

제3 교시

영어 영역

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

<20학년도 7월 고3 듣기>

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

- ① In fact, I'm not sure what the problem is.
- ② Well, you'd better ice your sprained ankle.
- ③ You're right. I'd rather stay at home and rest.
- ④ One week or so, but I have to see how it heals.
- ⑤ Terrible. I should have worn a cast for two weeks.

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

- ① Great. Let's go shopping together.
- ② No. I haven't decided on my survey topic.
- ③ Okay. Please send me the link to the survey.
- ④ Yes. I've finished writing the survey questions.
- ⑤ I see. I'll take the marketing class online today.

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

- ① 개조 공사 중 박물관 운영에 대해 안내하려고
- ② 박물관 시설 안전 점검 계획을 공지하려고
- ③ 박물관 개관식 참석을 요청하려고
- ④ 전시관 관람 시 안전 질서 유지를 당부하려고
- ⑤ 시설 파손에 따른 불편에 대해 양해를 구하려고

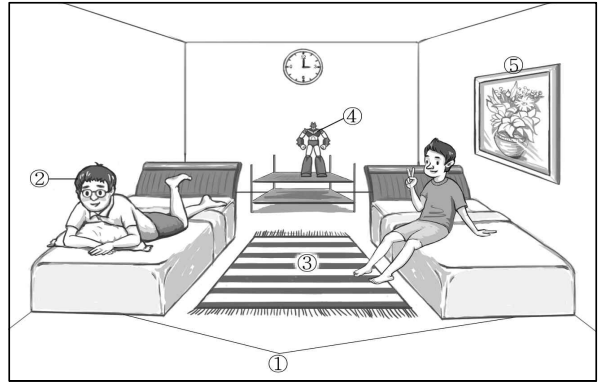
4. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 자원 재활용 교육을 강화해야 한다.
- ② 일상생활에서 플라스틱 소비를 줄여야 한다.
- ③ 친환경 플라스틱 제품 개발을 확대해야 한다.
- ④ 해양 생태계 보존을 위한 기금 마련이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 일회용품 사용 규제를 위한 법률 제정이 시급하다.

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

- ① 교사 - 체험농장 운영자 ② 관광객 - 버스 운전기사
- ③ 수강생 - 요리학원 강사 ④ 학생 - 동물원 사육사
- ⑤ 고객 - 키즈 카페 직원

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 선물 포장하기 ② 파티 의상 찾아오기
- ③ 축하 영상 편집하기 ④ 생일 케이크 주문하기
- ⑤ 카메라 배터리 충전하기

8. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 응시할 스페인어 시험이 연기된 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 졸업 시험과 날짜가 겹쳐서
- ② 수업 진도를 다 마치지 못해서
- ③ 수강생들이 시험 연기를 요청해서
- ④ 강사가 해외 세미나에 참석해야 해서
- ⑤ 수강생 중 다수가 구직 면접을 보러 가서

9. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$60 ② \$63 ③ \$70 ④ \$72 ⑤ \$80

10. 대화를 듣고, Classic Myanmar Tour에 관해 언급되지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 기간 ② 방문 도시 ③ 이동 수단 ④ 비용 ⑤ 최대 참가 인원

11. 2020 Student Infographic Contest에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 모든 학년의 학생이 참여할 수 있다.
- ② 주제는 자유롭게 선택 가능하다.
- ③ 출품작을 이미지 파일로 제출해야 한다.
- ④ 수상자는 상품으로 영화 관람권을 받을 것이다.
- ⑤ 수상작은 한 달 동안 전시될 것이다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 남자가 구매할 눈 마사지기를 고르시오.

Eye Massagers

	Model	Price	Heat Setting	Number of Massage Modes	Music Function
①	A	\$90	×	2	×
②	B	\$120	×	3	×
③	C	\$150	○	5	×
④	D	\$190	○	3	○
⑤	E	\$210	○	6	○

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

Man: _____

- ① Sure, you can take the boxes home if you want.
 ② Well, my children have lost interest in smartphones.
 ③ I agree. Storing the phones in a box isn't the answer.
 ④ Actually, we need to update our phones on a regular basis.
 ⑤ Definitely. I'll get a box and see if it works for my family.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Great. Let's ask her if she can help us with the interview.
 ② Sure. I'll look at the questions and tell you what I think.
 ③ Don't worry. I'll recommend a good translator for her.
 ④ Wow! I didn't know you are that good at Chinese.
 ⑤ Right. Mr. Chen is fluent in both languages.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Alex가 Carol에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Alex: _____

- ① I think you need to take a break right now.
 ② Why not sign up for the presentation contest?
 ③ Don't be afraid if you're selected as a representative.
 ④ You'd better set aside your routine activities for a while.
 ⑤ How about setting a daily plan to prepare for the contest?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① positive effects of regular exercise on flexibility
 ② using ordinary household items for home exercise
 ③ physical benefits of doing household chores
 ④ maintaining workout equipment properly
 ⑤ useful tips on buying home appliances

17. 언급된 물건이 아닌 것은?

- ① chair ② towel ③ broomstick
 ④ basket ⑤ water bottle

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

I'm Sarah Kim, coordinator of the Maple Hill Art Museum. We are thrilled to announce the reopening of our newly redesigned exhibition hall. It features improved lighting, spacious layouts, and interactive displays to enhance your visit. In addition, we've launched an online gallery where you can explore collections from home, anytime. These services are available to all visitors at no cost. Whether you're an art lover or simply curious, the new Maple Hill experience awaits you. Come see what's changed!

- ① 전시 작품 보존 방식을 설명하려고
 ② 예술 교육 프로그램을 신청받으려고
 ③ 박물관의 새로운 시설과 서비스를 안내하려고
 ④ 기획 전시회를 위한 후원을 요청하려고
 ⑤ 박물관 연례 보고서를 전달하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Kevin의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Kevin stood outside the classroom, clutching his notes for the debate. His heart pounded as he imagined speaking in front of everyone. "What if I forget everything?" he thought, taking a deep breath. As he stepped up to the podium, his voice trembled at first. But soon, the flow of his argument took over, and he found his rhythm. The judges nodded along, and when he finished, his teammates gave him a thumbs-up. Kevin sat down, feeling a weight lift off his shoulders. "That wasn't as scary as I thought," he whispered to himself.

- ① nervous → relieved
 ② lonely → amused
 ③ bored → surprised
 ④ doubtful → angry
 ⑤ confused → confident

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Rapid urbanization worldwide has intensified ecological pressures, often causing severe environmental degradation and reducing urban residents' quality of life. Traditionally, cities have prioritized economic growth, overlooking the necessity of ecological balance and sustainability. However, sustainable urban development demands integrating ecological considerations into urban planning right from the beginning. Policymakers and urban planners must recognize that environmental health directly impacts economic stability and social well-being. Hence, urban growth strategies must proactively prioritize ecological health, transforming cities into resilient environments capable of adapting to future environmental challenges.

- ① 환경 문제 해결을 위해 도시 개발을 우선해야 한다.
 ② 도시화 과정에서는 경제적 성장을 최우선으로 삼아야 한다.
 ③ 녹색 공간은 도시에서 선택적 요소로 여겨야 한다.
 ④ 도시 성장 전략은 생태 환경을 우선적으로 고려해야 한다.
 ⑤ 경제적 안정성은 생태 환경과는 별개의 문제로 간주해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 a carefully balanced ecosystem of mutual trust가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

At first glance, international diplomacy appears to function through clearly defined treaties and explicit agreements between nations. However, beneath this surface clarity lies a delicate arrangement of informal understandings, tacit agreements, and unspoken mutual reliance. Countries implicitly depend on each other's predictability, trusting counterparts to act consistently even in tense situations. Without formally articulated rules, states anticipate reciprocity, predictability, and restraint, subtly influencing each other's behavior. This implicit diplomatic equilibrium operates quietly but powerfully, stabilizing international relations; however, when these unspoken norms are violated, even minor disruptions can quickly escalate into crises, exposing underlying fragility. This invisible yet essential diplomatic structure is precisely why political scientists call international relations a carefully balanced ecosystem of mutual trust. *diplomacy 외교

- ① explicitly negotiated treaties and legal agreements
- ② direct competition driven exclusively by power
- ③ implicitly maintained diplomatic stability among nations
- ④ officially governed political and economic exchanges
- ⑤ strictly controlled interactions through formal protocols

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Scientific theories, despite their widespread acceptance, remain perpetually provisional because their validity is contingent upon continually emerging empirical evidence. Unlike mathematical proofs, which assert truths based on logical necessity, scientific conclusions rely on inductive reasoning, which inherently allows for future disproof. Thus, even long-established theories once considered definitive—such as Newtonian mechanics—may require substantial modification or abandonment in response to new data, as Einstein's theory of relativity vividly demonstrated. Moreover, the provisional nature of scientific theories does not diminish their value; instead, it underscores the adaptability of science, which advances precisely because its assertions remain open to revision. Paradoxically, science gains credibility by explicitly acknowledging its fallibility, embracing uncertainty as the catalyst for progress rather than viewing it as a flaw to be eliminated.

- ① 새로운 경험적 증거는 기존의 과학 이론을 무효화할 수 있다.
- ② 과학 이론의 불확실성은 이론의 신뢰성을 약화시킨다.
- ③ 과학 이론은 수학적 증명과 본질적으로 동일한 논리를 따른다.
- ④ 과학 이론은 절대적 진리로 인정받을 때 진보한다.
- ⑤ 기존의 과학 이론은 시간이 지날수록 불확실성이 줄어든다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 알맞은 것을 고르세요.

Societies continuously oscillate between two conflicting pursuits: the desire for individual autonomy and the need for collective coherence. While the former advocates self-determination, promoting unique expressions of personal aspirations, the latter insists upon conformity, establishing uniform values to ensure societal stability. Paradoxically, this dialectical relationship often engenders societal fragmentation, as intensified individualism undermines shared identity, and overemphasized uniformity breeds rebellion and dissent. Thus, societies are invariably trapped in cyclical instability, forever rebalancing on a dynamic equilibrium that shifts according to historical, cultural, and ideological contexts. Ironically, attempts to permanently stabilize this equilibrium through stringent regulation or total liberalization exacerbate the tension, creating systemic vulnerabilities.

- ① Individualism inevitably leads societies toward lasting stability.
- ② Societal coherence emerges solely through rigorous regulation.
- ③ Achieving permanent societal equilibrium is fundamentally impractical.
- ④ Historical context has minimal influence on societal balance.
- ⑤ Collective conformity consistently suppresses societal instability.

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Conventional philosophical discourse often regards language as a transparent medium for expressing thought, implicitly assuming words faithfully and accurately reflect underlying concepts. However, recent linguistic philosophy challenges this presumption, positing instead that language itself shapes, constrains, and even generates thought. Such a perspective implies that subtle shifts in linguistic structures—syntax, metaphor, or even lexical availability—fundamentally alter the cognitive landscape, influencing perception, reasoning, and even moral judgments. Consequently, philosophical inquiry can no longer presume linguistic neutrality; it must critically assess the linguistic paradigms it employs. Thus, understanding language as an active determinant of thought demands rigorous scrutiny of the philosophical vocabulary itself, recognizing that shifts in expression inevitably reshape philosophical understanding.

- ① Linguistic Philosophy as a Reflection of Existing Thought
- ② Why Philosophy Rejects Language as Cognitive Framework
- ③ Moral Judgments: Independent of Linguistic Influence
- ④ Linguistic Neutrality as the Foundation of Philosophy
- ⑤ How Language Shapes Philosophical Thought and Cognition

25. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Share of Respondents Familiar with/Engaged in E-Sports in 2020

Country	Familiarity (%)	Engagement (%)
China	72	47
Denmark	67	10
Indonesia	57	40
U.S.	34	8
Spain	33	17
UAE	26	19
Iraq	26	16

The above table shows the share of respondents familiar with or engaged in e-sports in selected countries in 2020. ① Among the countries in the table, China was the country with the highest percentage both in e-sports familiarity and in e-sports engagement. ② When it comes to e-sports familiarity, Denmark showed a higher percentage than Indonesia, but the percentage of e-sports engagement in Denmark was lower than Indonesia's. ③ The percentage of U.S. respondents familiar with e-sports was higher than that of Spanish respondents, and with e-sports engagement, the percentage in the U.S. was more than twice that of Spain. ④ While the percentage of e-sports familiarity in Spain was higher than that in the UAE, the percentage of e-sports engagement in Spain was two percentage points lower than that in the UAE. ⑤ As for e-sports familiarity, among the selected countries, the UAE and Iraq showed the lowest percentage, where fewer than a third of respondents in each country were familiar with e-sports.

26. John Bowlby에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

John Bowlby, British developmental psychologist and psychiatrist, was born in 1907, to an upper-middle-class family. His father, who was a member of the King's medical staff, was often absent. Bowlby was cared for primarily by a nanny and did not spend much time with his mother, as was customary at that time for his class. Bowlby was sent to a boarding school at the age of seven. He later recalled this as being traumatic to his development. This experience, however, proved to have a large impact on Bowlby, whose work focused on children's development. Following his father's suggestion, Bowlby enrolled at Trinity College, Cambridge to study medicine, but by his third year, he changed his focus to psychology. During the 1950s, Bowlby briefly worked as a mental health consultant for the World Health Organization. His attachment theory has been described as the dominant approach to understanding early social development.

- ① 아버지는 왕의 의료진의 일원이었다.
- ② 어머니와 많은 시간을 보내지 못했다.
- ③ 기숙 학교로 보내진 것이 성장에 있어 충격적인 일이었다.
- ④ Trinity 대학에 심리학을 공부하기 위해 입학했다.
- ⑤ 세계 보건 기구에서 정신 건강 자문 위원으로 일했다.

27. The Great Pumpkin Roll에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The Great Pumpkin Roll

Let's race pumpkins by rolling them down a hill! How far will they go across the road?

□ **Date:** The last Sunday of May, 2021

□ **Location:** Branford Hill in the town of Goomeri

□ **Registration Fee:** \$10 for adults, \$2 for teens

□ **Rules**

- The participant who rolls their pumpkin farthest wins.
- Pumpkins must be at least 15 cm in width.
- Participants must roll pumpkins only using an underarm action.
- Each participant has only one opportunity to roll a pumpkin.

□ **Prizes**

- \$1,000 for the person whose pumpkin lands in the Lucky Spot (If more than one participant lands their pumpkin in the Lucky Spot, the money will be divided equally.)
- \$500 for the adult champion and \$200 for the teen champion

Please visit www.goomeripumpkinfestival.com.

- ① 2021년 5월의 마지막 일요일에 열린다.
- ② 경기에 사용하는 호박의 최소 너비에 제한이 있다.
- ③ 참가자는 팔을 아래로 내려 호박을 굴러야 한다.
- ④ 참가자에게 호박을 굴릴 수 있는 기회를 여러 번 준다.
- ⑤ Lucky Spot에 호박을 넣은 모두가 상금을 균등하게 나눠 갖는다.

28. Plogging Event에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Plogging Event

Have you heard of Plogging? It comes from the Swedish word for pick up, "plocka upp" and is a combination of jogging and picking up litter. In 2016, it started in Sweden and has recently come to the UK, becoming a new movement for saving nature.

When & Where

- 9 a.m. on the first Monday of each month
- Outside the ETNA Centre, East Twickenham

What to Prepare

- Just bring your running shoes, and we will provide all the other equipment.
- There is no fee to participate, but you are welcome to donate toward our conservation work.

※ No reservations are necessary to participate.

For more information, visit www.environmenttrust.org.



- ① 2016년에 영국에서 시작되었다.
- ② 매달 첫 번째 일요일 오전 9시에 열린다.
- ③ 운동화를 포함한 장비들이 지급된다.
- ④ 참가비는 무료이다.
- ⑤ 참가하려면 예약이 필요하다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

Anchoring bias describes the cognitive error you make when you tend to give more weight to information arriving early in a situation ① compared to information arriving later — regardless of the relative quality or relevance of that initial information. Whatever data is presented to you first when you start to look at a situation can form an “anchor” and it becomes significantly more challenging ② to alter your mental course away from this anchor than it logically should be. A classic example of anchoring bias in emergency medicine is “triage bias,” ③ where whatever the first impression you develop, or are given, about a patient tends to influence all subsequent providers seeing that patient. For example, imagine two patients presenting for emergency care with aching jaw pain that occasionally ④ extends down to their chest. Differences in how the intake providers label the chart — “jaw pain” vs. “chest pain,” for example — ⑤ creating anchors that might result in significant differences in how the patients are treated. * triage: 부상자 분류

** intake provider: 환자를 예진하는 의료 종사자

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

In order for us to be able to retain valuable pieces of information, our brain has to ① forget in a manner that is both targeted and controlled. Can you recall, for example, your very first day of school? You most likely have one or two noteworthy images in your head, such as putting your crayons and pencils into your pencil case. But that’s probably the extent of the ② specifics. Those additional details that are apparently unimportant are actively deleted from your brain the more you go about remembering the situation. The reason for this is that the brain does not consider it ③ invaluable to remember all of the details as long as it is able to convey the main message (i.e., your first day of school was great). In fact, studies have shown that the brain actively ④ regulates regions responsible for insignificant or minor memory content that tends to disturb the main memory. Over time, the minor details ⑤ appear more and more, though this in turn serves to sharpen the most important messages of the past.

[31 ~ 34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. In the world of technology, companies are constantly developing new innovations to meet the hasty and rapidly changing demands of the market. Some firms, especially in the tech industry, prioritize speed and efficiency in their production processes, aiming to deliver the latest products as quickly as possible. These companies often operate in a fast-paced environment, where competition drives constant progress and improvement. On the other hand, other companies, particularly those in industries like healthcare and education, may take a more cautious approach, focusing on the quality and thoroughness of their work rather than speed. In these sectors, getting the details right and ensuring safety are often viewed as more important than rushing to release a new product. This difference in priorities can lead to tensions, where a fast-paced company might perceive the cautious one as _____. However, the cautious company views its approach as necessary to ensure safety and long-term success, not as a sign of inefficiency.

- ① reckless ② pre-cautious ③ conservative
④ essential ⑤ thoughtful

32. As the global population continues to rise, cities are facing unprecedented challenges in managing resources and infrastructure. The rapid growth of urban areas has led to overcrowding, increased pollution, and a strain on public services, such as healthcare and transportation. To address these issues, many cities are adopting smart technologies, including Internet of Things (IoT) devices and data-driven solutions, to enhance efficiency and sustainability. These innovations promise to improve everything from waste management to energy usage, making urban life more livable and environmentally friendly. However, the widespread implementation of smart city technologies raises concerns about data privacy and security, as personal information is often collected and analyzed without explicit consent. The integration of AI into city planning also opens the door to new ethical dilemmas regarding surveillance, autonomy, and governance. Ultimately, the shift toward smart cities highlights a tension between _____.

- ① advancement and personal autonomy
② infrastructure development and environment
③ economic efficiency and social equity
④ government surveillance and democratic freedoms
⑤ urbanization growth and rural depopulation

33. The adolescent years are often seen as a period of transition, where young people experience a profound transformation in their emotional, cognitive, and social development. While the challenges of adolescence are well-documented, it is important to acknowledge that this period also offers unique opportunities for growth and self-discovery. However, as the pressures of academic achievement, social acceptance, and familial expectations mount, many teens face the pressure and desire to explore their independence and economical autonomy. _____. This paradoxical tension can lead to a sense of disorientation, as they struggle to reconcile competing demands from various aspects of their lives.

- ① Some of them embrace their individuality without hesitation.
- ② Others find comfort in familiar structures and boundaries.
- ③ Many adolescents seek to escape from their familial obligations.
- ④ Some adolescents resolve the tension by seeking external validation.
- ⑤ Others attempt to make their identities through economic autonomy.

34. Traditional dialectical thinking has often been understood as a linear and predictable process, where an idea, or thesis, is opposed by an antithesis, and the conflict between them resolves in a final synthesis. This traditional view, though foundational, has been criticized by many philosophers for its oversimplification of the true nature of intellectual progress. In fact, _____. Some argue that dialectical development is not merely a clash of opposing forces that inevitably results in a harmonious resolution, but rather a continuous and dynamic process of contradictions that cannot be neatly tied up in a final synthesis. These contradictions do not settle into neat solutions, but rather send ideas adrift, like a ship that, instead of reaching a distant port, finds itself pushed in unexpected directions by shifting tides, at times heading toward shores that were never anticipated. In this view, synthesis is not a final destination, but a momentary resting point in a journey shaped more by dissonance than resolution. It is a logic of becoming, not of closure, in which clarity is often delayed, and stability remains elusive.

* dialectical thinking : 변증법적 사고

- ① Some claim that contradictions are continuous obstacles.
- ② Others believe synthesis always brings finality.
- ③ Some argue stability must truly be achieved at last.
- ④ This theory says contradictions drive uncertain progress.
- ⑤ Others say contradictions dissolve naturally over time.

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Identity theft can take many forms in the digital world. That's because many of the traditional clues about identity—someone's physical appearance and presence—are replaced by machine-based checking of "credentials". ① Someone is able to acquire your credentials—sign-on names, passwords, cards, tokens—and in so doing is able to convince an electronic system that they are you. ② This is an ingredient in large numbers of cyber-related fraud, and cyber-related fraud is by far the most common form of crime that hits individuals. ③ Thanks to advances in cyber security systems, reports of this crime have lowered dramatically. ④ For example, identity thieves can buy goods and services which you will never see but will pay for, intercept payments, and, more drastically, empty your bank account. ⑤ Although the victims of identity theft are usually thought of as individuals, small and large businesses are often caught out as well.

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

36.

A researcher in adult education at the University of Oxford, Richard Lewis, wrote a paper titled "The Iceberg of Informal Adult Learning." In this paper, Lewis proposed a reversed 20/80 principle for adult learning.

(A) According to Lewis, only twenty percent of an adult learner's efforts were formal and structured by an institution, while the remaining eighty percent was informal, driven by the learner themselves. He used the metaphor of an iceberg to illustrate the substantial portion of informal learning that remains out of sight.

(B) Informal learning is often perceived as experiential and social. Lifelong learning, which is centered on personal interests, could also be considered a new kind of leisure activity.

(C) Lewis examined the reasons why individuals opt to learn independently instead of attending formal classes. "People prefer to have control," he stated. "They like to set their own pace, choose their own learning methods, and maintain flexibility in their learning process."

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

37.

The digital realm is an artificial domain—completely constructed and orchestrated by humans. The design of the fundamental framework influences how we present ourselves and what we perceive of others.

(A) They decide whether we interact face-to-face or know one another solely by username. They can disclose the scale and composition of a group or create the illusion that someone is communicating privately with only a select few, even when countless others are reading.

(B) Urban planners, however, do not dictate how the inhabitants of their structures present themselves or perceive one another—but creators of virtual environments hold this power, wielding far greater control over the social interactions of their users.

(C) It shapes the flow of discussions and determines who can access which details. Designers of physical spaces establish the routes people take and the views they encounter. They influence individuals' emotions by constructing monuments that evoke reverence and schools that foster creativity.[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.

However, it was more than merely a place for physical enhancement.

In 2001, as workers excavated a site in central Rome for the foundations of a new Museum of Contemporary Art, they uncovered remnants of a large structure embedded in the bedrock. (①) A building had once stood in this exact location around two thousand years ago, when it was part of a wooded sanctuary beyond the ancient city boundaries, along the banks of the Tiber River. (②) The excavation revealed the remains of a gymnasium, a wrestling area, changing rooms, and public baths. (③) This had been a venue for athletic activities and physical training, where young Romans had prepared to become both soldiers and citizens. (④) The archaeologists quickly recognized that they had discovered one of the most significant sites in Western intellectual history, a site frequently mentioned by some of the greatest philosophers of all time: the Academy of Plato. (⑤) It was the world's first institution of higher learning. * excavated : 발굴하다

39.

However, some argue that the increased flow of capital has heightened the risk of economic insecurity.

The deregulation of financial markets, where investment funds can be sourced, has played a significant role in accelerating global integration. Since the 1980s, there has been a noticeable shift toward the unrestricted movement of capital between nations. (①) Contemporary economic theories indicate that this should foster economic growth. (②) Emerging economies often struggle with insufficient domestic savings for investment in development, and deregulation allows them to access a global reservoir of capital. (③) A worldwide financial market also offers investors more opportunities to mitigate and diversify their risks. (④) The mortgage crisis in the United States during the late 2000s occurred shortly after such financial deregulation. (⑤) In the absence of a robust financial infrastructure and a reliable regulatory framework, the global flow of capital can instigate instability in markets rather than stimulate growth.

40. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Power distance is the term used to describe how broadly an unequal distribution of authority is accepted by the members of a society. It relates to the extent to which the less dominant individuals in a culture tolerate their disparity in authority and regard it as normal. In societies with high tolerance for power distance (e.g., Russia, China, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and South Africa), individuals are not considered equals, and everyone has a distinct or assigned position in the social order. In cultures with low tolerance for power distance (e.g., Denmark, Sweden, Canada, and the Netherlands), individuals believe inequality should be minimal, and a hierarchical structure is seen as a matter of practicality only. In these societies, there is greater flexibility within the social structure, and it is relatively simple for individuals to ascend the social ranks based on their personal efforts and accomplishments.



Unlike societies with high tolerance for power distance, where individuals are more (A) to accept inequality, cultures with low tolerance for power distance permit more (B) within the social structure.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|-----------|-------|-------------|
| ① | willing | | mobility |
| ② | willing | | assistance |
| ③ | reluctant | | resistance |
| ④ | reluctant | | flexibility |
| ⑤ | afraid | | openness |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

In recent years, researchers have begun to study how music affects human memory. Various experiments have shown that listening to music while studying can either enhance or hinder memory performance, depending on several factors. For example, music with lyrics often (a) interferes with reading comprehension and recall, especially when the lyrics are in a language the listener understands. In contrast, instrumental music has been shown to (b) improve focus and memory for certain individuals, particularly when the music is calm and slow in tempo. Scientists believe that this may be due to how (c) different types of music influence emotional arousal and concentration.

One study found that students who listened to classical music during math tasks performed better than those who studied in silence, but only when they were (d) unfamiliar with the genre. On the other hand, foreign or fast-paced music tended to cause cognitive overload, making it harder for students to retain new information. Additionally, personal preference plays a key role: music that one person finds soothing might be distracting to another. This suggests that there is (e) individualized approach to incorporating music into study routines.

41. 위글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Affective Regulation via Musical Engagement
- ② Scholarly Attainment via Strategic Silence
- ③ Why Fast Music Boosts Productivity in Studying
- ④ The Neuroscience Behind Musical Creativity
- ⑤ Cognitive Alteration Through Musical Stimuli

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 답하시오.

(A)

Justin was driving on a lonely stretch of farm road when all of a sudden he lost concentration, and his car ended up in a ditch. Unable to reverse the vehicle from its plight, he did the next best thing and headed for help at a nearby farmhouse. Justin was greeted by an old farmer. After listening to what had happened, (a) he nodded and said, "Don't worry, Old Warrick will get you out."

(B)

When they arrived there, the farmer tied one end of the rope to the car and the other to the donkey and began to shout, "Pull John! Pull Steve! Pull Mike! Pull Warrick!" As soon as the farmer said, "Pull Warrick!" the donkey heaved and pulled the car out of the ditch, much to Justin's delight. (b) He patted the donkey and thanked the old farmer.

(C)

When he was just going to move off to get into his car, Justin stopped, turned to the old man, and asked, "Tell me, sir, why did you have to call on all those names before giving Old Warrick the instruction to pull the car out of the ditch?" (c) He smiled and replied, "You see, Old Warrick is very old—his eyesight is almost gone, his hearing isn't that good, and he struggles to eat and walk—but as long as he believes he is a part of a team, he can do great things."

(D)

The farmer then led him to the barn at the back. There stood (d) his donkey, which looked as old and weathered as the farmer. There was no other choice; there was just this octogenarian and his equally old donkey. The farmer—with the donkey, a rope, and Justin—made (e) his way slowly to the stranded vehicle.

* octogenarian: (나이가) 80대인 사람

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. 위글의 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Justin은 도움을 받기 위해 가까운 농가로 향했다.
 ② Justin은 밧줄로 자신의 차와 당나귀를 서로 묶었다.
 ③ 농부는 자신의 당나귀의 이름을 소리쳐 불렀다.
 ④ 농부의 당나귀는 시력을 거의 잃었다.
 ⑤ 농부는 Justin을 헛간으로 데리고 갔다.

* 확인 사항

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