

# 영어 영역

홀수형

제 3 교시

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Have you ever thought about how much electricity is wasted simply by leaving your devices plugged in? Many household appliances continue to consume energy even when turned off, a phenomenon known as “phantom load.” According to recent studies, these hidden energy drains can account for nearly 10% of an average household’s electricity bill. The good news is that reducing this waste is easier than you might think. By unplugging chargers when they’re not in use, using power strips with on/off switches, and choosing energy-efficient appliances, you can not only cut down on your expenses but also contribute to protecting the environment. Small changes in our daily habits can lead to significant energy savings over time.

- ① 가정에서 전기요금을 절감하도록 권유하려고
- ② 전자기기의 구조적 특징을 설명하려고
- ③ 에너지 낭비에 관한 역사적 사실을 소개하려고
- ④ 새로운 가전제품의 장점을 홍보하려고
- ⑤ 환경 보호 운동의 발전 과정을 설명하려고

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

Yunho had hurried down the street, his steps light with anticipation. The message from his friend had been vivid: “Come to the old café tonight — we’ve prepared something special.” He pictured warm laughter, balloons, and the comfort of belonging. Yet when he pushed open the door, silence spilled out, thick and hollow. Empty chairs and untouched tables stared back at him. At first, he stood frozen, waiting for the sudden burst of voices that never came. Slowly, a cold realization crept in: the message had been nothing but a cruel trick. The joy that had filled his chest drained away, replaced by a sharp sting that seemed to echo louder than the silence around him.

- ① Eagerness → Disillusionment    ② Relief → Gratitude
- ③ Anxiety → Reassurance        ④ Indifference → Curiosity
- ⑤ Confusion → Determination

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

In discussions about modern progress, people often equate technological advancement with genuine improvement in human life. Faster communication, automated systems, and data-driven decisions are frequently praised as undeniable evidence of such progress. Yet this assumption is far from secure. History has shown that not every innovation guarantees meaningful benefit: the printing press was once feared for spreading harmful ideas, and industrial machinery, while increasing productivity, also deepened inequality and environmental damage. The real question, then, is not whether a new device is more efficient or convenient, but whether it cultivates a richer form of human experience. A tool that accelerates our pace but leaves us more fragmented or dependent may, in the long run, impoverish us rather than enrich us. True progress must be judged not only by technical novelty but also by the degree to which it enhances our capacity for reflection, cooperation, and sustainable living. Without such evaluation, society risks mistaking mere speed for wisdom and confusing greater power with genuine growth.

- ① 모든 과학적 혁신은 단기적으로 부정적 결과만을 초래한다.
- ② 기술 발전은 반드시 인간 삶의 질적 향상을 가져온다고 볼 수 없다.
- ③ 산업혁명은 인류 역사에서 유일하게 진정한 진보를 이끌었다.
- ④ 새로운 기계나 도구는 그 자체로 긍정적인 가치를 가진다.
- ⑤ 진보는 인간의 성찰 능력과 협력의 향상과 무관하게 평가되어야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 the hidden scaffolding이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

When people speak of progress, they often imagine taller buildings, faster machines, or more complex networks. Yet genuine progress cannot be reduced to visible structures. In fact, much of what defines a flourishing society lies beneath the surface: the unspoken trust among strangers, the patience to resolve conflicts without violence, and the willingness to act for generations yet unborn. Without these invisible foundations, even the grandest monuments may collapse into emptiness. Thus, when the author refers to “the hidden scaffolding”, it is not literal steel or wood that is being described, but rather the quiet supports that hold a community together and give its visible achievements meaning.

- ① The physical infrastructure required for rapid urban growth
- ② The temporary economic boom that fuels construction
- ③ The underlying social values that sustain collective life
- ④ The political authority that enforces rules through power
- ⑤ The technical skills necessary to design advanced machinery

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Modern individuals often pride themselves on the ability to multitask, believing that handling several activities at once demonstrates efficiency and adaptability. They check messages during conversations, skim articles while attending meetings, and alternate between entertainment and work within seconds. While this pattern may give the illusion of productivity, research suggests the opposite: constant task-switching diminishes attention span, increases stress, and ultimately reduces the quality of outcomes. Moreover, the deeper cost of multitasking lies not merely in errors or delays, but in the erosion of one's capacity for sustained reflection. A society that prizes instant responsiveness may gradually lose its appreciation for patience, contemplation, and the depth of thought required for genuine understanding. True effectiveness, then, does not arise from dispersing attention thinly across countless tasks, but from devoting deliberate focus to what matters most.

- ① 일의 양을 늘리고 속도를 높이는 것이 곧 진정한 생산성 향상으로 이어진다.
- ② 사회가 빠른 반응과 즉각적 처리 능력을 강조할수록 개인은 더 많은 효율성을 획득하게 된다.
- ③ 다중 과제를 동시에 수행하는 능력이 현대 사회에서 오히려 집중력과 성찰을 약화시킨다.
- ④ 여러 활동을 동시에 처리하는 습관은 오히려 여가 시간을 확보하는 긍정적 효과를 낳는다.
- ⑤ 현대 사회의 기술 발전은 다중 과제 처리 능력을 높여 사고의 깊이를 증진시킨다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

In evaluating the trajectory of civilization, it is tempting to equate the visible accumulation of wealth or the proliferation of technology with genuine advancement. Yet such measures often conceal the fragility of the cultural fabric that sustains them. A society obsessed with quantifiable growth may gradually neglect the less tangible, yet indispensable, conditions of its endurance — the trust among its members, the ethical restraint in exercising power, and the imagination to envision responsibilities beyond immediate gain. Indeed, history reveals that civilizations rarely collapse solely because they lacked resources or failed to innovate. Rather, they faltered when they mistook abundance for security and expansion for permanence. To confuse material plenty with true prosperity is to ignore the subtle but decisive forces that preserve continuity across generations. Thus, the durability of a society depends less on its capacity to expand outward than on its ability to cultivate an inward discipline of restraint and foresight.

\* fabric: 직물, (비유적으로) 구조, 조직

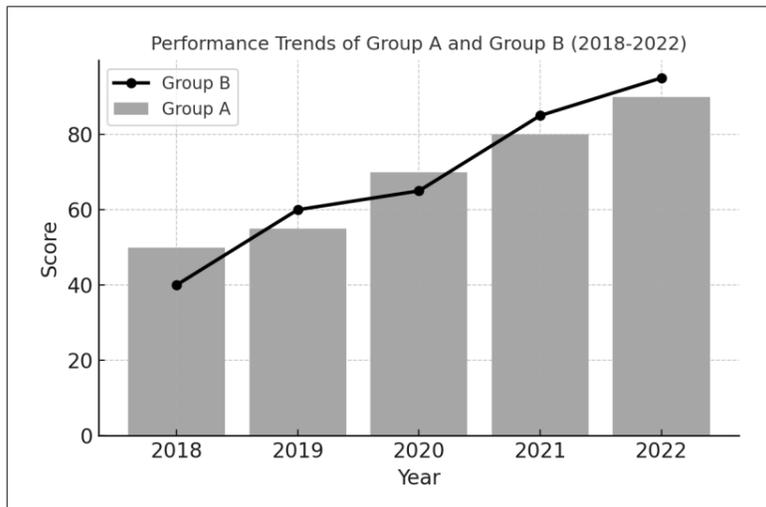
- ① Innovation alone is sufficient to preserve civilizations across generations.
- ② Material abundance guarantees the long-term security of civilizations.
- ③ The expansion of resources is the only measure of social progress.
- ④ Societal growth should prioritize outward conquest over inward restraint.
- ⑤ True prosperity arises from invisible ethical and cultural foundations.

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

When societies measure progress solely by visible expansion — taller skylines, faster networks, greater markets — they risk confusing sheer magnitude with genuine advancement. History demonstrates that civilizations have not endured simply because they multiplied wealth or territory, but because they fostered restraint, justice, and collective trust. The unseen virtues that bind communities — patience, mutual responsibility, and foresight — act as the true architecture of endurance. Without them, material prosperity is a hollow shell, easily fractured by conflict or excess. To mistake outward growth for inward strength is to confuse appearance with essence, and to risk losing what makes prosperity sustainable in the first place.

- ① The Silent Pillars of True Progress
- ② The Triumph of Endless Expansion
- ③ Markets as the Foundation of Civilization
- ④ Innovation Alone as the Path to Permanence
- ⑤ The Visible Wealth of Modern Societies

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The chart above compares the performance of Group A and Group B over a five-year period from 2018 to 2022. ① Group A showed a steady increase every year, starting at 50 in 2018 and reaching 90 in 2022. ② Group B also exhibited consistent growth, beginning at 40 in 2018 and ending at 95 in 2022. ③ In 2019, Group B already surpassed Group A, recording a higher score than its counterpart. ④ The gap between Group A and Group B widened most significantly between 2019 and 2020. ⑤ By 2021, both groups exceeded 80, indicating a sharp improvement compared to 2018. Thus, careful attention should be paid not only to the overall rise in scores but also to the shifting gap between the two groups

26. Cristiano Ronaldo에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Cristiano Ronaldo, born on the Portuguese island of Madeira in 1985, rose from modest beginnings to become one of the most celebrated footballers in history. As a child, his extraordinary speed and discipline distinguished him from his peers, eventually drawing the attention of Sporting Lisbon, where his professional journey began. His transfer to Manchester United in 2003 not only marked his entry into the international spotlight but also set the stage for his transformation into a global icon. Ronaldo's relentless commitment to self-improvement was evident in his rigorous training routines, strict dietary habits, and uncompromising pursuit of excellence. His tenure at Real Madrid, starting in 2009, proved to be the pinnacle of his goal-scoring achievements, as he shattered records once thought unattainable and lifted multiple Champions League trophies. Later stints at Juventus and Manchester United again highlighted his adaptability, though they also underscored the challenges of sustaining peak performance with age. Yet Ronaldo's significance cannot be reduced to statistics alone. Beyond his athletic feats, he has been recognized for philanthropic work, including substantial donations to hospitals and children's charities. His career thus embodies both the triumphs of individual brilliance and the enduring demands of discipline, sacrifice, and reinvention.

- ① 포르투갈 마데이라 섬에서 태어났다.
- ② 어린 시절 맨체스터 유나이티드에서 곧바로 프로 생활을 시작하였다.
- ③ 맨체스터 유나이티드 이적은 그의 국제적 명성을 높이는 계기가 되었다.
- ④ 레알 마드리드 시절은 그의 득점 기록 경신과 챔피언스리그 우승의 정점이었다.
- ⑤ 병원과 아동 관련 자선 단체를 돕는 기부 활동으로도 알려져 있다.

27. 2025 Math Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

🌸 2025 International Math Contest - 🌸  
Information for Participants

The 2025 International Math Contest will be held on Saturday, July 12, 2025, at the Central Hall, Greenfield University. Registration is open until June 20, 2025, and no late applications will be accepted.

Participants will be divided into two categories: High School Division (grades 9–12) and College Division (undergraduate level). The contest begins promptly at 9:30 a.m. and ends at 12:30 p.m., followed by a short award ceremony.

Each participant must bring a valid student ID and their own writing tools. The use of calculators, mobile phones, or electronic devices is strictly prohibited.

Winners will be announced on the contest website by July 15, and prize certificates will be sent to schools or universities by mail within two weeks.

For further inquiries, please contact the Organizing Committee at [mathcontest2025@greenfield.edu](mailto:mathcontest2025@greenfield.edu).

- ① 대회는 2025년 7월 12일 토요일에 열린다.
- ② 참가 신청은 6월 30일까지 가능하다.
- ③ 고등부와 대학부로 나뉘어 경기가 진행된다.
- ④ 대회 당일 오전 9시 30분에 시작한다.
- ⑤ 계산기 등 전자기기의 사용은 금지된다.

28. Luckwood Snow Festival에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Rockstar Games Festival 2025 - Official Notice

The Rockstar Games Festival 2025 will take place at Harbor Park, Los Angeles, from August 22 (Fri.) to August 24 (Sun.). The festival will feature live performances by international rock bands, indie musicians, and special guest DJs.

**Tickets**

- Online sales open on June 1, 2025 through the official website.
- Early-bird tickets are available until June 15, offering a 20% discount.
- Children under 12 can enter for free when accompanied by an adult.

**Guidelines**

- Festival gates open at 10:00 a.m. each day.
- Outside food and beverages are not allowed, but food trucks and drink stands will be available inside the venue.
- Visitors are encouraged to use public transportation, as parking space is limited.

For more information, please visit [www.rockstargamesfest.com](http://www.rockstargamesfest.com).

- ① 페스티벌은 8월 20일부터 8월 22일까지 열린다.
- ② 방문객은 반드시 개인 음식을 지참해야 한다.
- ③ 12세 이상 어린이만 무료 입장이 가능하다.
- ④ 페스티벌은 매일 오전 11시에 개장한다.
- ⑤ 얼리버드 티켓은 6월 15일까지 20% 할인을 받을 수 있다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The spread of digital platforms has radically transformed how people communicate and consume information. While these platforms have made it easier for individuals to connect instantly across the globe, they also raise concerns about whether users are truly in control of the content they receive. Scholars argue that people often believe they are exercising free choice, yet their preferences are subtly ① shaped by algorithms that highlight certain voices while silencing others. Moreover, critics warn that such systems not only reinforce existing biases but also make it difficult ② to be distinguishing between reliable sources and misleading claims. Although some governments have introduced regulations intended ③ to curb misinformation, others insist that excessive intervention might threaten the freedom ④ of expressing diverse opinions. Still, it is clear that digital literacy must be regarded ⑤ as essential for citizens navigating this complex information landscape.

\* algorithm: (컴퓨터) 알고리즘, 연산 절차

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

In examining the dynamics of cultural transformation, historians often note that societies rarely evolve in a linear fashion. Instead, their development is marked by abrupt shifts, where traditions are either reinterpreted or abandoned in response to external pressures. For instance, the sudden ① eruption of new artistic forms in times of political turmoil is not merely accidental but reflects a society's attempt to negotiate meaning amidst uncertainty. However, not all responses are progressive. At times, communities exhibit a form of collective ② resilience, clinging to established norms even as circumstances demand adaptation. While such steadfastness can preserve identity, it may also hinder innovation. Conversely, some intellectual movements emerge with great intensity but prove ③ ephemeral, disappearing before their values can be fully integrated into the social fabric. In the modern era, the role of technology adds a further complication. Digital platforms disseminate information with astonishing speed, yet they also produce an overwhelming ④ tranquility, leaving individuals disoriented rather than enlightened. Thus, the very tools designed to expand awareness may paradoxically constrict critical judgment. Ultimately, meaningful cultural progress depends on the ⑤ discernment of individuals and institutions in distinguishing enduring contributions from fleeting distractions.

\* ephemeral: 덧없는, 단명하는 \*\* discernment: 분별력, 식견

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. In many discussions of modern society, progress is often portrayed as an unstoppable force that moves in a single, upward direction. Yet this notion ignores the cyclical nature of human development. What we call "advancement" is frequently accompanied by the erosion of values that once gave our achievements coherence and meaning. When the pursuit of innovation becomes detached from moral reflection, technological power begins to operate without an anchor. It is in such moments that a civilization appears most triumphant on the surface but inwardly hollow, celebrating speed and precision while losing sight of its original purpose. Thus, what defines genuine progress is not the endless accumulation of tools or data, but the \_\_\_\_\_ that allows a society to measure whether its power serves humanity rather than enslaves it.

\* moral imagination: 도덕적 상상력

- ① moral imagination                      ② collective intelligence
- ③ cultural curiosity                        ④ political stability
- ⑤ creative ambition

32. As scientific research advances at an unprecedented pace, it becomes increasingly tempting to assume that knowledge itself guarantees wisdom. Modern technology enables us to observe distant galaxies, decode genetic structures, and simulate consciousness through machines — feats once unimaginable to earlier generations. Yet despite such breathtaking progress, humanity continues to struggle with ethical paralysis: our capacity to know has far outstripped our willingness to understand. The danger lies not in the expansion of knowledge but in its detachment from reflection. When science is treated solely as a mechanism for control rather than comprehension, it risks transforming curiosity into domination. The mere accumulation of data cannot, by itself, generate meaning. True insight emerges only when intellectual discovery is guided by moral awareness — when innovation is accompanied by humility about its consequences. Therefore, the survival of any enlightened civilization depends less on how much it can invent than on \_\_\_\_\_, reminding us that mastery over nature is hollow without mastery over ourselves. [3점]

\* empirical: 경험적, 실험에 근거한

- ① securing the economic rewards of discovery
- ② expanding the frontiers of empirical science
- ③ recognizing the moral boundaries of reason
- ④ eliminating uncertainty through technological precision
- ⑤ maximizing the efficiency of knowledge transfer

33. Psychologists have long noted that human beings possess a remarkable ability to rationalize their actions, often disguising insecurity as conviction. This tendency originates from the mind's need to preserve a coherent sense of self — an internal narrative that protects one from the discomfort of contradiction. Yet the very mechanism that maintains stability can also blind individuals to their own limitations. When people encounter evidence that challenges their self-image, they frequently respond not with curiosity but with defensiveness. They seek out confirming opinions, reinterpret criticism as hostility, and even distort memory to maintain consistency. Such reactions provide momentary comfort but ultimately impede psychological growth. Genuine maturity, therefore, requires the courage to confront one's inner dissonance — to acknowledge that identity is not fixed but continually negotiated between perception and reality. In this sense, psychological well-being is less about constructing a flawless version of the self than about \_\_\_\_\_, a process through which uncertainty becomes not a threat but a precondition for self-understanding. [3점]

\* dissonance: 불협화음, (심리) 인지 부조화

- ① accepting the fragile coexistence of doubt and clarity
- ② eliminating every trace of internal contradiction
- ③ reinforcing confidence through selective attention
- ④ suppressing emotions that disturb cognitive balance
- ⑤ pursuing external validation to maintain self-esteem

34. Language, though often regarded as a mere tool for exchanging information, is far more than a transparent medium. Every utterance carries with it a residue of silence — what remains unsaid yet shapes meaning from beneath the surface. In this sense, communication is not a mechanical transmission of facts but an act of interpretation, where speaker and listener together negotiate the boundaries of understanding. Writers and poets, perhaps more than anyone, reveal this hidden dimension of language. They bend syntax, displace rhythm, and leave deliberate gaps so that readers may inhabit the text rather than simply receive it. Such expression acknowledges that clarity without depth is an illusion, and that emotion, ambiguity, and rhythm often say what logic cannot. Thus, genuine communication demands more than accuracy or fluency; it requires \_\_\_\_\_, reminding us that words become alive only when they echo with the presence of another mind.

- ① pursuing objectivity through analytical language
- ② eliminating all forms of interpretive ambiguity
- ③ prioritizing precision over emotional resonance
- ④ restraining imagination for linguistic clarity
- ⑤ recognizing meaning as a shared creation

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Literary language, unlike ordinary conversation, does not simply transmit meaning but reshapes how meaning is experienced. ① Rather than reducing thought to clarity, literature often preserves ambiguity as a means of revealing emotional truth. ② The pauses, repetitions, and figurative turns in a poem create spaces where the reader must actively interpret rather than passively receive. ③ Some authors, however, claim that language can be fully purified of emotion through computational analysis, allowing machines to reproduce literary rhythm with mathematical precision. ④ Such mechanistic approaches, though impressive in scope, often neglect the intuitive resonance that makes expression genuinely human. ⑤ Thus, reading becomes an act of participation, not consumption, for the text achieves life only when the reader's imagination completes what is left unsaid. Hence, literature's vitality lies not in delivering fixed answers but in sustaining the dialogue between writer, word, and reader.

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

36.

Any explanation that aims at clarity risks erasing the very complexity it seeks to illuminate.

- (A) Such criteria are not merely stylistic; they concern timing, audience, and stakes. When consequences are high or misunderstanding is costly, the account must keep its scaffolding visible—even at the price of slower comprehension. That is why the opening claim warns against clarity purchased by amputating essentials.
- (B) This tension is most visible in public science outreach, where models are stripped of caveats to feel intuitive. The Big Bang becomes a “firework,” natural selection a “ladder,” and neural nets “brains,” while the tacit assumptions vanish. For this reason, we need criteria for when simplification serves learning rather than distorts it.
- (C) One remedy is to stage explanations in layers that disclose their own limits—naming assumptions, pointing to exceptions, and marking where the model stops. Such metacommentary lets clarity and complexity coexist, because readers are told what has been left outside the frame. Only on that basis can we judge in which contexts simplification is warranted.

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

37.

Memory is not a simple record of what has occurred. It is a dynamic reconstruction, shaped as much by who we are now as by what we once experienced.

- (A) Because remembering involves selection, each recollection highlights certain details while relegating others to obscurity. This act of emphasis is guided by present motives—our desire to justify, to belong, or to endure. Hence, memory functions less as a mirror than as a lens, refracting the past through the needs of the present.
- (B) Yet the malleability of memory poses an ethical dilemma. If every act of recall reshapes what is remembered, at what point does reinterpretation become distortion? In extreme cases—such as fabricated trauma or public denial of events—this flexibility threatens the integrity of both individual conscience and collective history.
- (C) Neuroscientists describe this process as reconsolidation: when a memory is retrieved, its neural pattern temporarily destabilizes before being rewritten into storage. What feels like faithful recall is thus a delicate act of renewal, making each remembrance partly an act of creation. [3점]

\* reconsolidation: 회상 시 기억이 다시 활성화되어 수정·강화되는 신경학적 과정 \*\* malleability: 변형 가능성, 쉽게 영향을 받는 성질

- 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, when individuals base decisions not on objective calculation but on perceived fairness or social expectation, markets begin to reveal the psychological scaffolding that pure theory tends to ignore.

Traditional economic models have long assumed that individuals act as rational agents, maximizing their utility through consistent choices. ( ① ) Such models depend on the premise that information is complete and preferences remain stable, enabling elegant mathematical predictions of equilibrium. ( ② ) Yet, as empirical data accumulated, economists began to notice a persistent mismatch between theory and actual human behavior. ( ③ ) People routinely sacrifice material gain to preserve reputation, punish free-riders, or maintain a sense of justice—even when such actions contradict their stated interests. ( ④ ) This observation gave rise to behavioral economics, which integrates insights from psychology to explain why market outcomes often deviate from classical predictions. ( ⑤ ) By acknowledging that emotion, identity, and moral judgment participate in every transaction, modern economists now view efficiency not as an absolute metric but as one among several competing human values.

39.

For any system of reasoning, coherence within the argument does not guarantee correspondence to reality, since even false premises can yield conclusions that are internally impeccable.

Human logic is often celebrated as the pinnacle of rational inquiry, the very mechanism that separates deliberate thought from mere instinct. ( ① ) Yet this celebration overlooks a subtle but crucial distinction between the validity of reasoning and the truth of what it reasons about. ( ② ) A perfectly structured argument may still rest upon assumptions that are themselves unexamined or mistaken, and thus the reliability of its conclusion becomes conditional rather than absolute. ( ③ ) Philosophers have long illustrated this problem through paradoxes that expose how human understanding often mistakes linguistic precision for ontological certainty. ( ④ ) Consequently, the practice of critical thinking demands not only constructing sound inferences but also interrogating the origins of the premises from which those inferences arise. ( ⑤ ) Without such examination, reasoning risks becoming a self-enclosed game of logic—flawless in form yet detached from truth. [3점]

\* correspondence: (논리학·철학) 대응 관계

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

People frequently regard their own judgments as products of deliberate reasoning, yet a growing body of psychological research suggests otherwise. In numerous experiments, participants were asked to choose between two identical options labeled differently — for instance, one described as “recommended by experts” and the other as “chosen by the majority.” Even when the content was the same, participants tended to select the option that appeared to carry greater social approval or intellectual prestige. Interestingly, when later asked to explain their choices, they often produced elaborate justifications that bore little relation to the actual cause of their decision. This phenomenon reveals a curious dissociation between the reasons people believe they act upon and the unconscious cues that genuinely influence them. Such findings imply that human reasoning often operates as a post hoc storyteller, rationalizing intuitions already determined by subtle contextual triggers. Recognizing this gap is crucial, for it challenges the long-held notion that conscious reflection governs behavior more than unseen psychological mechanisms.

\* post hoc: 사후적 설명의 \*\* rationalize: 비합리적 행동을 합리적인 이유로 정당화하다



The \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ between conscious reasoning and unconscious influence may \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ the traditional view that human decisions arise solely from deliberate thought.

- | (A)              |       | (B)       |
|------------------|-------|-----------|
| ① interaction    | ..... | reinforce |
| ② discrepancy    | ..... | undermine |
| ③ integration    | ..... | confirm   |
| ④ correspondence | ..... | restore   |
| ⑤ equivalence    | ..... | validate  |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Imagine meeting another person's eyes across a crowded room.

In that instant, an unspoken line of communication forms — fleeting, but powerful. For humans, the gaze is not merely a way of directing visual attention; it is a social instrument, capable of transmitting intention, emotion, and even hierarchy. While many primates use gaze to monitor threats or establish dominance, humans employ it to synchronize understanding and create shared awareness, forming the foundation of cooperation itself. The structure of our eyes reveals this social adaptation. Unlike most primates, we possess a striking contrast between the white sclera and the darker iris — a feature that makes gaze direction highly visible. This (a) opaque distinction allows others to instantly detect where someone is looking, an ability essential for teaching, empathy, and coordination within a group. In experimental settings, infants track the gaze of adults long before they can speak, using another's eyes as a (b) primitive yet reliable route to shared attention. Thus, gaze offered humanity one of its earliest forms of silent connection, enabling what psychologists call intersubjectivity — awareness that another mind attends to the same object or event. Yet the power of the gaze extends beyond cooperation. Because eye contact carries (c) cognitive and emotional weight, people learn to use it strategically — sustaining or avoiding it to signal confidence, submission, or deceit. Cultural norms further complicate this, shaping how direct or prolonged gaze is interpreted. In some societies, maintaining eye contact expresses respect; in others, it verges on defiance. Anthropologists propose that such social reading of eyes coevolved with increasingly (d) indirect communication, as spoken language grew more symbolic and abstract. To convey trust and subtle emotion, humans relied on visible attention cues rather than overt gestures. Our gaze, in this sense, became not merely a window of vision but a (e) silent dialogue — revealing and concealing thought in the same instant. To understand the evolution of cooperation, one must begin not with language, but with the conversation of the eyes.

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Human Eyes: The Hidden Code of Connection
- ② The Gaze: Evolution's Silent Language of Minds
- ③ How Vision Replaced Language in Human Society
- ④ The Optical Illusion of Emotional Truth
- ⑤ Seeing Beyond Words: The Paradox of Eye Contact

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)

Katy was struggling to articulate the turmoil building inside

her ever since the school year had started. Despite her efforts, she often found herself isolated in the bustling hallways and disconnected during group discussions. When she finally sat down across from her mother at the kitchen table, she hesitated for a moment before speaking. "It's like I'm invisible," she whispered, her voice barely audible. "I try to reach out, but nobody seems to notice." Her mother looked at (a) her, concern deepening in her eyes.

(B)

The following morning, Mice accompanied (b) her daughter to school and walked with her to the counseling office. Katy sat nervously outside as her mother had a brief conversation with the counselor. Later that evening, (c) she admitted she felt lighter, as though some unseen burden had been lifted. Mice reminded her that healing wasn't instant, but opening up was the first courageous step.

(C)

Mice gently took her daughter's hand and began to share her own teenage struggles. She described how difficult it had been to transfer to a new school and feel like an outsider. At times, she would eat lunch alone or pretend to be reading to avoid awkward social interactions. What had changed, she said, was meeting a teacher who had truly listened and encouraged (d) her to speak.

(D)

Katy listened quietly, letting her mother's words settle into the silence. There was a quiet comfort in knowing that (e) she, too, had once felt lost. Her mother suggested talking to someone who might help Katy find new ways to engage. After a pause, Katy nodded and said, "Maybe that wouldn't be so bad."

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. 윗글의 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Katy는 자신의 고립감에 대해 어머니에게 처음으로 이야기했다.
- ② Mice는 자신의 과거 경험을 통해 조언을 건넸다.
- ③ Katy는 상담사와의 대화를 통해 즉각적인 해결책을 얻었다.
- ④ Mice는 Katy와 함께 학교 상담실을 방문했다.
- ⑤ Katy는 어머니의 말에 위로를 느꼈다.

\* 확인 사항

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