entries should not exceed 3 pictures per person.
- Image file name must include participant's name.

**Information**

- Award will be given to top 5 participants.

1 <sup>st</sup> Prize	\$150 gift card for cat toys
2 <sup>nd</sup> Prize	\$100 gift card for cat toys
3 <sup>rd</sup> - 5 <sup>th</sup> Prize	cat food, cat toys, etc.

- Winning pictures' copyright will be assigned to the host of the contest.

※ Please let us know if you have any questions: [www.HDS.org](http://www.HDS.org)

- ① 길고양이 사진은 허용되지 않는다.
- ② 참가자 1명당 3개의 사진을 제출해야 한다.
- ③ 상위 10명의 참가자에게 시상한다.
- ④ 1등은 고양이 장난감을 상으로 받는다.
- ⑤ 수상작의 저작권은 주최가 갖는다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Mental illness has long been misunderstood, partly because symptoms can be invisible and progress slowly over time. Initial signs are ① early and therefore gradual enough to be dismissed as ordinary mood swings by even attentive observers, but such minimization can delay crucial intervention. So we are forced largely to judge their effectiveness from the accounts of advocates such as health professionals and community leaders, who were generally more concerned with discussing mental illness as a social and cultural issue ② as with providing a practical guide on treatment accessibility, deep-seated stereotypes persist. In clinical settings, patients often ③ are given a diagnosis only after symptoms have significantly disrupted their daily lives, reflecting the difficulty of early detection. Stigma can also affect treatment adherence: friends assume that some of the discomfort of the patient, as ④ whose struggle they prefer not to acknowledge it publicly, will inevitably create distance between them. This reluctance reinforces isolation, which can worsen the condition. Therefore, health professionals emphasize that mental illness is a medical condition that requires not only accurate diagnosis but also consistent follow-up care, with the aim ⑤ to prevent relapse and promoting long-term recovery.

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

Defined as an interpreted idea, is the truth the truth? The idea remaining hollow, the multiple states derived from cognitive processes leave a need for an in-depth approach through the human lens. A flat and clear mirror, in this case, can indeed function as a rather ① desirable medium and also a metaphor for the personal perspective, but the fact that no mirror can exist without some slight intervention of extrinsic recognition, consequently, leads us to the idea that the mediated is, at least, the ② portrayed. Representation, as a form of framework dominated by cognitive limitation, can be considered a leap in and of itself since it contains paradoxical logic to the extent of transformation to ③ subjectivity. Sorting out the problem, though, the following question remains: what connection does the breakthrough have with the ④ mediated? In line with the idea that the idea is not the idea itself when it gets reflected through the medium, the idea that an individual chose to go through the problem and eventually come up with a new idea that can be an alternative to the original idea is not the idea as it was after being able to think of it. In conclusion, recognition can ⑤ capture what it is.

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Addressing logics that we share in our common understanding, individuals are apt to arrive at a consequent observation above initial knowledge and reaction, which arises not because of its nature but also from its functional aspect that relies on a rather concise distinction than a general sense, which leads to the fact that it is nothing but a common understanding through which we can delve into the intricate dynamics of societal construction by exploring the complexity of concepts. Language, which is an idea and medium per se, is indeed a parallel frame in that no medium can substitute for it in terms of interlocution and in that it involves the subjective forms of construction; however, for it has no integral frameworks of logic, a proposed structure or a partial frame of \_\_\_\_\_ cannot be emphasized as opposed to the leftovers. Individuals, if they argue the existence of an absolute ground of reasoning, can only then assume the fragmented residues, an integral factor for a contextual lens is likely to be understood as if it is contradictory in and of itself, but after all, it is not. [3점]

- ① normative value                      ② notional approach
- ③ collective agreement                ④ illusory consistency
- ⑤ provisional dynamics

32. The best part of being a valet is getting to drive some of the coolest cars to ever touch pavement. Guests came in driving the whole aristocratic fleet. It was my dream to have one of these cars of my own, because (I thought) they sent such a strong signal to others that you made it. You're smart. You're rich. You have taste. You're important. *Look at me.* The irony is that \_\_\_\_\_. When you see someone driving a nice car, you rarely think, "Wow, the guy driving that car is cool." Instead, you think, "Wow, if I had that car people would think *I'm* cool." Subconscious or not, this is how people think. People tend to want wealth to signal to others that they should be liked and admired. But in reality those other people often bypass admiring you, not because they don't think wealth is admirable, but because they use your wealth as a benchmark for their own desire to be liked and admired.

\* valet: (호텔·식당의) 주차원

- ① I really admired their wealth
- ② I rarely if ever looked at them
- ③ I only encountered them for a brief moment
- ④ I found it hard to acquire such a priceless car
- ⑤ I admired their success and status, not their cars

33. A compelling argument is presented in Boethius's *Commentary on Porphyry's Isagoge* that mental propositions exist subjectively within the mind. The components of these propositions, however, are said to be composites formed by combining intellectual parts, and their mode of existence is described as being in a place where they are not physically located. For example, in the proposition "a rabbit is an animal," the components "rabbit" and "animal" are grounded in external realities, yet they do not inhere in the particular rabbit or animal itself. This suggests that propositions have both a stratum of formation, related to the combination of concepts, and a stratum of intentionality, closely associated with the attribution of truth in actual judgments. Boethius in his *Commentary* seems to prioritize the aspect that a proposition like "a rabbit exists" is mostly a statement corresponding to an external state of affairs. If this is the case, \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① a phrase exists within a proposition to facilitate valuing
- ② components and individual entities are illusorily connected
- ③ evaluating referents through the particular is agreed upon
- ④ claiming the difference is irreconcilable with propositions
- ⑤ propositions and composites are deemed essentially similar

34. Literary realism aims to present characters and events with fidelity to everyday life, yet authors must also guide readers' interpretations through narrative techniques. A novel can depict ordinary actions in meticulous detail, but such rigorous descriptiveness risks overwhelming readers with banality. To counter this, writers introduce thematic symbolism, free indirect discourse, and nuanced tone shifts, balancing authenticity with artistic shape. However, when symbolism becomes excessively transparent or structural innovations feel arbitrary, the text appears contrived rather than genuine, and the reader's suspension of disbelief collapses. Skillful storytelling therefore demands subtleness: the author crafts an illusion of spontaneity while ensuring that each element serves the broader thematic architecture. By weaving motifs into dialogue and scene descriptions with judicious constraint, employing unreliable narrators sparingly, and modulating narrative focalization, the narrative maintains both credibility and depth. Ultimately, the most enduring works rely on an economy of style that evokes emotional resonance while leaving interpretive gaps for readers to fill. In this way, a novel sustains reader engagement without heavy-handed artistry, thus not \_\_\_\_\_ . [3점]

\* banality: 따분함 \*\* judicious: 신중한

- ① neglecting the art of subtle persuasion
- ② inevitably alienating the audience's interest
- ③ violating the conventions that define fiction
- ④ limiting the reader's emotional involvement
- ⑤ enhancing the moral authority of the narrator

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

There are often good reasons for the repurposing of data. Indeed, calls are frequently made for data held by different branches of government to be merged for legitimate purposes — for example, to support health research and for the convenience of the state and its citizens. ① From a civil liberties perspective, however, these trends are very concerning. ② Heightened surveillance, the integration of data from multiple sources, control creep, and anticipatory governance (such as the predictive-policing programs) may result in a society where and individual may be treated with suspicion simply because a sequence of unrelated innocent actions by a data-driven regulatory system. ③ Just think about how society would become insecure, fearful and devastating if it didn't envision disorder beforehand. ④ Living in this type of society would change each us from free citizens into inmates, constantly self-displining our behaviors for fear of what inferences may be drawn from them. ⑤ The distinction between individuals who believe and act as though they are free of surveillance and individuals who self-discipline out of fear that they inhabit a Panopticon is the primary difference between a free society and a totalitarian state.

[36~37] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

36.

Each of us is more trivial than a wide gene pool.

- (A) Indeed, in this way, both the one and the group can preserve the possibility of not being the inferior. Therefore, logic embedded in this unfair statement may prove fairness.
- (B) What individuals have to reflect on is the intricate distinction between those two. While one particular characteristic dominating the whole is rather the cacophony of each constituent, the other can continually leave room for the advancement of total ability.
- (C) However, to the extent of societal dynamics, no group can prosper solely with an individual. Still, it is not desirable to let the uniformity, which can be a synonym for inferiority in this case, overwhelm the diversity.

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

37.

Traditional baseball statistics still serve as a familiar compass, guiding fans and analysts in interpreting player performance and reconstructing seasons they never witnessed.

- (A) When certain months or matchups are missing from memory, the gaps are naturally filled with expectations drawn from what usually defines a “strong” or “average” player. Over time, this reconstruction can make both the highs and lows of a year appear less volatile, as if the entire campaign had followed a steadier arc than it truly did.
- (B) Even so, reliance on such benchmarks does not occur in a vacuum. Because these measures summarize patterns established across decades, they embed a quiet template for judging every new box score. If an on-base percentage or ERA deviates from that template, it is unconsciously adjusted—by memory or by conversation—toward what history has led us to regard as typical for that role.
- (C) Yet this effect can mask the full breadth of a player’s contribution. Defensive range, situational hitting, or pitch framing rarely find adequate representation in the classic ledger, meaning a season rich in these subtler skills may be remembered as merely “solid” rather than exceptional. In this way, the statistics that offer clarity can also narrow the frame through which performance is recalled. [3점]

\* ERA: 평균 자책점 \*\* ledger: (기록을 위한) 책, 문서

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

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

Hence, housing problems should be addressed through policy interventions.

Urbanization inevitably occurs in modern society, leading to population concentration in cities and causing housing problems. ( ① ) As more people move from rural to urban areas for economic opportunities, housing demand rises sharply, creating a shortage of supply. ( ② ) Cities fail to keep up with rapid population growth, which results in a lack of housing and soaring prices. Uneven development, when commercial projects are prioritized over residential areas, further worsens the living environment. ( ③ ) These housing problems affect not only individuals’ lives but also society as a whole. Rising housing demand drives up costs, making rents and housing prices unaffordable. ( ④ ) Low-income families face declining quality of life, while the inability to secure stable housing leads to frequent relocations and social instability. Housing inequality between regions deepens, eventually hindering social integration. ( ⑤ ) Expanding public housing, strengthening housing welfare policies, and promoting urban redevelopment can improve living conditions and enhance overall quality of life.

39.

An alternative perspective, however, interprets cuisine as a dynamic cultural expression that adapts to social and environmental changes.

The term ‘cuisine’ has been understood in a wide range of ways. In the first place, there are traditional cuisines, which refer to recipes and cooking methods passed down through generations. These typically preserve long-established flavor profiles and preparation techniques found in a particular region. ( ① ) The most familiar examples include regional specialties such as Italy’s pasta traditions or Japan’s sushi-making heritage. ( ② ) But this notion of cuisine has also been used by anthropologists to examine how foodways reflect broader cultural patterns. ( ③ ) This can be seen in studies showing how migration reshapes local diets, or how trade routes historically introduced new ingredients into established culinary repertoires. ( ④ ) Sociologists have likewise explored cuisine’s role in social identity, noting how certain dishes can function as symbols of heritage or community pride. ( ⑤ ) By contrast, gastronomists have tended to define cuisine more narrowly, focusing on refined cooking as practiced in elite or professional contexts. [3점]

\* gastronmist: 미식가

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

The human brain is a master of pattern recognition, constantly trying to make sense of the world by filling in gaps in sensory information. This tendency is at the heart of *the Mondergreen effect*, a phenomenon where a person mishears lyrics or phrases, interpreting them as something completely different but plausible. This effect is a prime example of top-down processing, a cognitive function where our minds use prior knowledge and expectations to interpret ambiguous stimuli. When hearing anything, the brain actively tries to construct meaning. However, listening to a song with unclear lyrics, our cognitive generalization is not without limits. A native English speaker is unlikely to mishear a foreign song in a way that creates a coherent phrase in their own language if they have a strong familiarity with the original foreign terms. When the brain encounters sounds that are already a part of its vocabulary, creative misinterpretation is less likely to occur.



The ability to \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ explains the Mondergreen effect, while people’s familiarity to foreign terms \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ the level of meaning construction.

- (A)                      (B)                      (A)                      (B)
- ① mishear    …… determines    ② destruct    …… questions
- ③ interpret    …… undermines    ④ generalize    …… supports
- ⑤ legitimize    …… screens

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

In the development of any science, the first received paradigm is usually felt to account quite successfully for most of the observations and experiments easily accessible to that science's practitioners. Further development, therefore, ordinarily calls for the construction of elaborate equipment, the development of an specialized vocabulary and skills, and a refinement of concepts that increasingly (a) lessens their resemblance to their primitive prototypes. That professionalization leads, on the one hand, to an immense restriction of the scientist's vision and to a considerable resistance to paradigm change. The science has become increasingly (b) variable. On the other hand, within those areas to which the paradigm directs the attention of the group, normal science leads to a detail of information and to a precision of the observation-theory match that could be achieved in no other way. Furthermore, that detail and precision-of-match have a value that transcends their not always very high intrinsic interest. Without the special apparatus that is constructed mainly for (c) anticipated functions, the results that lead ultimately to novelty could not occur. And even when the apparatus exists, novelty ordinarily emerges only for the man who, knowing with precision what he should expect, is able to recognize that something has gone wrong. Anomaly appears only against the background provided by the paradigm. The more precise and far-reaching that paradigm is, the more (d) sensitive an indicator it provides of anomaly and hence of an occasion for paradigm change. In the normal mode of discovery, even resistance to change has a use. By ensuring that the paradigm will not be too easily (e) surrendered, resistance guarantees that scientists will not be lightly distracted and that the anomalies that lead to paradigm change will penetrate existing knowledge to the core.

\* anomaly: 변칙, 이례

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① How to Study Science: Start from Paradigm
- ② Why Science is Precise and Accurate: Paradigm
- ③ Dreaming of Professional Scientist? Find Anomaly
- ④ The Utility of Paradigm and How It Is Challenged
- ⑤ The Paradox of Paradigm and Anomaly in Science

42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

- ① (a)      ② (b)      ③ (c)      ④ (d)      ⑤ (e)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Liam had always dreamed of becoming a musician—just like Steven. Yet, Liam wanted (a) him to pursue a stable career instead. They often reminded him of the difficulties of living as an artist. Despite their warnings, Liam secretly practiced his music every night.

(B)

Later, Liam's friend, Ethan, saw (b) him composing in the park. Ethan was surprised but immediately promised to support (c) him no matter what. Hearing this, Liam felt a warmth in his chest and a surge of courage. With their encouragement, he started preparing to perform at a small local concert. He realized that having friends who believed in (d) him made a huge difference.

(C)

One evening, Liam decided to play a new song for Ms. Green, his music teacher. Ms. Green listened carefully and smiled at his performance. She praised his talent and encouraged (e) him to continue practicing. Her words gave Liam a sense of hope and confidence he hadn't felt before. For the first time, he felt that someone truly believed in his dream.

(D)

On the day of the concert, Liam felt extremely nervous. He remembered Ms. Green's encouraging words and Ethan's promise. Standing on the stage, he took a deep breath and began to play. As the music flowed, all his fear slowly melted away. Liam finally understood that following his dream was worth every challenge he had faced.

43. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

44. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a)      ② (b)      ③ (c)      ④ (d)      ⑤ (e)

45. 윗글의 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Liam은 항상 음악가가 되고 싶어했다.
- ② Liam은 자신이 아닌 친구가 안정적인 직업을 갖기를 원했다.
- ③ Liam은 밤마다 몰래 음악을 연습했다.
- ④ Ethan은 Liam이 공원에서 작곡하는 것을 보고 놀랐다.
- ⑤ Liam은 음악을 연주하면서 두려움을 완전히 잊었다.

\* 확인 사항

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