

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.

(21년 수능)

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

- ① 헬스클럽 할인 행사를 안내하려고
- ② 동영상 업로드 방법을 설명하려고
- ③ 스포츠 중계방송 중단을 예고하려고
- ④ 체육관 보수 공사 일정 변경을 공지하려고
- ⑤ 운동 방법에 관한 동영상 채널을 홍보하려고

2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 별 관찰은 아이들이 수학 개념에 친숙해지도록 도와준다.
- ② 아이들은 별 관찰을 통해 예술적 영감을 얻는다.
- ③ 야외 활동이 아이들의 신체 발달에 필수적이다.
- ④ 아이들은 자연을 경험함으로써 인격적으로 성장한다.
- ⑤ 수학 문제 풀이는 아이들의 논리적 사고력을 증진시킨다.

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

- ① 학생 - 건축가
- ② 신문 기자 - 화가
- ③ 탐험가 - 환경 운동가
- ④ 건물 관리인 - 정원사
- ⑤ 교사 - 여행사 직원

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



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

- ① 사진 전송하기
- ② 그림 그리기
- ③ 휴대 전화 찾기
- ④ 생물 보고서 제출하기
- ⑤ 야생화 개화 시기 검색하기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.

- ① \$180
- ② \$190
- ③ \$200
- ④ \$210
- ⑤ \$230

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 텐트를 반품하려는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 크기가 작아서
- ② 캠핑이 취소되어서
- ③ 운반하기 무거워서
- ④ 설치 방법이 어려워서
- ⑤ 더 저렴한 제품을 찾아서

8. 대화를 듣고, Bradford Museum of Failure에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 전시품
- ② 설립 목적
- ③ 개관 연도
- ④ 입장료
- ⑤ 위치

9. National Baking Competition에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 해마다 열리는 행사이다.
- ② 올해의 주제는 건강한 디저트이다.
- ③ 20명이 결선에 진출할 것이다.
- ④ 수상자들의 조리법이 잡지에 실릴 것이다.
- ⑤ 웹 사이트에서 생중계될 것이다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 주문할 재사용 빨대 세트를 고르시오.

Reusable Straw Sets (3 pieces)

Set	Material	Price	Length (inches)	Carrying Case
① A	Bamboo	\$5.99	7	×
② B	Glass	\$6.99	7	○
③ C	Glass	\$7.99	8	×
④ D	Silicone	\$8.99	8	○
⑤ E	Stainless Steel	\$11.99	9	○

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

- ① I don't feel like going out today.
- ② You must get to the airport quickly.
- ③ How about going to the cafe over there?
- ④ I didn't know you wanted to go sightseeing.
- ⑤ Why didn't you wear more comfortable shoes?

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

- ① I see. Then I'll park somewhere else.
- ② It's all right. I'll bring your car over here.
- ③ No thanks. I don't want my car to be painted.
- ④ Never mind. I'll pay the parking fee later.
- ⑤ Okay. I'll choose another car instead.

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

Woman : _____

- ① Sorry. I don't think I can wait until tomorrow for this one.
- ② I agree. The displayed one may be the best option for me.
- ③ Oh, no. It's too bad you don't sell the displayed model.
- ④ Good. Call me when my washing machine is repaired.
- ⑤ Exactly. I'm glad that you bought the displayed one.

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

Man : _____

- ① Don't worry. I already found his briefcase.
- ② Of course. You deserve to receive the award.
- ③ Don't mention it. I just did my duty as a citizen.
- ④ Definitely. I want to go to congratulate him myself.
- ⑤ Wonderful. It was the best ceremony I've ever been to.

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

Ben : _____

- ① Feel free to take the tomatoes from my backyard.
- ② Tell me if you need help when planting tomatoes.
- ③ Do you want the ripe tomatoes I picked yesterday?
- ④ Why don't we grow tomatoes in some other places?
- ⑤ Let me take care of your tomatoes while you're away.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① color change in nature throughout seasons
- ② various colors used in traditional English customs
- ③ differences in color perceptions according to culture
- ④ why expressions related to colors are common in English
- ⑤ how color-related English expressions gained their meanings

17. 언급된 색깔이 아닌 것은?

- ① blue ② white ③ green
- ④ red ⑤ yellow

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Members,

We are thrilled to announce the opening of our community tool-sharing shed! The idea is simple: neighbors can borrow tools for free instead of buying them. Hammers, ladders, gardening tools, and more are now available. To participate, just sign up online and check availability before picking up items at the shed. Let's reduce waste, save money, and support each other. The shed will be open daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., starting this Saturday. We hope you'll join us!
from Green Street Neighborhood Group

- ① 이웃 간의 도구 대여 프로그램 참여를 독려하려고
- ② 지역 환경 보호 운동에 대한 후원을 요청하려고
- ③ 도구 사용 시 주의사항을 공지하려고
- ④ 지역 축제 개최 일정을 알리려고
- ⑤ 공구 판매 할인 혜택을 안내하려고

19. 다음 글에 나타난 I의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

I stared at the blank canvas, overwhelmed by the fear of making a mistake. Every time I lifted my brush, doubt crept in. "What if it turns out badly?" I whispered to myself. Then I remembered what my mentor once told me: "Art isn't about perfection—it's about expression." I closed my eyes, took a deep breath, and made the first stroke. The moment the color touched the canvas, I felt a rush of freedom. The brush moved easily, and my thoughts began to quiet down. I smiled as the painting began to take shape.

- ① bored → surprised ② angry → grateful
- ③ nervous → relaxed ④ disappointed → proud
- ⑤ confused → jealous

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

In many professions, the value of expertise is often measured by technical precision and deep knowledge. However, there is another dimension that is equally important but often overlooked—how that expertise is used. Experts play a vital role in shaping society, from advising governments to designing technologies that influence millions. While their autonomy enables innovation and independent thought, it should not come at the expense of public trust or ethical responsibility. History has shown that when experts act in isolation or prioritize personal gain, the consequences can be widespread and damaging. Therefore, professional freedom must be accompanied by a strong sense of accountability. Expertise, to be truly valuable, must serve not just the expert, but the greater good.

- ① 전문가는 자율성과 사회적 책임 사이의 균형을 가져야 한다.
- ② 전문가의 판단은 일반인의 의견보다 우선시되어야 한다.
- ③ 전문성은 창의성보다 윤리성을 기반으로 길러져야 한다.
- ④ 사회 문제는 전문가가 아닌 대중이 중심이 되어야 해결된다.
- ⑤ 전문가는 독립적으로 일할수록 더 큰 성과를 낼 수 있다.

21. 밑줄 친 “megaphones for your game”가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

In the competitive world of mobile gaming, capturing user attention is only the first step. What determines long-term success is not just how many players download the game, but how they interact with it over time. These devoted users become megaphones for your game. Mobile games with higher daily active users often outperform competitors in long-term retention. Frequent play opens up more chances for players to invite their friends and share gameplay experiences through word of mouth. Take, for instance, the rapid rise of certain puzzle games that surpassed more visually advanced titles. Though those high-budget games boasted impressive graphics and marketing, they failed to convert early interest into consistent play. In contrast, games with strong replay value and social sharing features expanded quickly through user-driven promotion. In many cases, the success of a game is less about initial downloads and more about how often players bring others in.

- ① game companies using celebrities for advertising
- ② creators of game mechanics with viral potential
- ③ marketing teams introducing updates to stay competitive
- ④ novice gamers who quickly adapt to various games
- ⑤ loyal users who actively invite others to join the game

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Before the digital era, new music reached listeners through limited, centralized channels. Music magazines, radio stations, and professional critics served as the primary gatekeepers of taste. Prior to file-sharing services, music albums landed exclusively in the hands of music critics before their release. These critics would listen to them well before the general public could and preview them for the rest of the world in their reviews. However, as the internet evolved, music became instantly shareable through online platforms. Albums began circulating among fans even before official release dates. This shift meant that critics no longer held privileged access; anyone could hear and discuss new music. People started posting their reactions online—blogging about new tracks, ranking albums, and debating artists on forums. As a result, critics often encountered the public’s collective opinion before writing their reviews. This reversed the old dynamic, where reviews shaped opinion; now, opinion began shaping reviews. In short, critics lost their exclusive voice and became part of the broader public conversation.

- ① 음악 비평가들은 대중의 의견을 반영하는 입장이 되었다.
- ② 디지털 시대 이후 비평가의 전문성이 더욱 강화되었다.
- ③ 음악 감상 방식의 변화는 비평가의 역할을 확고하게 만들었다.
- ④ 음악 평론은 대중보다 앞서 트렌드를 이끄는 중심축이다.
- ⑤ 인터넷은 음악 유통에 다양성을 줄이고 소수에게 집중시켰다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

When the market valuation of digital artworks accelerates to levels seemingly detached from conventional financial metrics, observers are often quick to characterize the phenomenon as indicative of speculative excess or an unsustainable bubble. However, such a conclusion may oversimplify the dynamics at play. Unlike fungible assets such as stocks or commodities, NFTs function as singular, non-interchangeable symbols of digital ownership, thereby necessitating a reassessment of how value is conceptualized in this emergent domain. There is no consistent financial data or earning report to monitor, yet their appeal seems to be growing as more artists and collectors adopt blockchain technology. Since NFTs are unique and verified on the blockchain, their rarity and ownership are indisputable, making them inherently different from fungible assets. Therefore, price fluctuation alone is not sufficient reason to classify the NFT market as a speculative bubble.

*non-fungible: 대체 불가능한 **blockchain: 블록체인기술

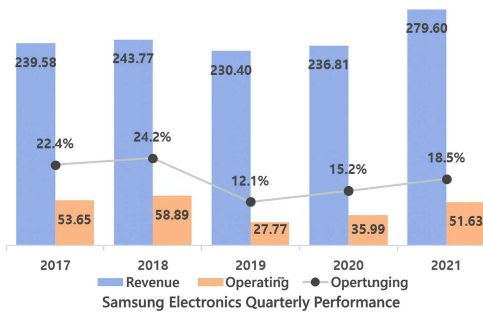
- ① the issue of exaggerating the value of NFTs
- ② how NFT markets resist traditional financial rules
- ③ why NFT price fluctuations should not be seen as a bubble
- ④ digital alternatives to traditional art investment
- ⑤ problems caused by adoption of NFT technology in art

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

People often think of hearing as something that happens instantly—like flipping on a switch. But sound is fundamentally temporal; it unfolds over time. If you were to hear only a single note or word, isolated in silence, you’d struggle to understand its meaning. But place it in the context of a melody or sentence, and suddenly it makes sense. This is because the brain makes sense of sound not by analyzing frozen moments, but by tracing patterns that evolve through time. For example, recognizing a friend’s voice involves subtle changes in pitch and rhythm over several seconds. Even the difference between a question and a statement relies on the rise and fall of intonation—something that takes time to develop. Unlike visual images, which can be scanned in an instant, sound requires patience and sequencing. Our ability to interpret music, language, or emotion through sound depends on perceiving time as much as tone. Without time, sound would be just noise—disconnected and meaningless.

- ① Music and Emotion: The Timeless Power of Melody
- ② More Than Sound: Why Hearing Needs Time
- ③ The Science of Hearing Loss in Aging Brains
- ④ Visual Clarity vs. Auditory Ambiguity
- ⑤ Hearing in Silence: What Stillness Reveals

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The chart above displays Samsung Electronics' annual revenue and operating profit from 2017 to 2021, along with its operating margin. ① The revenue reached its highest point in 2021, and it surpassed 270 trillion won. ② The revenue was slightly higher in 2018 than in 2017, and the operating margin also peaked in 2018. ③ The operating profit dropped significantly in 2019, and it remained below 30 trillion won that year. ④ The operating margin decreased sharply in 2019, but it gradually recovered in the following years. ⑤ The revenue increased more in 2021 than that of previous two years, but the operating profit in 2021 continued to decline.

26. Rachel Carson 에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Rachel Carson was born in 1907 in Pennsylvania and developed an early passion for writing and nature. She studied biology at the Pennsylvania College for Women and later earned a master's degree in zoology from Johns Hopkins University. Carson began her career as a marine biologist with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, where she wrote extensively on ocean life and environmental issues. In 1951, her book *The Sea Around Us* became a bestseller and brought attention to the wonders of the sea. She later published *Silent Spring* in 1962, a book that exposed the harmful effects of pesticides, especially DDT, on ecosystems. Her work sparked public debate, influenced environmental policy, and is considered a cornerstone of the modern environmental movement. She passed away in 1964, leaving a lasting influence in both marine science and environmental advocacy.

- ① 그녀는 1907년 펜실베이니아에서 태어났다.
- ② 존 홉킨스 대학에서 동물학 석사 학위를 받았다.
- ③ 해양 생명체에 대한 책을 썼지만 관심을 받지 못했다.
- ④ 살충제의 해로운 효과에 대한 책도 출판하였다.
- ⑤ 사후에도 해양 과학에 지속적인 영향을 주고 있다

27. 다음 International Film Festival 의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은 무엇인가?

INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL



We are proud to present a collection of award-winning short films from around the world, created by emerging filmmakers representing over 15 countries. This event is a celebration of global creativity and cultural storytelling.

- **Date:** Saturday, November 15, 2025
- **Time:** 6:30 pm – 10:30 pm
- **Place:** Grand Hall, Pamil University
 - \$15 (general admission)
 - \$8 (discount for all university students with valid student ID)
 - Tickets available at the student union office from Monday, November 10, 2025
 - All tickets are non-refundable
 - Complimentary international snack and drink included with each ticket

- ① 상을 수상한 단편 영화를 보여준다.
- ② 행사는 2025년 11월 15에 개최된다.
- ③ 행사 당일 총 저녁에 3시간 진행된다.
- ④ 입장료는 대학생과 일반인에 따라 차이가 있다.
- ⑤ 모든 티켓은 환불이 되지 않는다.

28. Graduation Ceremony Notice 에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Graduation Ceremony Notice

The Graduation Preparation Committee is pleased to announce the upcoming graduation ceremony to celebrate the achievements of our graduating students. Please refer to the following details:

Ceremony Date: Friday, February 14, 2025
Start Time: 10:00 a.m. (Please arrive by 9:30 a.m.)

📌 **Schedule of Events:**

- Opening Remarks
- Student Speeches
- Group Photo Session
- Award Presentations
- Diploma Conferral
- Closing Ceremony

Graduation Album: - Price: \$25
 Pre-orders can be made at the student office until January 20, 2025

📌 **Gown Rental:** - Graduation gowns and caps will be provided free of charge
 • Pick-up available from February 10 to 13, between 10 a.m. – 4 p.m.

📌 **Additional Notes:**

- Guests are welcome (2 per graduate)
- Light refreshments will be served after the ceremony
- For any inquiries, please contact the Graduation Committee at (123) 456-7890

We look forward to sharing this special moment with all of you. Thank you for your cooperation and graduates!

- ① 졸업 행사는 2024년 2월 14일이다
- ② 행사 동안 집단 사진 촬영은 허용되지 않는다.
- ③ 졸업 앨범 가격은 무료이다.
- ④ 졸업 가운 대여 서비스는 유료로 제공된다.
- ⑤ 행사 후 가벼운 간식이 제공될 것이다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

Collecting climate data in remote regions has led scientists to partner with local communities, installing sensors and ① monitoring weather patterns that could offer insight into broader environmental changes. While many residents recognize the importance of such work, there are instances ② in which data has been extracted without transparency. Some environmentalists contend that climate data, once stripped of its geographical and cultural grounding, ③ fails to capture the lived experiences of those most affected, and that numerical trends alone cannot fully represent ecological loss. However, global interest in environmental justice, ④ that was once limited to activist groups, is now entering the domains of international law, corporate responsibility, and curriculum development. As policymakers and NGOs design strategies to address ecological inequities, they must also determine ⑤ how to equitably share benefits and safeguard the autonomy of the communities providing the data.

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

The rise of artificial intelligence (AI) has been hailed as a technological revolution that can greatly enhance productivity and streamline operations across various sectors. AI systems can ① accurately perform repetitive tasks, analyze massive datasets, and support decision-making in real time. This ② enables companies to save costs and reallocate human workers to more creative roles. Critics, however, warn of significant job displacement. Early studies underestimated the scale of this impact, but recent reports rarely ③ accept the potential long-term effects on employment. In particular, jobs that rely on routine or predictable processes are at greater risk of being automated. Economists estimate that automation could lead to a ④ rise of nearly 30% in certain job categories over the next two decades. Nonetheless, history suggests that each industrial revolution eventually ⑤ creates new forms of employment, even as older roles disappear. *hailed : 칭송한다

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. The environmental cues animals use are often rooted in ancient evolutionary history. What worked for a species' ancestors tends to be passed on, especially when it proved crucial to survival. _____, therefore, can be inherited and expressed without conscious learning. Consider some birds. Many species of birds often return to the same breeding or wintering grounds year after year. This remarkable precision is made possible in part by their ability to detect the Earth's magnetic field, a trait thought to have evolved millions of years ago. Researchers have found specialized cells in birds' eyes that respond to subtle variations in magnetic fields, helping them "see" magnetic directions. These abilities are not taught but emerge even in birds raised in captivity, suggesting a deeply rooted biological mechanism. The instinctive sense of direction ensures survival by guiding birds to food-rich regions or suitable climates in sync with seasonal cycles.

- ① Enduring travel ② Accurate return
- ③ Territorial defense ④ Environmental learning
- ⑤ Parental nurturing

32. One vivid example of how _____ is demonstrated in Michel Foucault's analysis of the panopticon in his book Discipline and Punish. He begins by exploring how the structures we inhabit reflect and reinforce the values of those in control. The panopticon was a circular prison design that allowed a single guard to observe all inmates without them knowing when they were being watched. Foucault argued that this architectural structure was not just about surveillance but about power—it trained prisoners to internalize authority and regulate their own behavior. Over time, the mere possibility of observation became enough to ensure obedience. What's more, this model extended beyond prisons to schools, hospitals, and even workplaces, where individuals self-police in response to invisible norms. Thus, a physical structure designed for control evolved into a metaphor for modern discipline: control through visibility and self-surveillance. * panopticon : 관측터콘 (원형 감시 감옥) [3점]

- ① social norms are maintained only through visible punishment
- ② transparency in institutions always leads to ethical behavior
- ③ physical architecture has impact on the sense of freedom
- ④ power can function effectively when it becomes invisible
- ⑤ institutions are weakened when authority is concentrated

33. Sociologist Pierre Bourdieu introduced the concept of “symbolic power” to explain how cultural values, norms, and expectations shape individual behavior without overt force or coercion. Unlike economic or physical power, symbolic power operates subtly, influencing people’s desires and perceptions in ways they often fail to recognize. For instance, educational systems may appear neutral but actually reward forms of speech, dress, and conduct aligned with dominant social classes. Individuals internalize these norms, believing their success or failure is purely a matter of personal merit, even when social structures have quietly tilted the playing field. This sense of legitimacy is so deeply embedded that it often resists critique. Thus, domination through symbolic power persists precisely _____, not by suppressing freedom, but by shaping the conditions under which freedom is understood and exercised. [3점]

- ① because the illusory choice masks underlying constraints
- ② since overt threats are required to control behavior
- ③ because people consciously rebel against imposed norms
- ④ when social structures are removed from daily experience
- ⑤ if inequalities are openly acknowledged and rectified

34. Recent advances in the foundations of mathematics, particularly in Homotopy Type Theory (HoTT), have radically reshaped how mathematicians conceptualize mathematical objects. HoTT integrates ideas from type theory and homotopy theory, allowing types to be interpreted as spaces, and similarities between elements as continuous paths—capturing a notion of equivalence that surpasses classical set-theoretic foundations. One striking feature of HoTT is the univalence axiom, which asserts that equivalent structures can be treated as identical, enabling a more flexible and intuitive handling of mathematical symmetry and identity. This bears significant implications not only for abstract reasoning but also for practical implementations in interactive proof assistants like Coq or Agda, where formal verification becomes more natural and robust. Thus, mathematical truth in HoTT is understood as an invariant notion shaped by equivalence rather than arbitrary equality, _____ even when classical logic prefers strict identities. [3점]

*equivalence: 동가, 동질성 **Coq or Agda: 프로그래밍 언어로 수학을 다루는 도구

- ① because similar entities function interchangeably
- ② where small differences are removed by strict rules
- ③ which stops mathematicians seeing structures as equal
- ④ when similar theories are the only base for math
- ⑤ if proofs only list all the same parts one by one

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Salmon are known for their remarkable ability to return from the vast Pacific Ocean to the exact freshwater streams where they were born. ① This homing instinct is guided by a combination of environmental cues, such as magnetic fields and chemical signals in the water. ② Scientists believe that this migration plays a critical role in the survival of the species, ensuring that their young are born in environments well-suited for early development. ③ In some regions, animals like bears rely on returning salmon runs to build up fat reserves before hibernation, highlighting the interdependence of ecosystems. ④ This behavior has fascinated researchers for decades, prompting numerous studies into the genetic and neurological mechanisms behind salmon navigation. ⑤ Advances in marine tracking technology have helped scientists monitor migration paths and evaluate the effects of climate change on oceanic food webs. * Salmon : 연어

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

36.

Public transportation systems are often praised for reducing traffic and lowering carbon emissions. However, their success depends on the common inclination of how well they align with people’s daily routines and psychological habits.

(A) To alter the perception, many cities have introduced real-time arrival apps and dynamic route planning to make public transport feel more responsive and less uncertain. These small changes help build trust and encourage consistent use.

(B) For example, if commuters perceive buses and trains as unreliable or time-wasting, they are more likely to default to private vehicles, regardless of cost or environmental impact. This perception, even if exaggerated or outdated, can persist for years and shape long-term habits.

(C) Psychologists call this tendency “cognitive inertia,” where people stick to familiar routines even when better options exist. Overcoming it requires more than just physical access—it requires addressing how people experience time, reliability, and control. * inertia : 관성

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

37.

Although climate change is often framed in terms of science, data, and policy, it also presents a psychological challenge. As its effects unfold slowly and unevenly, many people struggle to feel an emotional closeness to the issue, even when the evidence is overwhelming.

(A) To address this, some psychologists have emphasized the need for storytelling, visuals, and community engagement to help translate abstract threats into personal experiences. When climate change is framed through individual stories or local impacts, people are more likely to care and act.

(B) This phenomenon is called the “psychological distance” problem—the idea that people perceive climate change as far away in time, space, or relevance. This makes the issue feel less urgent, even though its consequences are already unfolding.

(C) Interestingly, experiments have shown that even brief exposure to such emotionally framed messages can shift attitudes. Participants who read about someone losing their home to rising seas, for instance, reported stronger concern than those who read technical data alone. [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.

Rather, what they found suggested that decision-making was governed by implicit and unconscious associations shaped by prior exposure.

Over the years, cognitive scientists have attempted to explain how individuals make choices when presented with conflicting options in complex, uncertain environments. ① Early theories assumed that people acted rationally, evaluating all available information thoroughly before reaching a conclusion. ② However, experiments consistently failed to support this foundational assumption across a wide range of studies. ③ Participants often selected options with being fully unaware of the various hidden factors influencing their behavior. ④ The choices they made could not be easily explained by conscious deliberation or logic alone in many cases. ⑤ This has led researchers to reexamine the foundations of rational choice theory and consider alternative decision-making frameworks grounded in cognitive science.

39.

Even so, they do not encourage the reflective pause that true insight demands, especially in fast-paced, outcome-driven learning environments.

Modern education often emphasizes efficiency, performance, and results, especially in systems driven by measurable standards. ① Digital tools and real-time feedback systems promise improved outcomes by tracking progress, optimizing learning pathways, and minimizing instructional delays. ② Advocates argue that such technologies increase engagement and personalize instruction in ways that traditional classrooms rarely manage to achieve. ③ Nor do they invite sustained attention, emotional investment, or any meaningful confrontation with ambiguity or paradox. ④ Instead, they tend to reward speed over depth, conformity over curiosity, and compliance over critical thought or independence. ⑤ The consequence is a generation fluent in managing information, filtering data rapidly, but less practiced in wrestling with ambiguity or tolerating uncertainty. [3점]

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

While data is often perceived as neutral, the way it is organized and labeled significantly influences its interpretation and application. Classification systems—whether based on race, gender, income, or behavior—can reflect and reinforce existing biases. For example, grouping individuals into rigid categories may ignore cultural nuances or fluid identities, leading to oversimplified conclusions. Moreover, algorithmic decisions that rely on such categories can perpetuate social inequality. As a result, data scientists are increasingly advocating for more context-aware and inclusive frameworks. This awareness has led to a rethinking of how categories are defined and used in digital systems. In short, data categorization is not just a technical task; it’s an ethical one that shapes how society understands and treats individuals.

* neutral: 중립적인 ** perpetuate: 지속시키다 *** advocating: 옹호하다



The reason data scientists ____ (A) ____ conventional classification systems is that such methods can lead to ____ (B) ____ representations of people and society.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|-----------|-------|------------|
| ① | challenge | | distorted |
| ② | defend | | idealized |
| ③ | preserve | | accurate |
| ④ | question | | balanced |
| ⑤ | prefer | | simplified |

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Although “culture” is a widely used term in both academic and everyday contexts, scholars across disciplines often define it in significantly different ways. Anthropologists tend to view culture as a learned set of behaviors, beliefs, and values transmitted through social interaction, (a) emphasizing its role in shaping identity and community. In contrast, sociologists often analyze culture as a system of symbols and practices that maintain social order, drawing attention to power dynamics and institutional norms. These (b) distinctions can lead to conflicting interpretations of the same cultural phenomenon—for example, whether a ritual serves spiritual expression or reinforces hierarchy.

Furthermore, philosophers may approach culture as a (c) reflective process, involving critical examination of values and the pursuit of meaning, whereas media theorists focus on how culture is mediated and reproduced through digital platforms. In light of these cases, the (d) availability of an agreeable definition of culture can pose conceptual difficulties when scholars from different fields attempt interdisciplinary research. Despite their differences, most definitions recognize culture as both dynamic and contested. However, while some advocate for this universal framework, others still argue that the richness of cultural analysis lies precisely in its (e) ambiguity, which allows for pluralistic and evolving understandings.

* reflective : 심사숙고 ** ambiguity : 모호함

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① The psychological origins of cultural rituals
- ② How culture shapes and controls individual freedom
- ③ The impact of digital technology on cultural memory
- ④ A historical overview of global cultural practices
- ⑤ Academic debates over the meaning of culture

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)

Jay was a quiet student in high school. He was short, looked ordinary, and didn't do well in class. Because his family was poor, he often felt left out and avoided speaking in front of others. School wasn't fun for him, and (a) he thought about quitting and getting a job to help his parents. He believed he wasn't smart and had no real future, so he didn't even try to study or ask for help from teachers.

(B)

Twenty years later, the same counselor was invited to a local business event held in a large convention hall. To his surprise, his seat was in the front row. As he looked at the stage, (b) a man in his mid-thirties stepped up to the microphone. He was the CEO of a fast-growing company and had appeared in major magazines. The man spoke about a high school counselor who changed his life. “That one sentence made (c) me believe in myself,” he said, and then looked at the counselor. “Thank you, sir.”

(C)

That evening, Jay opened his books for the first time with purpose. He wasn't just happy about what he had heard—he truly believed he could change. The words from the counselor gave him hope and confidence, and he decided to give school one more try. (d) He began studying seriously, something he had never done before. It was the beginning of a new attitude and a quiet promise to himself.

(D)

One day, a male school counselor visited Jay's class for his regular monthly check-in. After class, he asked Jay to come to his office for a quick talk. During their meeting, the counselor told him that his IQ test score from the previous week was very high. “Your grades don't show it,” (e) he said, “but the way you think and use language proves that you're very intelligent.” He added with a kind smile, “If you study hard, you'll do well.”

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 Jay는 학교에서 존재감이 없었고 친구들과도 어울리지 못했다.
- ② 상담 선생님은 Jay에게 언어와 사고 능력이 뛰어나다고 말했다.
- ③ Jay는 상담 후 공부에 희망을 갖고 태도를 바꾸었다.
- ④ 20년 뒤, Jay는 성공한 기업가로서 상담 선생님을 초청했다.
- ⑤ 상담 선생님은 Jay가 무대에서 발표할 것을 알고 있었다.

* 확인 사항

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