

2025학년도 6모평 대비 철학영어모의고사 1회

제 3 교시

영어 영역

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

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

- ① 학교 정원 관리 봉사자를 모집하려고
- ② 식물원 체험 학습 일정을 공지하려고
- ③ 봉사 활동 확인서 신청 방법을 안내하려고
- ④ 학교 정원에 심을 모종 기부를 부탁하려고
- ⑤ 정원의 잡초를 제거하는 요령을 설명하려고

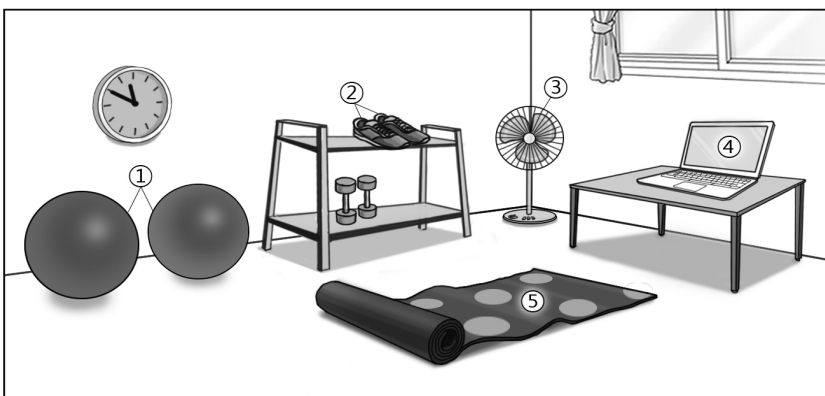
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 자신의 체력 수준에 맞게 운동 계획을 세우는 것이 좋다.
- ② 과도한 운동은 심리적 불안정을 초래할 수 있다.
- ③ 운동 일지 작성이 체력 관리에 도움이 된다.
- ④ 근력 운동과 유산소 운동을 병행하는 것이 유익하다.
- ⑤ 운동 중 부상 예방을 위해 적절한 장비를 착용해야 한다.

3. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람의 관계를 가장 잘 나타낸 것을 고르시오.

- ① 기자 - 농업 연구원
- ② 콜센터 직원 - 고객
- ③ 방송 연출가 - 작가
- ④ 홈 쇼핑 쇼 호스트 - 농부
- ⑤ 식료품 가게 직원 - 조리사

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 여자를 위해 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 이미지 검색하기
- ② 발표 대본 검토하기
- ③ 면접 예상 질문 만들기
- ④ 포트폴리오 우편 발송하기
- ⑤ 발표 연습 영상 촬영하기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.

- ① \$30
- ② \$32
- ③ \$35
- ④ \$39
- ⑤ \$40

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 연구 주제를 변경한 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 관련 데이터를 찾기 어려워서
- ② 지도 교수를 구하지 못해서
- ③ 희망하는 진로가 바뀌어서
- ④ 연구 지원금을 확보하지 못해서
- ⑤ 다른 학생과 연구 주제가 겹쳐서

8. 대화를 듣고, Mobile Throwing Championship에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 최초 개최 연도
- ② 개최 목적
- ③ 참가비
- ④ 우승 상품
- ⑤ 심사 기준

9. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 주문할 휴대용 사진 인화기를 고르시오.

Portable Photo Printers

	Model	Price	Power	Bluetooth Connection	Free Photo Paper (sheets)
①	A	\$139	plug-in	X	20
②	B	\$149	built-in battery	○	20
③	C	\$169	built-in battery	○	40
④	D	\$189	built-in battery	X	40
⑤	E	\$219	plug-in	○	30

10. 2021 International Violin Making Competition에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 참가 신청서에 바이올린 사진을 첨부하여 제출해야 한다.
- ② 5월 1일까지 등록하면 등록비가 할인된다.
- ③ 바이올린을 우편으로 제출할 수 있다.
- ④ 유명 바이올린 연주자가 심사 위원에 포함된다.
- ⑤ 우승자는 10,000유로를 받는다.

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

- ① Why don't you put off visiting the doctor?
- ② Let's ask David if we can reschedule.
- ③ How about inviting David to our club?
- ④ I'll go to the bookstore without you both.
- ⑤ We should find a place for today's meeting.

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

- ① No worries. I've already got your file.
- ② Right. There's no assignment today.
- ③ Sorry. Your file has been deleted.
- ④ Yes. You can send it to me by email.
- ⑤ Sure. Try downloading it from our website.

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

Woman: _____

- ① I'll find out who directed them for you.
- ② I'll give you a list of his best films then.
- ③ That's why I prefer watching popular movies.
- ④ They didn't leave a lasting impression on me.
- ⑤ You shouldn't worry about getting bad reviews.

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

Man: _____

- ① I see. I'll take a break more often to increase concentration.
- ② Okay. I should avoid playing games during study breaks.
- ③ Certainly. You'll enjoy playing mobile games, too.
- ④ All right. I'd rather study alone to prepare for my exam.
- ⑤ Interesting. I thought mobile games do more harm than good.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Nancy가 Jake에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Nancy: _____

- ① We'd rather stay with our original design.
- ② Why don't we design the poster by ourselves?
- ③ Don't forget to apply for the contest this time.
- ④ How about going outdoors to take photos for a change?
- ⑤ We should ask your friends if it's okay to use their photo.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① natural materials traditionally used for skincare
- ② how to store natural skincare products properly
- ③ differences in the cultural perception of skincare
- ④ ways to prevent skin troubles caused by facial masks
- ⑤ examples of natural substances with harmful properties

17. 언급된 나라가 아닌 것은?

- ① India ② Iran ③ Poland
- ④ China ⑤ Greece

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

I'm Maggie Morgan, a long-time fan of the Wakefield Community Theatre. I'm well aware that in this difficult economy, organisations such as the Wakefield Community Theatre are facing financial difficulties and therefore an increase in ticket prices is inevitable. But in my opinion, a 50 percent increase to the price of individual tickets seems totally unreasonable. It would mean that ordinary residents like myself will have fewer opportunities to enjoy a quality drama performance. Pricing tickets out of the range of local residents is not a good option, because it'll hurt your organisation in years to come. I'm sure there will be other ways to get financial support instead of raising ticket prices so much. I hope to hear from you soon on this matter.

- ① 공연 관람권 가격 인상률에 이의를 제기하려고
- ② 지역 주민을 위한 공연장 건립을 제안하려고
- ③ 자신 연극 공연 개최에 감사하려고
- ④ 공연 관람료의 단체 할인 가능 여부를 문의하려고
- ⑤ 공연 취소로 입은 손실에 대해 보상을 요구하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Tavil의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Tavil feels he understands this buried world and he is ready to leave. But when he turns, the hole he'd climbed through no longer exists. In its place is a smooth wall of white tile, a continuation of the unending pattern throughout the tunnel. The broken scraps of debris that had littered the base of the hole are gone as well. And this is when he feels the horrifying truth of where he is: so deep underground that the climb down made the muscles in his legs and arms tremble. He is trapped. Brutally so. As if in a grave, in a tomb. Frightened, he claws at the tiles. He screams, not caring if someone hears; hoping they do and will cast him out.

- ① bored and lonely ② relieved and hopeful
- ③ thrilled and joyful ④ terrified and desperate
- ⑤ touched and grateful

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Your brain doesn't recognize *don't*. No matter what I say, don't think of a giraffe with brown spots on it. No matter what I say, don't think of a clear glass vase with fresh red roses in it. What happens? It's automatic, isn't it? Your brain goes ahead and creates the picture all by itself. Your words — whether you think, say, read, or hear them — are a direct command to create. The more direct the order, the more diligent the response. Trickily, if you say you don't want to lose your temper, your brain doesn't recognize *don't* and sees it as a royal command to get you to lose your temper. If say you don't want to spill your drink, it's as good as an instruction to tip the contents. Change your words to support you. Create affirmations that suit you. Think and say precisely what you desire rather than what you don't want.

- ① 원하는 바를 긍정문으로 생각하고 말하라.
- ② 창의력 향상을 위해 상상하는 연습을 하라.
- ③ 일상 대화 시 명령조의 말투를 사용하지 마라.
- ④ 자신이 하고 싶지 않은 일을 남에게 시키지 마라.
- ⑤ 기대했던 결과가 바로 나오지 않더라도 포기하지 마라.

21. 밑줄 친 make oneself public to oneself가 다음 글에서 의미 하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Coming of age in the 18th and 19th centuries , the personal diary became a centerpiece in the construction of a modern subjectivity , at the heart of which is the application of reason and critique to the understanding of world and self , which allowed the creation of a new kind of knowledge . Diaries were central media through which enlightened and free subjects could be constructed . They provided a space where one could write daily about her whereabouts , feelings , and thoughts . Over time and with rereading , disparate entries , events , and happenstances could be rendered into insights and narratives about the self , and allowed for the formation of subjectivity . It is in that context that the idea of “the self [as] both made and explored with words ” emerges . Diaries were personal and private ; one would write for oneself , or , in Habermas ’s formulation , one would make oneself public to oneself. By making the self public in a private sphere , the self also became an object for self- inspection and self- critique.

*disparate: 이질적인 **render: 만들다

- ① Utilize the pen as a mirror for introspection
- ② build one’s identity by reading others’ diaries
- ③ exchange feedback in the process of writing
- ④ create an alternate ego to present to others
- ⑤ develop topics for writing about selfhood

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

In Kant ’s view , geometrical shapes are too perfect to induce an aesthetic experience . Insofar as they agree with the underlying concept or idea—thus possessing the precision that the ancient Greeks sought and celebrated —geometrical shapes can be grasped , but they do not give rise to emotion , and , most importantly , they do not move the imagination to free and new (mental) lengths . Forms or phenomena , on the contrary , that possess a degree of immeasurability , or that do not appear constrained , stimulate the human imagination —hence their ability to induce a sublime aesthetic experience . The pleasure associated with experiencing immeasurable objects — indefinable or formless objects —can be defined as enjoying one ’s own emotional and mental activity . Namely , the pleasure consists of being challenged and struggling to understand and decode the phenomenon present to view . Furthermore , part of the pleasure comes from having one ’s comfort zone (momentarily) violated.

*geometrical: 기하학의 **aesthetic: 심미적인 ***sublime: 숭고한

- ① Variability of aesthetic perceptions across historical periods
- ② Intrinsic allure of geometrically ideal forms
- ③ Aesthetic gratification from unbounded elements
- ④ Notions of flaw in contemporary aesthetic theory
- ⑤ Innate propensity for precise aesthetic alignment

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Human beings do not enter the world as competent moral agents . Nor does everyone leave the world in that state . But somewhere in between , most people acquire a bit of decency that qualifies them for membership in the community of moral agents . Genes , development , and learning all contribute to the process of becoming a decent human being . The interaction between nature and nurture is, however , highly complex , and developmental biologists are only just beginning to grasp just how complex it is . Without the context provided by cells , organisms , social groups, and culture , DNA is inert . Anyone who says that people are “genetically programmed ” to be moral has an oversimplified view of how genes work . Genes and environment interact in ways that make it nonsensical to think that the process of moral development in children , or any other developmental process , can be discussed in terms of nature versus nurture . Developmental biologists now know that it is really both , or nature through nurture . A complete scientific explanation of moral evolution and development in the human species is a very long way off. * decency: 예의 ** inert: 비활성의

- ① evolution of human morality from a cultural perspective
- ② difficulties in studying the evolutionary process of genes
- ③ increasing necessity of educating children as moral agents
- ④ nature versus nurture controversies in developmentalbiology
- ⑤ complicated gene-environment interplay in moral development

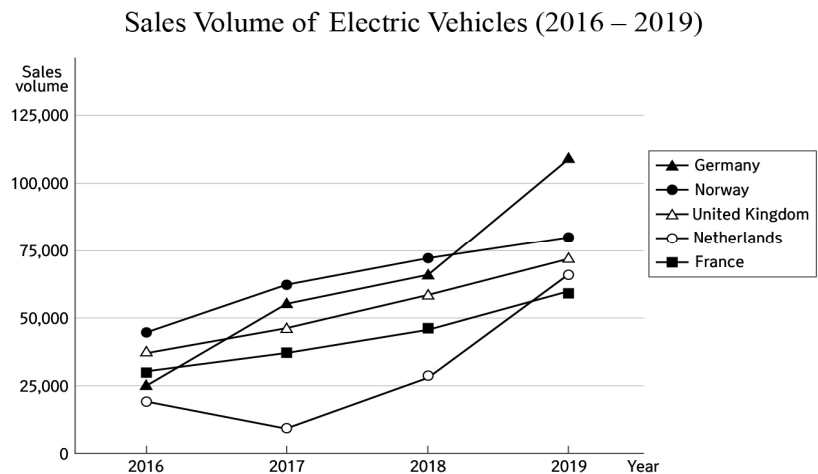
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

When it comes to happiness , comparisons are rarely , if ever , helpful . Happiness is a subjective phenomenon ; it is experienced differently by everyone and it means different things to different people. As the saying goes, one man’s meat is another man’s poison—our needs and desires vary, so what makes one person happy might not have the same impact on the next person . Although most of us realize the disparity between our individual requirements , it is easy to fall into the trap of looking over the fence, seeing what the neighbors have and thinking that we need that too. Simply put, this is unhelpful and almost certainly a direct path to unhappiness . Research strongly indicates that those who are happiest appreciate what they have and focus less on what they don’t have. Long-term happiness studies clearly purport that, rather than judging themselves in relation to others, happy people simply clarify what’s important to them and then focus on achieving and fulfilling their priorities.

*purport 주장하다

- ① Avoid the Trap of Self-satisfaction
- ② Subjectivity Comes from Objectivity
- ③ Happiness Is Tailored to Each Person
- ④ Assess Yourself Through the Eyes of Others
- ⑤ The More You Achieve, theHappier You Will Be

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the sales volume of electric vehicles in five selected European countries from 2016 to 2019. ① Between 2016 and 2018, Norway held the highest sales volume of electric vehicles among these countries, but it was outperformed by Germany in 2019. ② The United Kingdom ranked second in sales volume of electric vehicles among the five countries in 2016, but from 2017 to 2019 it ranked third. ③ Germany's sales volume rose between 2016 and 2019, and its sales volume in 2019 was more than five times that in 2016. ④ Despite its continual sales volume increase since 2016, France recorded the lowest sales volume among these countries in 2019. ⑤ The Netherlands did not record a continuously increasing sales volume between 2016 and 2019, with a drop in 2017 compared to the previous year.

26. Waldemar Haffkine에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Waldemar Haffkine was born on the 16th of March 1860 at Odessa in Russia. He graduated in the Science Faculty of Odessa University in 1884. In 1889, Haffkine went to Paris to work at the Pasteur Institute, and did research to prepare a vaccine against cholera. His initial work on developing a cholera vaccine was successful. After a series of animal trials, in 1892 he tested the cholera vaccine on himself, risking his own life. During the Indian cholera epidemic of 1893, at the invitation of the Government of India he went to Calcutta and introduced his vaccine. After initial criticism by the local medical bodies, it was widely accepted. Haffkine was appointed as the director of the Plague Laboratory in Bombay (now called the Haffkine Institute). After his retirement in 1914, he returned to France and occasionally wrote for medical journals. He revisited Odessa in 1927, but could not adapt to the tremendous changes after the revolution in the country of his birth. He moved to Switzerland in 1928 and remained there for the last two years of his life.

- ① Pasteur Institute에서 일한 적이 있다.
- ② 콜레라 백신을 자기 자신에게 시험했다.
- ③ Calcutta로 가서 자신의 백신을 소개했다.
- ④ 은퇴 후 의학 저널에 글을 기고하지 않았다.
- ⑤ 생애 마지막 2년 동안 스위스에 머물렀다.

27. 2021 Multicultural Festival에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

2021 Multicultural Festival

The 2021 Multicultural Festival is where you can enjoy different cultures of the world in one place and at one time. All profits from the festival will be donated to local charities.

Dates & Time: July 17 – 18, 1 p.m. – 6 p.m.
Place: St. Nicholas Park

Events

Day 1 (July 17)	Day 2 (July 18)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional Dress Fashion Show • Hands-on Craft Making • Cooking Class (Thai, Jamaican, Nigerian and more) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Music Concert • Mini Olympics • Workshops on Cultural Diversity

Notices

- Parking fee: \$5 per day
- Some events may be canceled depending on weather conditions.

For more information, visit our website www.multiculture.org.

- ① 수익금 전액은 지역 자선 단체에 기부될 것이다.
- ② 오후 시간대에 진행된다.
- ③ 둘째 날에 전통 의상 패션쇼가 열린다.
- ④ 주차 요금은 하루에 5달러이다.
- ⑤ 날씨 상황에 따라 일부 행사가 취소될 수 있다.

28. The 5th Avila Yoga Summer Camp에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

The 5th Avila Yoga Summer Camp

Do you want to reduce stress, relax your body and enjoy the outdoors? Don't hesitate to join us!

Who: All ages

When & Where

- Friday, July 23, 2 p.m. – 10 p.m.
- Avila Beach campsite

Participation Fee

- \$40 per person (dinner included)
- Group discount offered to groups of 10 or more (5%)

This camp includes

- 15 classes for beginners.
- 20 classes for experienced practitioners.
- a range of therapies and meditation practices.

Preparations

- Wear comfortable clothes.
- Bring your own yoga mat.

- ① 참가자 연령에 제한이 있다.
- ② 저녁식사 비용은 참가비에 포함되어 있지 않다.
- ③ 5명부터 단체 할인이 적용된다.
- ④ 초급자를 위한 수업이 20개 있다.
- ⑤ 참가자는 요가 매트를 가져와야 한다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

The idea that people ① selectively expose themselves to news content has been around for a long time, but it is even more important today with the fragmentation of audiences and the proliferation of choices. Selective exposure is a psychological concept that says people seek out information that conforms to their existing belief systems and ② avoid information that challenges those beliefs. In the past when there were few sources of news, people could either expose themselves to mainstream news—where they would likely see beliefs ③ expressed counter to their own—or they could avoid news altogether. Now with so many types of news constantly available to a full range of niche audiences, people can easily find a source of news ④ that consistently confirms their own personal set of beliefs. This leads to the possibility of creating many different small groups of people with each strongly ⑤ believes they are correct and everyone else is wrong about how the world works.

* fragmentation: 분열 ** proliferation: 급증 *** niche: 틈새

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

Prior to the Industrial Revolution, the ① quantity of freight transported between nations was negligible by contemporary standards. For instance, during the Middle Ages, the totality of French imports via the Saint-Gothard Passage would not fill a freight train. The amount of freight transported by the Venetian fleet, which dominated Mediterranean trade, would not fill a ② modern container ship. The volume, but not the speed, of trade improved under mercantilism, notably for maritime transportation. In spite of all, distribution capacities were very limited and speeds ③ slow. For example, a stagecoach going through the English countryside in the sixteenth century had an average speed of 2 miles per hour; moving one ton of cargo 30 miles inland in the United States by the late eighteenth century was as costly as moving it across the Atlantic. The inland transportation system was thus very ④ limited. By the late eighteenth century, canal systems started to emerge in Europe. They permitted the large movements of bulk freight inland and expanded regional trade. Maritime and riverine transportation were consequently the ⑤ outdated modes of the pre-industrial era.

* fleet: 선단, 배의 무리 ** mercantilism: 중상주의

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Relatively undeveloped languages have no single word for plants. The lack of a term doesn't mean they don't perceive differences, and it doesn't mean they don't know the difference between spinach and a cactus; they just lack an all-encompassing term with which to refer to plants. We see cases like this in our own language. For example, English lacks a single basic term to refer to edible mushrooms. We also lack a term for all the people you would have to notify if you were going into the hospital for three weeks. These might include close relatives, friends, your employer, the newspaper delivery person, and anyone you had appointments with during that period. The lack of a term doesn't mean you don't understand the concept; it simply means that the _____ isn't reflected in our language. This could be because a need for it hasn't been so pressing that a word needed to be coined. [3점]

- ① category ② history ③ mood
- ④ frequency ⑤ preference

32. A large part of what we see is what we expect to see. This explains why we “see” faces and figures in a flickering campfire, or in moving clouds. This is why Leonardo da Vinci advised artists to discover their motifs by staring at patches on a blank wall. A fire provides a constant flickering change in visual information that never integrates into anything solid and thereby allows the brain to engage in a play of hypotheses. On the other hand, the wall does not present us with very much in the way of visual clues, and so the brain begins to make more and more hypotheses and desperately searches for confirmation. A crack in the wall looks a little like the profile of a nose and suddenly a whole face appears, or a leaping horse, or a dancing figure. In cases like these the brain's visual strategies are _____.

*flicker: 흔들리다

- ① ignoring distracting information unrelated to visual clues
- ② Aligning the reality with subjectivity in our mental faculty
- ③ categorizing objects into groups either real or imagined
- ④ strengthening connections between objects in the real world
- ⑤ removing the broken or missing parts of an original image

33. Time adds an important and necessary dimension to our understanding of the world and our place in it — it seems almost impossible to conceive of what our world of experience might be like in the absence of time; after all, events happen in time. This has resulted in physicists treating time, along with space, as a theoretical and an empirical primitive. The view that time constitutes, at some level, part of the physical fabric of the cosmos, and as such is physically real, accords with what I will term the common-place view of time. Most people believe in this view of time, a ‘true’ time, a time that actually exists in a physical sense; on this account, time _____, as reflected in the physical laws which govern the environment we inhabit. While time may itself be “imperceptible,” it is nonetheless real, manifesting tangible consequences. Without time’s “passage” there could be no succession and thus no experience of duration. [3점]

- ① passes with its own driving force
- ② cannot be perceived physically
- ③ is not dealt with in the field of physics
- ④ is objectively embedded in the external world
- ⑤ is an imaginary construct of human experience

34. Of all the thinkers of antiquity, Aristotle was perhaps the most comprehensive, his works ranging over the landscape of knowledge, such as physics, politics, and ethics. But the very scale of Aristotle’s achievement left a problematic legacy. There are authors like Aristotle who are too clever for our own good. Having said so much, they appear to have had the last word. Their genius inhibits the sense of irreverence vital to creative work in their successors. Aristotle may, paradoxically, prevent those who most respect him from behaving like him. He rose to greatness only by doubting much of the knowledge that had been built up before him, not by refusing to read Plato or Heraclitus, but by mounting significant critiques of some of their weaknesses based on an appreciation of their strengths. To act in a truly Aristotelian spirit may mean allowing for some _____.

- ① opportunities to work together across disciplines
- ② credits to humanities such as politics, ethics, and literature
- ③ significant ties based on the values shared by philosophers
- ④ generalizations to be made about the features of individual cases
- ⑤ intelligent departures from even the most accomplished authorities

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

When photography came along in the nineteenth century, painting was put in crisis. The photograph, it seemed, did the work of imitating nature better than the painter ever could. ①Some painters made practical use of the invention. ②There were Impressionist painters who used a photograph in place of the model or landscape they were painting. ③But by and large, the photograph was a challenge to painting and was one cause of painting’s moving away from direct representation and reproduction to the abstract painting of the twentieth century. ④Therefore, the painters of that century put more focus on expressing nature, people, and cities as they were in reality. ⑤Since photographs did such a good job of representing things as they existed in the world, painters were freed to look inward and represent things as they were in their imagination, rendering emotion in the color, volume, line, and spatial configurations native to the painter’s art.

*render: 표현하다 **configuration: 배치

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

36.

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)

37.

There was a moment in research history when scientists wondered if the measure of choice—total minutes of sleep—was the wrong way of looking at the question of why sleep varies so considerably across species. Instead, they suspected that assessing sleep *quality*, rather than *quantity* (time), would shed some light on the mystery.

- (A) When we can, our understanding of the relationship between sleep quantity and quality across the animal kingdom will likely explain what currently appears to be an incomprehensible map of sleep-time differences.
- (B) In truth, the way quality is commonly assessed in these investigations (degree of unresponsiveness to the outside world and the continuity of sleep) is probably a poor index of the real biological measure of sleep quality: one that we cannot yet obtain in all these species.
- (C) That is, species with superior quality of sleep should be able to accomplish all they need in a shorter time, and vice versa. It was a great idea, with the exception that, if anything, we've discovered the opposite relationship: those that sleep more have deeper, "higher"-quality sleep.

[3점]

- 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.

Actually, it does, but there is more room for the moisture to be absorbed in these less densely packed areas before it shows.

Why does the skin on the extremities wrinkle after a bath? And why only the extremities? Despite its appearance, your skin isn't shrinking after your bath. Actually, it is expanding. (①) The skin on the fingers, palms, toes, and soles wrinkles only after it is soaked with water. (②) The stratum corneum—the thick, dead, rough layer of the skin that protects us from the environment and that makes the skin on our hands and feet tougher and thicker than that on our stomachs or faces—expands when it soaks up water. (③) This expansion causes the wrinkling effect. (④) So why doesn't the skin on other parts of the body also wrinkle when soaked? (⑤) One doctor we contacted said that soldiers whose feet are submerged in wet boots for a long period will exhibit wrinkling all over the covered area.

* extremities: 손발 ** submerge: (물에) 잠그다

39.

This doesn't happen when you encounter this action in isolation ('The man threw the ball').

Whenever you perform a specific action (say, throwing a ball) your brain fires off in a very specific pattern. (①) Interestingly, whenever you *imagine* yourself performing this same action, your brain fires off in almost the same pattern. (②) This is why mental rehearsal is such a prominent technique in sports training: the brain doesn't draw a strict distinction between the real and the imagined. (③) Here's the best bit: whenever you hear a *story* about a person performing this same action (throwing a ball) your brain will fire off in almost the same pattern. (④) But as soon as it's embedded within a narrative your brain will respond largely as though *you* were performing the action. (⑤) This means we do not simply listen to stories—we experience stories.

40. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

What we call "mind" and what we call "body" are not two things, but rather aspects of one (A) process, so that all our meaning, thought, and language emerge from the aesthetic dimensions of this embodied activity. Chief among those aesthetic dimensions are qualities, images, patterns of sensorimotor processes, and emotions. For at least the past three decades, scholars and researchers in many disciplines have piled up arguments and evidence for the embodiment of mind and meaning. However, the implications of their research have not entered public consciousness, and so the denial of mind/body dualism is still a highly provocative claim that most people find objectionable and even threatening. Coming to grips with your embodiment is one of the most profound philosophical tasks you will ever face. Acknowledging that every aspect of the human mind is (B) specific forms of bodily engagement with an environment requires a far-reaching rethinking of who and what we are, in a way that is largely at odds with many of our inherited Western philosophical and religious traditions. [3점]

*sensorimotor 감각운동성의

- | | | |
|-------------|-------|----------------|
| (A) | | (B) |
| ① dividing | | grounded in |
| ② organic | | grounded in |
| ③ organic | | separated from |
| ④ dividing | | separated from |
| ⑤ imaginary | | unrelated to |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

The idea that we can only fully align with the moral law through endless progress is very useful. It not only helps us understand our (a) limited reasoning but also has significant implications for religion. Without this idea, we either lower the moral law by making it too lenient and convenient for us, or we set (b) unrealistic expectations for ourselves, hoping to achieve complete moral perfection, which leads to unrealistic and confusing beliefs.

For (c) finite beings like us, only an endless journey toward higher moral perfection is possible. An eternal being, like God, sees our endless progress as a complete alignment with the moral law. The holiness that God's command requires is fully seen in a single intellectual vision of the existence of rational beings.

All we can do is aware of our sincere efforts and the progress we have made from worse to better. From this, we can hope for continued progress, even (d) beyond this life. However, we cannot hope to be fully (e) inadequate to God's will in any current or foreseeable moment without leniency or exceptions, which would not be just. We can only hope to be fully aligned with God's will through the endless continuation of our existence, which only God can truly understand.

leniency 관대함
Noumenal 현상 너머의 본체적인 존재
Ameliorate 개선하다

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① The Importance of Moral Flexibility
 - ② Understanding Divine Justice and Human Effort
 - ③ The Role of Endless Progress in Moral Perfection
 - ④ Achieving Holiness Through Faith Alone
 - ⑤ The Limitations of Human Reason in Religion
42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?
- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

Gayle Sayers was one of the best running backs the Chicago Bears ever had. He was black. In 1967, Sayers' teammate in the backfield was another great running back by the name of Brian Piccolo. Piccolo was white. Blacks and whites often played on the same professional teams, but these two athletes were different. They were roommates on away games, which was a first for race relations in professional football. Sayers had never had a close relationship with any white man before, except with George Halas, the head coach of the Bears. And Piccolo admitted that he had never really known a black person during (a) his lifetime. These two athletes became friends immediately and grew exceptionally close.

(B)

Sayers and Piccolo, and their wives, had made plans to sit together at the annual Professional Football Writers' Banquet in New York, where Gayle Sayers was to receive the George S. Halas award as "the most courageous player in professional football." By the time of the banquet, Piccolo was too sick to attend. When Sayers stood to receive (b) his award at the banquet, tears began to flow.

(C)

Sayers, choking through his tears, said, "You flatter me by giving me this award, but I tell you that I accept this award not for me, but for Brian Piccolo. However, Brian cannot be here tonight. He is too ill. But (c) he is a man who has more courage than any of us here tonight." Shortly after that memorable night, Brian Piccolo died. (d) His memory will forever be etched in the heart of Gayle Sayers. Piccolo and Sayers had cultivated more than a superficial, tough-guy relationship. Although tough and competitive men to the core, a true and caring love had developed between these two strong athletes.

* etch: 새기다

(D)

During the 1969 season, Brian Piccolo was diagnosed as having cancer. Although (e) he fought to play out the season, Piccolo was in the hospital more than he was on the playing field. It was during this time when Piccolo was battling his illness and fighting the daily depths of depression, that these two athletes shared a very special relationship. Frequently, Sayers flew to be at the bedside of his friend, as the cancer gripped Piccolo's weakened body tighter and tighter.

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. 윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?
- ① 1967년에 Sayers와 Piccolo는 같은 팀 동료였다.
 - ② Sayers와 Piccolo는 원정 경기 때 같은 방을 썼다.
 - ③ Sayers와 Piccolo는 뉴욕에서 열리는 행사에 함께 참석하려 했다.
 - ④ Piccolo는 Sayers가 상을 받기 전 세상을 떠났다.
 - ⑤ Piccolo는 암 투병 중 우울증을 겪었다.

* 확인 사항
○ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하십시오.