

제 3 교시

영어 영역

홀수형

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

<20년 6월 고3 듣기>

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

- ① 발명 대회 참가 신청 마감일 변경을 안내하려고
- ② 수업 과제의 온라인 제출 방법을 설명하려고
- ③ 학교 홈페이지 운영 도우미를 모집하려고
- ④ 발명 아이디어 우수 사례를 소개하려고
- ⑤ 발명가 초청 특별 강연을 홍보하려고

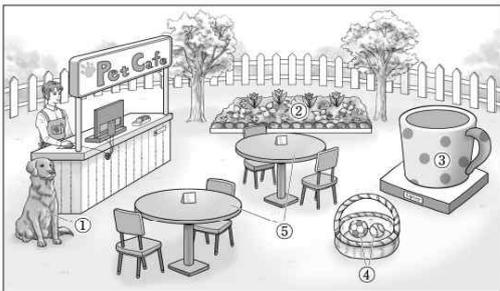
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 보고서 주제는 구체적이어야 한다.
- ② 도표 활용은 자료 제시에 효과적이다.
- ③ 설문 대상에 따라 질문을 달리해야 한다.
- ④ 설문 조사자를 위한 사전 교육이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 보고서 작성 시 도표 제시 순서에 유의해야 한다.

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

- ① 화가 - 기자 ② 작곡가 - 가수
- ③ 시인 - 교사 ④ 영화감독 - 배우
- ⑤ 무용가 - 사진작가

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 남자를 위해 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 저작권 확인하기 ② 포스터 인쇄하기
- ③ 프린터 구매하기 ④ 파일 전송하기
- ⑤ 만화 그리기

6. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$54 ② \$55 ③ \$60 ④ \$63 ⑤ \$70

7. 대화를 듣고, 동아리 봉사 활동이 연기된 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 기부받은 옷 정리 시간이 더 필요해서
- ② 동아리 홍보 동영상 제작해야 해서
- ③ 중간고사 기간이 얼마 남지 않아서
- ④ 동아리 정기 회의를 개최해야 해서
- ⑤ 기부 행사 참가자가 부족해서

8. 대화를 듣고, Annual Charity Baseball Game에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 참가 선수 ② 일시 ③ 입장료
- ④ 기념품 ⑤ 장소

9. Kaufman Special Exhibition에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 1995년에 처음 개최되었다.
- ② 월요일에는 열리지 않는다.
- ③ 올해의 주제는 예술과 기술의 결합이다.
- ④ 일일 관람객 수를 100명으로 제한한다.
- ⑤ 예매를 통해 할인을 받을 수 있다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 등록할 강좌를 고르시오.

Community Center Classes in July

Class	Fee	Location	Start Time
① Graphic Design	\$50	Greenville	5 p.m.
② Coding	\$70	Greenville	7 p.m.
③ Photography	\$80	Westside	7 p.m.
④ Flower Art	\$90	Westside	5 p.m.
⑤ Coffee Brewing	\$110	Greenville	8 p.m.

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

- ① I'll be back tomorrow.
- ② You liked the food there.
- ③ I go to the gym every day.
- ④ You should be here by six.
- ⑤ We finished dinner already.

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

- ① All right. I'll take the bus then.
- ② No. My bicycle is broken again.
- ③ No problem. I'll give you a ride.
- ④ Don't worry. I'm already at school.
- ⑤ Indeed. I'm glad it's getting warmer.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Absolutely. I was impressed after reading this script.
- ② No doubt. I think I acted well in the last comedy.
- ③ Great. I'll write the script for your new drama.
- ④ I'm sorry. I'm not able to direct the movie.
- ⑤ Okay. I'll let you know my decision soon.

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

Man: _____

- ① That's okay. You can reserve another place.
- ② I see. I should hurry to join your company event.
- ③ Why not? My company has its own sports facilities.
- ④ I agree. We should wait until the remodeling is done.
- ⑤ Thanks. I'll call now to see if they're available that day.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Mary가 Steve에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Mary: _____

- ① Why don't you take leave today and look after yourself?
- ② Your interests should be the priority in your job search.
- ③ You'd better actively support your teammates' ideas.
- ④ Let's find a way to increase sales of health products.
- ⑤ How about changing the details of the contract?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① reasons why chemicals are harmful to plants
- ② ways that plants protect themselves from danger
- ③ difficulties in preventing plants from overgrowing
- ④ tips for keeping dangerous insects away from plants
- ⑤ importance of recognizing poisonous plants in the wild

17. 언급된 식물이 아닌 것은?

- ① roses ② tomato plants ③ clovers
- ④ cherry trees ⑤ walnut trees

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. Johnson,

Thank you very much for inviting me to the recent art exhibition. It was a great honor and an invaluable opportunity for me as an artist. I have given this matter a lot of thought, and after careful consideration, I have decided to decline this invitation for now. I believe it would be better to prepare more thoroughly and participate in the next opportunity instead. Therefore, I would like to kindly pass this invitation to someone else who may take part in my place.

Sincerely,
Emily Kim

- ① 초대전에 대한 참여를 신청하려고
- ② 개인 전시회에 초대를 하려고
- ③ 전시회 초대에 감사하기 위해
- ④ 예술 세미나 자료를 요청하기 위해
- ⑤ 전시회 초대를 거절하기 위해

19. 다음 글에 드러난 I 의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

A few minutes before the exam began, I sat at my desk, feeling my hands slightly tremble. The room was filled with quiet tension, and I couldn't help but glance around at other students preparing with serious faces. As the test papers were handed out, my heart beat faster, worried that I might forget everything I had studied. But when I turned the first page, I saw a question that matched exactly what I had reviewed the night before. A wave of relief washed over me and slowly replaced my earlier nervousness. I started writing calmly, certain that I could do well this time.

- ① anxious → confident ② frustrated → fulfilled
- ③ doubtful → nervous ④ lively → calm
- ⑤ worried → indifferent

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the modern economy, conventional business theories have claimed that a company's success depends mainly on constant interaction with partners and markets. They argue that building global networks and exchanging ideas with others naturally lead to innovation. Over time, several findings have implied that progress is nurtured by the quiet forces operating in an organization. When firms direct their attention outward, they often overlook the energy that grows among their own people. Supportive conditions—like shared learning, open voices, and mutual trust—build the ground where fresh ideas quietly begin to bloom. That is why it must be internal stability, rather than endless external collaboration, that truly strengthens a company's long-term growth.

- ① 기업은 협력을 통한 독창적인 기술을 발전시켜야 한다.
- ② 기업의 발전은 창의적 혁신보다 빠른 실행에서 비롯된다.
- ③ 기업은 직원들에게 안정적인 직업 기회를 제공해야 한다.
- ④ 기업은 장기 성장을 위해 내부의 지원을 우선시해야 한다.
- ⑤ 창의적 인재는 장기적으로 기업의 성장에 큰 영향을 준다.

21. 밑줄 친 putting their reason on vacation 이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

From leaders hiding corruption to employees following harmful orders, people frequently find ways to rationalize behaviors they would normally reject. In studies of moral psychology, researchers such as Albert Bandura have explored how people rationalize questionable choices through a process known as moral disengagement. It takes place when people quietly unlock the link between what they do and what they believe, enabling them to cross lines they would once have considered wrong. For example, in corporate scandals, workers may claim that “everyone was doing the same thing,” or that “the system demanded it.” Such excuses reduce personal responsibility and make harmful decisions feel acceptable. A professor once described this as putting their reason on vacation, since moral awareness temporarily steps aside. When questioned later, those involved often insist that they merely followed conditions or orders, justifying their own interest.

- ① putting personal benefit out of right or wrong
- ② blaming oneself for being involved in immorality
- ③ replacing collective irrationality with ethical actions
- ④ persuading people to refuse moral action
- ⑤ giving up their own safety for moral decisions

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

We often seek calm places where their thoughts can quietly settle. Many educators and learners believe that simply sitting for long hours at one’s desk builds mental endurance and deepens learning. Some recent studies seem to support a version of this idea: for example, when participants remained seated for extended periods, brief “micro breaks” or posture shifts helped sustain attention and reduce fatigue. But the key point is subtle—these studies do not guarantee that unbroken long hours alone ensure deeper understanding. What matters more is how one uses those hours, such as taking short posture adjustments to reset focus or alternating between mental tasks. Without such strategies, prolonged sitting can drain energy without strengthening memory. Therefore, the benefit of long seated study lies not in duration itself, but in how learners manage rest and focus within that time.

- ① 집중을 위해 긴 시간 동안 앉아 있는 훈련을 해야한다.
- ② 앉아서 하는 휴식 시간은 학습의 이해력과 집중력을 높여준다.
- ③ 빈번한 휴식보다 한 번의 긴 휴식이 집중에 효과적이다.
- ④ 휴식과 집중 전략 없는 긴 학습은 효과가 떨어질 수 있다.
- ⑤ 긴 시간 지속되는 공부는 학습의 효과를 증가시킨다

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

From the moment human beings began to live together, language emerged as an inseparable companion to existence itself. Across distant regions and ages, words have taken countless forms – spoken, written, or gestured – yet beneath this surface diversity lies a shared architecture of thought and emotion. Every tongue, however distinct in sound or grammar, encodes time, asks questions, and commands action, revealing that communication is not a local invention but a universal instinct shaping human identity. Some scholars once dreamed of discovering a “primitive” or “original” tongue from which all others descended. But such a notion fades when we realize that even the earliest expressions already carried the full logic of human experience and awareness. What is found is not the birth of language from originality, but the unfolding of its endless variations upon human consciousness itself.

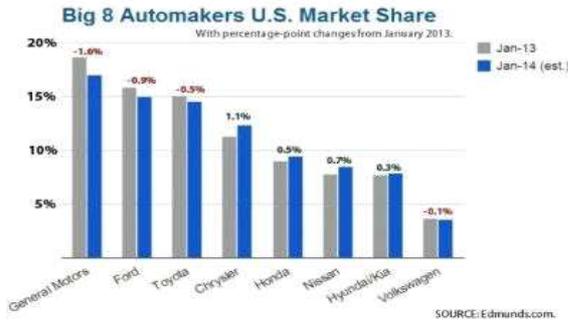
- ① The diversity of language across ancient civilizations
- ② Human language as the core of cultural evolution
- ③ The hidden dimensions shared in original languages
- ④ The denial of the concept of a primitive language
- ⑤ The influence of early language on modern expression

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Before the rise of mass media and digital communication, people often relied on sacred authorities – monarchs, priests, or scholars – whose power rested on the belief that they alone possessed truth. This dependence was sustained not only by ignorance but also by fear, as questioning such figures was equated with moral failure or rebellion. Over time, as radio, television, and later the Internet opened new channels of knowledge, those once seen as unapproachable began to appear human – complex, fallible, and even corrupt. The Arab Spring illustrated this shift vividly: ordinary citizens, armed with smartphones and social platforms, exposed political lies that had long gone unchallenged. As the walls of secrecy collapsed, authority no longer seemed divine but conditional upon transparency and responsibility. In this sense, the democratization of information does more than spread facts – it flattens the world, allowing individuals to stand on equal ground with those who once ruled by mystery.

- ① Blind Belief Arising from Mystery
- ② Media Power and the Collapse of Culture
- ③ Fear and Obedience as Moral Necessities
- ④ The Change of Leadership in the Digital Age
- ⑤ Leveling Inequality Via Sharing Knowledge

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The chart above shows the U.S. market share of the eight largest automakers in January 2013 and an estimate for January 2014. ① General Motors had the largest share in both years, but it slightly declined in 2014. ② Ford and Toyota both decreased their shares in 2014, while their overall rankings remained unchanged. ③ Chrysler showed more than 10 percent in 2014, and it gained less than one percentage point from the previous year. ④ Nissan and Hyundai/Kia experienced less than 1 percentage point growth in their market shares, and both companies maintained more than 5 percent during both periods. ⑤ Volkswagen recorded the smallest share among the eight automakers, and its figure stayed below 5 percent.

26. Steve McCurry에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Steve McCurry is one of the most famous photographers in the world, best known for his powerful portraits and photojournalism. Born in Philadelphia, the United States, in 1950, he studied film and photography before beginning his career as a freelance photographer. His most iconic work, Afghan Girl, appeared on the cover of National Geographic in 1985 and became one of the most recognized images in history. Throughout his career, McCurry has traveled to conflict zones such as Afghanistan, India, and the Middle East, capturing human emotions and the resilience of ordinary people. He has received numerous awards for his contributions to photojournalism and continues to inspire young photographers through his exhibitions and workshops around the world. Despite his fame, he emphasizes that photography is not about fame or technology, but about empathy and the human story behind each image.

- ① 그는 1950년에 미국에서 태어났다.
- ② 그의 대표작은 Afghan Girl이다.
- ③ 그는 전쟁 지역을 여행하며 사진을 찍었다.
- ④ 그는 영화감독으로 많은 상을 받았다.
- ⑤ 그는 기술보다 인간의 이야기를 중시했다.

27. Internet Search Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

INTERNET SEARCH CONTEST

OCTOBER 7, 2025 (TUESDAY)
PALACE CONVENTION CENTER
TIME: 1:00 PM - 4:00 PM

CONTEST EVENTS:

1. Researching Papers: Finding Articles
2. Website News: Finding Reports
3. Finding the Most Relevant Info for the Purpose
4. Solving Problems Through Search
5. Creating Search Terms to Find Optimal Data

WINNER PRIZES:

First Place: 1 participant, 1,000,000 WON
Second Place: 2 participants, 300,000 WON
Third Place: 3 participants, 100,000 WON eah

ALL PARTICIPANTS RECEIVE A COMPUTER MOUSE

HOST:

INTERNET SEARCH CONTEST ASSOCIATION

- ① 행사는 2025년 10월 7일에 개최된다.
- ② 장소는 Palace convention center이다.
- ③ 5가지의 행사가 진행된다.
- ④ 각 등수별 상금에 차이가 있다.
- ⑤ 마우스는 입상자에게 제공된다

28. 53rd Earth Day에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

53RD EARTH DAY

Date & Time April 20, 2023 1:00-5:00 PM	Location CAR-FREE GEUMNAM-RO
Activities Earth Day Exhibits Earth Day Drawing Contest (Geumnam Square) Farth Day Drawing Bicycle Parade Walking Contest	Gaeouecological Market (Phoenix Factory) Noble Court National Asia Culture Hall Green Way
Fee No charge	
Additional Info	· Sign up online by 3 days prior · Bring your own beverage for bicycle and walking events
INQUIRIES: CITIZEN LIFE AND ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE HOST: GWANGJU METROPOLITAN CITY	

- ① 3시간 동안 진행된다.
- ② 차량없는 권중로에서 진행된다
- ③ 자전거 퍼레이드는 진행하지 않는다
- ④ 참가 요금은 없다.
- ⑤ 음료수는 무료로 제공된다

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Nutrition experts have believed that eating slowly helps people maintain better health in ways ① that fast meals or quick snacks simply cannot achieve. When individuals chew carefully and take time to enjoy each bite, their bodies ② send clearer signals to the brain, gently telling it when enough food has been properly consumed. Numerous studies consistently suggest that such mindful eating lowers stress hormones, ③ improves digestion, and even increases satisfaction after daily meals. Although some argue that meal speed hardly matters when ④ compared with food quality, others point out that slowing down allows better recognition of genuine hunger and lasting fullness. Ultimately, the habit of eating patiently demonstrates that awareness itself, when cultivated through deliberate attention to one's daily routines, ⑤ playing a vital role in shaping an understanding of how conscious behavior can influence long-term well-being.

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

In times of economic turbulence, many investors shift their funds between safe assets like gold and risky assets such as stocks. When inflation accelerates and currencies weaken, people may purchase gold or bitcoin to hedge against losses, staying ① defensive with their capital. Surveys show that rising levels of distrust in money, along with news of financial crises, trigger ② increases in purchases of precious metals and digital currencies. Analysts further argue that these demands, sensing ③ signals of stability in economic indicators, respond collectively to such markets and drive alternative's prices upward simultaneously. This collective behavior provides ④ benefits by reducing exposure to devaluation and expanding wealth preservation opportunities. In fact, the value of bitcoin or gold increases as economic ⑤ instability rises, removing the need for conventional currency reliance and amplifying their appeal in the times.

*currencies: 통화 **hedge: 방어 하다

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. In discussions of collective progress, it is often assumed that any gain for one group must entail a loss for another, as if growth were a contest over finite rewards. This assumption misses the subtle cases in which coordination itself produces value that did not previously exist. Modern behavioral economists describe such states as emergent forms of efficiency, where cooperation reorganizes incentives rather than redistributes them. The notion is neither pure altruism nor strategic self-interest, but a structural condition under which separate intentions converge to yield a continuous benefits unattached to rivalry. When two actors adjust their actions to complement, the resulting equilibrium can enlarge the total field of benefit without diminishing anyone's share. In this sense, genuine advancement may depend on the pursuit of _____.

*altruism: 이타주의

- ① cooperative altruism ② distributive justice
- ③ absolute improvement ④ fixed efficiency
- ⑤ increasing competition

32. In a landscape where ordinary hopes have disappeared, existence no longer appears as an act of resistance but as a subtle movement of awareness, a quiet turning of one's inner sight toward significant something that remains beyond reason. On a winter morning, when the air itself seems to feel from silence, a man recalls the face of his wife – absent in body yet vivid in the fragile warmth of memory. That remembrance does not free him from despair; rather, it reshapes the despair into a space large enough to hold both grief and gratitude. While to continue living is aimed to forgetting pain, it is more valuable to let it breathe in the presence of meaning. When a person ceases to struggle against what cannot be altered and instead listens for _____, suffering begins to evolve into a form of inner reconciliation.

- ① the illusion that they can overcome the fear
- ② the call of purpose within the despair
- ③ the meaningful actions to improve trauma
- ④ a new and changed belief caused by the pain
- ⑤ human's will to regain their normal life

33. In organizational theory, the garbage can model offers a counterpoint to classical decision making assumptions. The model depicts decisions as emerging from the chaotic intersection of independent streams: problems, solutions, participants, and choices. When any of these streams shift timing or intensity, decisions can occur almost by coincidence rather than careful planning. In this view, a solution may exist before a problem is even articulated, or participants may search for decisions even when problems are absent. The model applies most aptly to “organized anarchies,” where preferences are ambiguous, technology is poorly understood, and participation is fluid. This unpredictable process implies that rationality is deferred, meaning that decisions are made only when the convergence of elements happens to reach a critical point—and thus organizations sometimes rely on _____ . [3점]

*coincidence :우연의 일치 **anarchies: 무정부 상태 ***defer: 미루다

- ① the opportunistic and unsound matching
- ② the perception that they must be consistent
- ③ the repairing of unpredictable conditions
- ④ the unreasonable changing in planning
- ⑤ the elimination of surrounding disorder

34. In an age that trusted logic such as mathematics more than imagination, many believed that if human reason were placed upon firm ground, every uncertainty could be solved. They built systems of perfect order, where every thought followed rules as clean as geometry, and where each question seemed destined to find its rightful answer. Yet some voices – like that of Goethe – quietly reminded that nature breathes in forms no formula can fully capture. From that moment, thought began to appear in the understanding that _____. A quiet proof appeared – showing that even the most intricate structure carried questions it could never address. The revelation did not destroy logic, but it gently shook off the dream that order could contain everything. What was once imagined as an unbreakable mirror turned out to reflect its own weak edges. [3점]

*revelation: 깨달음 **order: 질서

- ① all numbers stands beside its limits
- ② truth requires improvement of imperfection
- ③ logic can address the relativity of reality
- ④ human chaos depends on precision
- ⑤ uncertainty fades when imperfection is recognized

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Insects display a fascinating and diverse range of social behaviors that reveal both cooperation and subtle conflict. ① Ants and bees form highly organized and efficient colonies where dedicated individuals perform specific roles to maintain efficiency and long-term survival. ② Through close teamwork, they can build remarkably complex nests, carefully protect their young, and share food sources even in extremely difficult environments. ③ This steady cooperation often gives them a strong adaptive advantage over solitary species that must rely only on their limited individual strength. ④ However, many modern scientists claim that certain insects living completely alone can sometimes escape competition and survive better without constant group dependence. ⑤ As a result, their collective behavior provides a striking and inspiring example of how unity can effectively enhance survival and shape the delicate balance of ecosystems.

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

36.

All sports require not only a certain level of physical ability demanded in the professional world but also mental concentration. However, concentration in sports is not a single or uniform skill.

- (A) While these sports value concentration, each form it takes depends on whether the activity involves continuous flow or fragmented bursts of action. Therefore, in static events, focus deepens inward, while in dynamic ones, it expands outward.
- (B) For instance, shooting sports like archery demand a narrow and continuous form of focus that excludes all irrelevant thoughts. The athlete’s challenge lies in sustaining this intense inner silence despite surrounding noise or physical fatigue.
- (C) On the other hand, team-based games such as basketball or soccer require dynamic attention that can shift rapidly as the situation changes. Players must maintain concentration of multiple factors. Such divided yet quick attention is not required for success in less active competition.

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

37.

Where artistic interpretation is concerned, viewers are expected to stay faithful to what the artist's work visibly presents and to appreciate the balanced and observable features of its composition.

- (A) Yet, this often hides the fact that aesthetic understanding is charged with imaginative and affective elements that influence both the creation and reception of art. Art interpretation is an active dialogue between mind and material.
- (B) Artists construct their works as frameworks of balance and reflection that allow the observers to engage with shapes, colors, and rhythm. Such structures help us perceive surface arrangement and make appreciation a visual act.
- (C) When viewers frequently ignore the emotional contribution and treat an artwork merely as a set of measurable forms, they risk missing the deeper symbolic relations that the artists intended to evoke. [3점]

* affective: 감정적인

- 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, others claim that mathematical entities exist independently of human thought, forming a timeless reality.

Mathematicians have long debated and one side argues that numbers, geometry, and equations are symbolic tools shaped by culture and language. ① From this perspective, mathematics changes as civilizations change, and its truths depend on how we choose to define them. ② Roger Penrose, a Nobel laureate in physics, advocates this view, proposing that mathematical structures are waiting for being discovered in nature. ③ The claim suggests that mathematical truths might be far from artificiality - as if they had always existed, waiting for the human mind to find them. ④ It involves examples like the Fibonacci sequence in plants or the symmetry of crystal forms as evidence that mathematical order precedes our recognition of it. ⑤ This idea suggests that truth may be what reason merely remembers. [3점]

39.

Those forces prevent the electron clouds consisting of two atoms from overlapping fully, causing firm resistance when matter is pressed or touched.

Atoms are often said to be more than 99 % empty space, so it seems puzzling that atoms form solid materials and that matter appears dense and continuous. ① One traditional model imagines a tiny nucleus carrying nearly all the mass, surrounded by electrons orbiting far away, leaving vast gaps between them. ② In that model, the large distances compared to the nucleus size suggest most of the atom is empty. ③ But macroscopic solidity does not arise from mass alone; it results from interactions among atoms mediated by electromagnetic forces. ④ Quantum theory reveals that electrons affected by the forces do not orbit like moons but exist as clouds filling space with probability fields. ⑤ Thus, despite internal emptiness by everyday intuition, atoms combine through fields and quantum rules into stable materials we perceive as solid.

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

Scientists have long assumed that plants simply respond passively to environmental factors such as light, water, and temperature, but recent experiments hint at something more subtle. In one study, lettuce and bean plants exposed to regular patterns of human movement showed measurable changes in electrical potential compared to control plants kept farther away. More provocatively, other researchers have claimed that certain plants can distinguish between a person who has harmed them and one who has not, even when no visible damage is present. Such reports remain controversial, yet they provoke serious questions about what plants sense and remember. If a plant could indeed learn to associate a human face with a negative stimulus, it would challenge the traditional boundary between animal and vegetal cognition. *lettuce: 상추



Even without a nervous system, plants may display ____ (A) ____ toward human presence and harm, and their recognition makes the line between species increasingly ____ (B) ____.

- (A) (B) (A) (B)
- ① sensitivity blurred ② awareness simple
- ③ reaction meaningful ④ stability unclear
- ⑤ emotion inseparable

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Although gene editing is often praised as a precise tool for rewriting life, its execution inside living cells still faces unavoidable uncertainty. In attempts of gene editing performed in living cells, there remains a certain chance that at least one target site will be modified imperfectly. With each round of continuous cutting and repair, errors (a) accumulate. This resembles ancient sculptors carving statues by hand: every correction risks a small distortion. As edited cells divide repeatedly, increasing (b) inaccuracies can be magnified into significant differences. Similarly, edits that bypass natural repair processes may introduce further flaws, accelerating the likelihood of genetic instability.

Not all of these imperfections cause (c) invisible damage. It is like a tiny chip on a statue that clearly guarantees neither its collapse nor perfection, which is too small to notice and repair. However, some edits do have clear consequences. For instance, one patient treated for blood disorders showed cured symptoms but developed unexpected immune reactions. In another case, edited plants displayed higher growth rates but also (d) lost resistance to certain insects. These examples reveal that even well-intended corrections can carry hidden costs. When an early edit occurs in the cell lineage that later inherits the change, the resulting organism will carry that (e) imperfection throughout its structure.

41. 위글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Genetic Problems Harming Organism's Balance
 - ② How Gene Editing Achieves Perfect Accuracy
 - ③ What to Do When Repairing the Human Genome
 - ④ Genetic Errors That Accumulate In Gene Editing
 - ⑤ Control Over Multiplying Genetic Imperfections
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 답하십시오.

(A)

Liam had always been shy since he moved to the new town. On his first day at Northfield High, he sat quietly in the corner of the cafeteria. (a) He missed his old friends and his former school. Everything here felt too unfamiliar. Then, a boy walked by and smiled. "You're new, right? I'm Ethan." His friendly voice broke the silence that had surrounded him all morning. Liam nodded, unsure what to say, but Ethan sat down anyway.

(B)

A month later, the school held an art festival. Liam's work—an image of a lonely boy under a bright sky—was displayed on the wall. When the teacher announced that his painting had won first prize, Ethan clapped the loudest. Liam smiled, realizing how much had changed. The boy who once hid had found his place through friendship and art. Standing beside Ethan, he whispered, "Thanks. (b) You helped me find my voice."

(C)

When Liam finally went to the club, (c) he was surprised. Students were painting, laughing, and listening to music. The art teacher smiled at him. "Ethan told me about you. Pick any seat." As he began to draw, his hand trembled, but soon he lost track of time. The colors on the paper mixed into something alive. When (d) he looked up, Ethan was sketching next to him. For the first time since moving, Liam felt a sense of belonging.

(D)

Over the next few days, Ethan invited Liam to join him at lunch. He showed Liam a small notebook filled with sketches of landscapes and city streets. "I want to be an artist," Ethan said proudly. Liam hesitated but showed him his own drawing—a half-finished comic character. Ethan's eyes lit up. "You're good! You should come to the art club after school." At first, Liam refused, saying (e) he was too nervous. But Ethan insisted, promising he'd introduce him to everyone.

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 Liam에 대한 설명으로 적절하지 않은 것은?
- ① 그는 Ethan과 첫 만남에 무엇을 말해야 할지 몰랐다.
 - ② 그는 Ethan이 우승한 것을 함께 기뻐해 주었다.
 - ③ 그는 동아리에 갔을 때 분위기에 놀랐었다.
 - ④ 그는 Ethan에게 점심 초대를 받았었다
 - ⑤ 그는 Ethan에게 자신의 그림을 보여주었다.

* 확인 사항

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