
[제 3교시]

영어 영역

2026학년도

대산 VER.

9월 모의평가

-[Prime] 한대산 영어 연구소 저

[2026학년도 9월 모의평가 다시 보기]

1. 밑줄 친 come back home again이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점] (2026학년도 9월 고3 21번)

Here is a fundamental quality of music. Note names repeat because of a perceptual phenomenon that corresponds to the doubling and halving of frequencies. When we double or halve a frequency, we end up with a note that sounds remarkably similar to the one we started out with. This relationship, a frequency ratio of 2:1 or 1:2, is called the octave. It is so important that, in spite of the large differences that exist between musical cultures, every culture we know of has the octave as the basis for its music, even if it has little else in common with other musical traditions. This phenomenon leads to the notion of circularity in pitch perception, and is similar to circularity in colors. Although red and violet fall at opposite ends of the continuum of visible frequencies of electromagnetic energy, we see them as perceptually similar. The same is true in music, and music is often described as having two dimensions, one that accounts for tones going up in frequency and another that accounts for the perceptual sense that we've come back home again each time we double a tone's frequency.

- ① identified tonal differences within the same octave
- ② returned to the original note with an identical frequency
- ③ reached a note named the same but with a different pitch
- ④ restored musical sensitivity by adapting to various octaves
- ⑤ constructed frequency patterns from notes with the same name

2. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? (2026학년도 9월 고3 24번)

Monasteries were the engine rooms of the Middle Ages. At the height of their activities and influence, monasteries provided intellectual leadership for the institutions of Church and civil governments, innovation in religious thought and practice, medical provision, education, visual culture and agricultural development. They did all this while apparently observing self-imposed isolation from the wider community. For monasteries were intended to function as places set apart from the world, in which monks devoted their lives to a permanent rhythm of religious observance, prayer and study. Religious prayer and praise lay at the heart of monasticism. Both those following this life and those outside believed that monastic lives were led for the benefit of wider society, and that the sacrifices made by monks in separating themselves from 'normal' human contact functioned as penances on behalf of the community as well as for their own deliverance. Monks were regarded as leading parallel lives that had the power to save themselves and others.

* monastery: 수도원 ** monk: 수도사 *** penance: 참회

- ① How to Gain Religious and Social Benefits from Monastery Life
- ② Why the Middle Ages Demanded Religious Figures Be Isolated
- ③ The Grace of Solitude: Detached from but Attached to Society
- ④ No Sacrificial Leaders, No Flowering of Civilization
- ⑤ Mystery of Power: The Politics of Peace and Solitude

[3~5] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

3. We know that animals have evolved a variety of patterns to manipulate the perceptions of their predators to afford themselves a modicum of safety. Greater Bower birds utilize _____ in the mating domain. Males construct a bower; its function is to provide an arena in which males display to females standing in an avenue that leads up to the bower. The males decorate the avenue with a variety of objects, such as stones and shells. But they do not do so in a chaotic manner. The larger objects are placed closer to the bower and the smaller objects farther away. This creates a forced perspective the opposite of the Cinderella Castle; the bower appears smaller than it actually is. Endler and his colleagues suggested that the male courting in the bower now appears larger and thus more attractive to the female. Data on male mating success collected in the wild supports their hypothesis. (2026학년도 9월 고3 31번)

* predator: 약탈자 ** modicum: 소량

- ① genetic variations
- ② perceptual biases
- ③ vocal attractiveness
- ④ decorating skills
- ⑤ locational advantages

4. Compared to other ecosystems, forests are relatively diverse, but this should not necessarily be _____. Wetlands, meadows, and grasslands have a unique biota too, even if it is often not as rich as a forest biota. The ecological problems of this process have been described from a number of places such as Iceland, South Africa, and Australia, but the classic example of this comes from Scotland and northern England. Here the Forestry Commission has drained, fertilized, and fenced extensive areas of wetlands to facilitate turning them into forests. Increasing the extent of forests in Britain is certainly a desirable goal, and most of the Forestry Commission's efforts are directed toward sites that were forested before sheep and their keepers came to the island. However, ecologists frequently complain about the Commission's work because it is not restricted to former forest sites, because the forests established are usually composed of exotic trees, and because the wildlife threatened by this activity includes many uncommon species. (2026학년도 9월 고3 33번)

* biota: 생물(종류)상(相) ** fertilize: (땅을) 기름지게 하다

- ① grounds for investigating the value of forest expansion
- ② a basis for extending institutional aid to entire ecosystems
- ③ taken as the reason for introducing exotic species to an ecosystem
- ④ accepted as evidence for increasing ecological enrichment
- ⑤ a justification for converting nonforests into forests

5. When gathering the preferences of multiple agents into one collective choice, it is easily seen that certain cases _____ . For example, if there are two alternatives, a and b, and two agents such that one prefers a and the other one b, there is no deterministic way of selecting a single alternative without violating one of two basic fairness conditions known as anonymity and neutrality. Anonymity requires that the collective choice ought to be independent of the agents' identities whereas neutrality requires impartiality towards the alternatives. Allowing lotteries as social outcomes hence seems like a necessity for impartial collective choice. Indeed, most common "deterministic" social choice functions such as plurality rule are only deterministic as long as there is no tie, which is usually resolved by drawing a lot. The use of lotteries for the selection of officials interestingly goes back to the world's first democracy in Athens, where it was widely regarded as a principal characteristic of democracy, and has recently gained increasing attention in political science. [3점]

(2026학년도 9월 고3 33번)

* plurality: 복수

- ① call for randomization or other means of tiebreaking
- ② demonstrate how impartial selection could be invalidated
- ③ necessitate deterministic systems of selecting voters blindly
- ④ rely upon neutral agents to establish clear selection guidelines
- ⑤ require understanding of the unpredictability inherent in democracy

[6~7] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

6. (2026학년도 9월 고3 36번)

Traditionally, when teachers teach writing, they assign topics for students to write on; perhaps they do a bit of brainstorming about the topic during a pre-writing phase, and then have students write about the topic without interruption.

- (A) In process writing, on the other hand, students may initially brainstorm ideas about a topic and begin writing, but then they have repeated conferences with the teacher and the other students, during which they receive feedback on their writing up to that point, make revisions, based on the feedback they receive, and carry on writing.
- (B) In this way, students learn to view their writing as someone else's reading and to improve both the expression of meaning and the form of their writing as they draft and redraft. Process writing shifts the emphasis in teaching writing from evaluation to revision.
- (C) Subsequently, teachers collect and evaluate what students have written. Such instruction is very 'product-oriented;' there is no involvement of the teacher in the act or 'process' of writing.

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

7. (2026학년도 9월 고3 37번)

Perhaps at some point you have seen some mathematical writing and not understood it.

- (A) The complicated notations that might spring to mind — all those strange dashes, squiggles and letters — are obvious signs, but a lot of those are really quite modern. Mathematics had been going on for a long time before the dashes and squiggles were invented.
- (B) You would not be the first; rest assured, even professional mathematicians sometimes have to rely on discussions with colleagues to properly understand problems they are looking at. But how do you recognise some writing is mathematical in the first place?
- (C) Put simply, there has to be something mathematical going on for us to say that it is mathematics. And if we are dealing with writing from a very distant past, in a language that is not familiar to us, from a time even before recorded language, that can be sometimes difficult to recognise. [3점]

* squiggle: 꼬부라져 읽기 어려운 글자

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

8. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을
을 고르시오 (2026학년도 9월 고3 39번)

The problem of survival lies at the root of many of the historian's problems, for what has survived may not necessarily be more significant than what has not survived.

Historians use evidence in order to understand what happened and why it happened. In architectural history this evidence may take the form of the buildings themselves or their remains, and documents such as plans, drawings, descriptions, diaries or bills. (①) Our picture of any period of history is derived from a multitude of sources, such as the paintings, literature, deeds, buildings and other artefacts that have survived. (②) The Egyptian pyramids have survived thousands of years, but historical significance is not just a question of durability. (③) These buildings were part of a rich and diverse culture, much of which has been lost. (④) They are historical facts, but facts by themselves, even such massive facts as the pyramids, are just the first stage in any historical study, and until they have been evaluated, placed in context and interpreted, they tell us little. (⑤) Different historians may place different values on the same facts, and the discovery of new evidence may modify or change existing theories and interpretations. [3점]

<정답>

- 1번 ③
- 2번 ③
- 3번 ②
- 4번 ⑤
- 5번 ①
- 6번 ④
- 7번 ②
- 8번 ②

[대산 Ver. 2026학년도 9월 모의평가]

1. 밑줄 친 come back home again이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점] (2026학년도 9월 고3 21번 - 대산 Ver.)

A fundamental nature of music is that note names repeat due to the presence of perceptual phenomenon that corresponds to the certain adjustments. A note that is initially adjusted, does become a note that takes on a sense of *circularity* to the extent of familiarity in their frequencies. This dynamics, where the frequency ratio is 2:1 or 1:2, is called the octave, which is prevalent in every musical traditions even each of them manifests definite differences. This phenomenon leads to the notion of *circularity* in pitch perception, as it is widely known in the sphere of color. Although red and violet have their position at the opposite ends of the electromagnetic energy spectrum, what individuals grasp through their eyes is not the divergence but rather the similarity. Music, to the extent, is often described as having two major dimensions, one that accounts for tones going up in frequency and another that accounts for the perceptual sense that individuals have come back home again each time they adjust a tone's frequency by rather halving or doubling.

- ① identified tonal differences within the same octave
- ② returned to the various note with an identical frequency
- ③ constructed frequency patterns from notes with the same name
- ④ restored musical sensitivity by adapting to various octaves
- ⑤ reached a note with the same name at a different pitch

2. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(2026학년도 9월 고3 24번 - 대산 Ver.)

Monasteries, widely seen as vital to the prosperity of the Middle Ages, were the engine rooms of innovation and development. At the height of their inner qualities and power, monasteries provided intellectual leadership for numerous institutions, innovation in religious thought and practice, medical provision, and etc, as they played a pivotal role in enhancing the wider community, while they were apparently observing self-imposed isolation from the secular society. For monasteries were intended to function as places set apart from the world, in which monks devoted their lives to a permanent rhythm of religious observance, prayer and study. Both those following this life and those outside believed that such lives were led for the benefit of people in wider context, and that those sacrifices in isolation functioned as penances on behalf of those living on the outer world. Monks were regarded as leading parallel lives that had fame and the power to be praised.

* penance: 참회

- ① Desirable Life in Monastery: How to Gain Religious Benefits
- ② The Complex Dynamics between Innovation and Isolation
- ③ New Type of Power: Revised Influence of Religious Autonomy
- ④ No Flowering of Civilization without the Sacrificial leaders
- ⑤ The Grace of Solitude while Attached to Society

[3~5] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

3. Animals have evolved a variety of patterns to manipulate the perceptual patterns of their predators to secure a modicum of safety. Greater Bower birds exploit perceptual _____ in the courtship. Males construct a bower, which functions to provide a stage in which males display to females standing in an avenue that leads up to the bower. The males choose to decorate it with a fascinating manner, not to mention that it is not chaotic, by decorating it with a variety of objects, such as stones and shells. The placement of particular type of objects, placing the larger ones closer to the bower and the smaller at the farther location, induces forced perspective; which makes the bower appear smaller than it actually is. Endler and his colleagues suggested that the male courting in the bower has superior position in perception of female, and thus more attractive to the female. Data on this study supports their hypothesis. (2026학년도 9월 고3 31번 – 대산 Ver.)

* modicum: 소량

- ① variations
- ② distortions
- ③ patterns
- ④ impartiality
- ⑤ niche

*추천 선택지 예시: 지문의 perceptual을 삭제한 뒤

- ① vocal patterns
- ② perceptual distortions
- ③ territorial displays
- ④ genetic signals
- ⑤ physical strength

로 바꾸기. 문제 난이도 및 추론적 성격 유지 측면

4. Forests are diverse in all contexts compared to other ecosystems, but this ought not to be _____. Wetlands, meadows, and grasslands have an original biota too, even if it is often not as rich as the one of forest. The ecological problems of this process have been addressed from a number of places, especially through the classic example, from Scotland and northern England. Here the Forestry Commission has drained, fertilized, and fenced extensive areas of wetlands to turn them into the place with the richest biota. Increasing the extent of ecological sphere in Britain is indeed a desirable goal, and most of the Forestry Commission's focus is directly placed on sites that were forested before sheep and their keepers came to the island. Nevertheless, ecologists frequently raise questions about the Commission's work because it is not restricted to former forest sites, for the forests established are usually composed of exotic trees, and since the wildlife threatened by this activity includes many uncommon species. (2026학년도 9월 고3 33번 – 대산 Ver.)

* biota: 생물(종류)상(相)

- ① grounds for questioning the benefits of biodiversity
- ② evidence that non-forest ecosystems are more valuable
- ③ a reason to halt the expansion of all forest areas
- ④ a model for agricultural development in wetlands
- ⑤ taken as a license to convert other unique ecosystems into forests

*주석) 기존 선택지와 정답이 모호해 새로 선택지를 작성함. 기존 답은 본문의 내용과 정면으로 배치되는 선택지가 제시되어 논리 오류 우려가 있었음.

5. When aggregating the preferences of multiple agents into one collective choice, it is easily seen that certain cases _____. For example, if there are two alternatives *a* and *b*, choices preferred by each actor, there is no deterministic way of selecting a single alternative without violating one of the following basic fairness conditions, anonymity and neutrality. The former requires that the reconciliation ought to be independent of the individuals' identities whereas the latter requires impartiality towards the alternatives. Allowing lotteries as social outcomes hence seems like a necessity for impartial collective choice. Indeed, most common "deterministic" social choice functions such as plurality rule are only the one as long as there is no tie, which is usually resolved by drawing a lot. The use of such mode for the selection of officials interestingly traces back to the world's first democracy in Athens, where it was widely regarded as a principal characteristic of democracy, and has recently gained increasing attention in political science. (2026 학년도 9월 고3 34번 - 대산 Ver.)

- ① call for tiebreaking through any means of randomization
- ② depict how partial selection could be invalidated
- ③ redeem deterministic systems of selection
- ④ establish clear selection guidelines by relying upon neutral framework
- ⑤ require understanding of democracy inherent in unpredictability

[6~7] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

6. (2026학년도 9월 고3 36번 - 대산 Ver.)

In practice, when teachers teach writing, they assign topics for students to write on; perhaps they do a bit of brainstorming about the topic during a pre-writing phase, and then have students solely implement their tasks.

- (A) Students, then, learn to view their writing with the larger scope and to improve both the expression of meaning and the form of their writing as they continually revise. Process writing shifts the emphasis in teaching writing from evaluation to revision.
- (B) But with the contextual approach on writing, students may initially brainstorm ideas about a topic and begin writing, but then they have repeated conferences with the teacher and the other students, during which they receive feedback on their writing up to that point, make revisions, based on the feedback they receive, and carry on writing.
- (C) Teachers collect and evaluate what students have written after all. Such 'product-oriented' structure has its focus on that there ought to be no involvement of the others no matter what.

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

7. (2026학년도 9월 고3 37번 - 대산 Ver.)

Perhaps at some point you have seen some mathematical writing and not understood it.

- (A) The complicated notations that might spring to mind are obvious signs, but a lot of those are quite modern. Indeed, mathematics had been going on for a long time before the systematic lexicons were invented.
- (B) Rest assured, even professional mathematicians sometimes consult colleagues to understand problems they face. But how do we recognise such mathematical writing in the first place?
- (C) Put simply, there has to be something mathematical going on. And if we are dealing with writing from a very distant past, in a language that is not familiar to us, from a time even before recorded language, that can be sometimes difficult to recognise.
- [3점]

* squiggle: 꼬부라져 읽기 어려운 글자

- ① (A)–(C)–(B)

② (B)–(A)–(C)
- ③ (B)–(C)–(A)

④ (C)–(A)–(B)
- ⑤ (C)–(B)–(A)

8. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. (2026학년도 9월 고3 39번 - 대산 Ver.)

What survives is often accidental; survival alone does not determine historical significance.

Historians use evidence in order to understand what happened and why it happened. In architectural history this evidence may take the form of the buildings themselves or their remains, and documents such as plans, drawings, descriptions, diaries or bills. (①) Our picture of any period of history is derived from a multitude of sources, such as the paintings, literature, deeds, buildings and other artefacts that have survived. (②) The Egyptian pyramids have survived thousands of years, but historical significance is not just a question of durability. (③) These buildings were part of a rich and diverse culture, much of which has been lost. (④) They are historical facts, but facts by themselves, even such massive facts as the pyramids, are just the first stage in any historical study, and until they have been evaluated, placed in context and interpreted, they tell us little. (⑤) Different historians may place different values on the same facts, and the discovery of new evidence may modify or change existing theories and interpretations. [3점]

<정답>

- 1번 ⑤
- 2번 ⑤
- 3번 ②
- 4번 ⑤
- 5번 ①
- 6번 ⑤
- 7번 ②
- 8번 ②