

제1회 2027학년도 대학영어능력시험 문제지

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.

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

- ① No. You can't study with us.
- ② Okay. I'll do the report by myself.
- ③ Sure. I'll call you when I'm done.
- ④ Yes. I'm pleased to join your team.
- ⑤ Sorry. You have to finish by tomorrow.

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

- ① Be careful. The roads are slippery.
- ② I agree. The seats are very comfortable.
- ③ Wonderful. Let's attend the program together.
- ④ Great. I'll register my son for the program.
- ⑤ I'm sorry. Your son has to wait longer.

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

- ① 경기 취소를 공지하려고
- ② 팬클럽 가입을 권유하려고
- ③ 경기장 개장을 홍보하려고
- ④ 웹 사이트 점검을 안내하려고
- ⑤ 시상식 일정 변경을 사과하려고

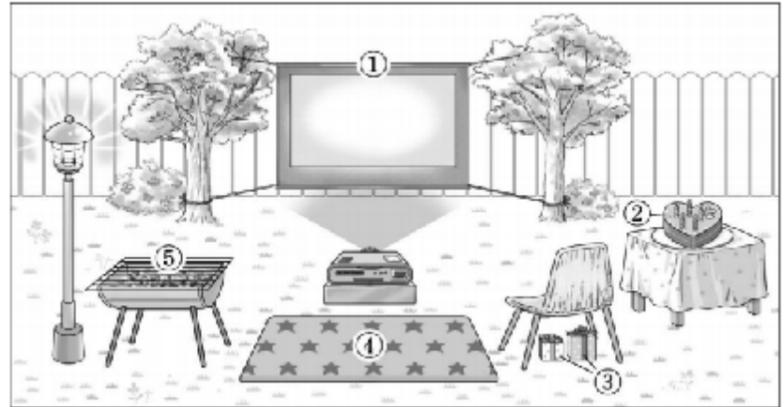
4. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 실패한 실험을 분석하면 실험에 성공할 수 있다.
- ② 과학 수업에서는 이론과 실습이 병행되어야 한다.
- ③ 과학자가 되기 위해서는 인문학적 소양도 필요하다.
- ④ 실험 일지는 실험 보고서 작성에 도움이 된다.
- ⑤ 실험을 할 때마다 안전 교육을 해야 한다.

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

- ① 모델 - 사진작가 ② 기증자 - 박물관 직원
- ③ 영화 관람객 - 티켓 판매원 ④ 인테리어 디자이너 - 건축가
- ⑤ 고객 - 가구점 직원

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 여자에게 부탁한 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 발표 주제 정하기 ② 식용 곤충 조사하기
- ③ 설문 조사 결과 분류하기 ④ 사진 촬영하기
- ⑤ 유인물 배부하기

8. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 드론 비행 대회에 참가할 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 부모님이 방문하셔서
- ② 취업 면접에 가야 해서
- ③ 졸업식에 참석해야 해서
- ④ 파트너를 구하지 못해서
- ⑤ 드론을 갖고 있지 않아서

9. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$120 ② \$140 ③ \$160 ④ \$180 ⑤ \$200

10. 대화를 듣고, International Fireworks Festival에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 개최 일시 ② 개최 장소 ③ 참가국
- ④ 주제 ⑤ 교통편

11. 2018 Upcycling Workshop에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 3일간 진행될 것이다.
- ② 세미나실에서 열릴 것이다.
- ③ 패션 디자이너가 가르칠 것이다.
- ④ 모든 재료가 제공된다.
- ⑤ 참가 연령에 제한이 없다

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 구매할 도마를 고르시오.

Cutting Boards at Camilo's Kitchen

	Model	Material	Price	Handle	Size
①	A	plastic	\$25	×	medium
②	B	maple	\$35	○	small
③	C	maple	\$40	×	large
④	D	walnut	\$45	○	medium
⑤	E	walnut	\$55	○	large

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

Man: _____

- ① Absolutely! You should go and see a doctor.
- ② No problem. I'll visit you on my business trip.
- ③ Sure. You can check the directions before driving.
- ④ Okay. I'll ask my team so I can take the medicine.
- ⑤ Right. Taking a trip is a great way to relieve stress.

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

Woman: _____

- ① I agree. The actors performed well in the musical.
- ② You're right. Let's wait for the reviews of the musical.
- ③ Good. Now, we should rewrite the script of the musical.
- ④ Great. I need a new musical instrument for our performance.
- ⑤ Thanks. Then, I'll read the novel before I watch the musical.

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

Steve: _____

- ① You should highlight your volunteer experience as a translator.
- ② How about volunteering together for the translation club?
- ③ Why don't you help me write a self-introduction letter?
- ④ You need to spend more time practicing translation.
- ⑤ You'd better become more qualified as a volunteer.

[16 ~ 17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① why traditional foods are popular
- ② misconceptions about organic foods
- ③ unexpected origins of common foods
- ④ when foods spread across countries

17. 언급된 음식이 아닌 것은?

- ① Caesar salad ② bagels ③ kiwis
- ④ potatoes ⑤ buffalo wings

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

As you know, participation in extracurricular* activities is vital for enriching your school life. Recently, we have received many requests for more diverse school clubs. Therefore, the administration has decided to expand the number of clubs available. This is a great opportunity for students to create new clubs based on their interests, whether hip-hop dancing, K-pop choreography, coding, or other passions. This expansion aims to cater to the unique talents within our student body. So, I strongly encourage you to submit a formal proposal for a club you would like to create and lead. Please turn in all proposals to my office by the end of this week. I look forward to reviewing your innovative ideas. *extracurricular: 수업 외의

From Amanda Clak, School Club Director

- ① 학교 동아리의 확충을 알리려고
- ② 학교 동아리 가입을 권유하려고
- ③ 학교 동아리의 장점을 알리려고
- ④ 새로운 학교 동아리를 제안할 것을 권유하려고
- ⑤ 재능을 기를 수 있는 방법을 알려주려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Kate의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Kate stood in front of the easel, staring at her half-finished painting. No matter how hard she tried, the colors wouldn't blend the way she wanted. She had painted over the same spot again and again, but it only looked worse. She stepped back with a sigh, thinking, Maybe I'm just not good at this. She was about to put her brushes away when a soft breeze came through the open window, fluttering the corner of her canvas. It reminded her why she had started painting — because it made her feel free. Taking a deep breath, she picked up her brush again. This time, instead of forcing the colors, she let her hand move naturally. Slowly, the shapes formed, and the colors blended more smoothly. As the final stroke touched the canvas, Kate felt excitement rise in her chest. Looking at her completed painting, she whispered with a smile, "I actually did it."

- ① frustrated → delighted ② bored → hopeful
- ③ annoyed → surprised ④ confident → discouraged
- ⑤ indifferent → discouraged

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

People often think productivity is about doing as many tasks as possible, but constantly working without pause actually lowers efficiency, sacrificing attention and creativity. Short breaks are not wasted time; they refresh the mind, allowing the brain to reorganize and approach problems with better focus. In the long run, working less at the right moments can help you accomplish more accurately and with less stress, proving productivity is about managing energy wisely. By balancing work and rest, people achieve better results and maintain mental clarity than those who try to work nonstop.

- ① 생산성을 높이기 위해서는 구체적인 계획이 필요하다.
- ② 소요 시간이 아닌 주의력을 높여야 생산성이 올라간다.
- ③ 적절한 휴식은 더 나은 작업 결과를 제공한다.
- ④ 분업을 통한 작업은 작업의 속도를 증가시킨다.
- ⑤ 문제가 안 풀릴 때 다른 각도로 접근하는 것은 도움을 준다.

21. 밑줄 친 the paradox of the well-lit closet이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

The modern drive toward specialization is an intellectual imperative, as experts delve deeply into ever-narrower domains. This process yields undeniable benefits, fueling technological progress. However, this deep dive carries a cost: the potential for cognitive tunnel vision. As the field of view narrows, the specialist gains unparalleled clarity on their subject's minute details, but simultaneously risks losing sight of the broader landscape—the connections to other disciplines or the ultimate human purpose of the work. The boundaries defining a specialist's domain can function less as protective walls and more as self-imposed blinders. The challenge is to continually seek the wider horizon, understanding that profound knowledge in one field is most valuable when integrated with wisdom from many others. Without this constant effort, deep knowledge, paradoxically, can transform into "the paradox of the well-lit closet."

* imperative: 의무적인

- ① being delayed in the exploration activity
- ② lacking a deep understanding of the knowledge
- ③ losing the wider context of the study
- ④ producing incorrect results repeatedly
- ⑤ developing unexpected side effects

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Our intuition, developed in a simple, linear world, proves inadequate when dealing with complex, non-linear systems like economies or public health crises. In a simple environment, cause and effect are direct. However, complex systems are characterized by feedback loops, time delays, and emergent properties. An intervention meant to solve a problem frequently triggers a chain of unintended, counter-intuitive consequences. For example, a policy stabilizing one market sector might induce new, hidden systemic risks elsewhere. This gap between simple intuition and systemic reality means that the most effective solution is often the one our initial, gut-level judgment would dismiss. Therefore, successfully navigating the modern world demands more than just strengthening common sense. It requires employing rigorous tools, such as systemic mapping and simulation, that reveal the underlying structure of delayed responses and hidden connections. True system mastery depends on deliberately learning to based on comprehensive, analytical modeling.

*inadequate: 불충분한

- ① 사회 문제를 해결하기 위해 체계적인 분석 도구가 필요하다.
- ② 복잡한 사회 시스템일수록 직관에 의존해 빠르게 결정을 내려야 한다.
- ③ 비선형적 시스템에서는 상황 변화에 유연하게 대응하는 능력이 더 중요하다.
- ④ 직관을 강화해 복잡한 문제를 판단해야 한다.
- ⑤ 정책 도입은 리스크를 유발할 수 있기에 신중해야 한다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Environmental processes operate as expressions of a deeply interconnected global system in which local interventions reverberate across vast distances through delayed and nonlinear feedback. Yet many environmental policies remain confined to short-term, quantifiable targets that create the impression of progress while obscuring systemic fragilities. A rapid emissions cut in one region, for instance, may simply relocate carbon-intensive activity to areas with weaker regulations, increasing total global emissions—a dynamic known as “carbon leakage.” Because such effects are masked by temporal lags and misleading early indicators, policymakers often misjudge transient improvements as genuine success. Consequently, policies that ignore the structural dynamics governing the broader environmental system risk producing more severe disruptions later. Sustainable governance, therefore, requires a shift from isolated metrics to a rigorous understanding of long-range temporal processes and system-wide interactions.

* reverberate: 울려 퍼지다, 반향하다

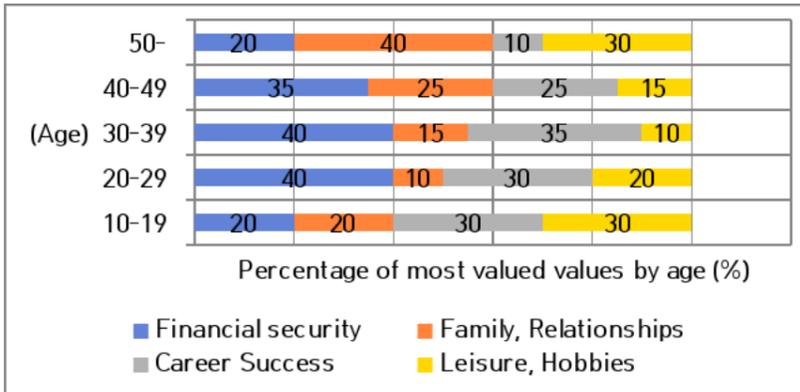
- ① Regional emission controls help stabilize the system.
- ② Environmental uncertainty requires flexible policymaking.
- ③ Policies should reflect natural cross-regional ecological flows.
- ④ Environmental policy must rely on system-level, long-term analysis.
- ⑤ Policy costs should take priority over emission reduction.

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many people today lead busy lives, constantly connected to screens and fast-paced city environments. This lack of disconnection often leads to high stress levels and mental fatigue. Research consistently shows that one of the most effective ways to combat this is by spending time in nature. Even a short 30-minute walk in a local park can significantly lower the stress hormone cortisol. Furthermore, nature provides a form of "soft fascination" — gentle stimuli that captures attention without requiring intense focus, unlike the "hard fascination" of a smartphone or computer screen. This allows your mind to rest and recover, leading to improved concentration and creativity later on. Therefore, making a habit of regularly stepping away from technology and immersing yourself in a natural setting is essential for maintaining mental well-being in the modern world.

- ① Nature's Role in Reducing Mental Fatigue
- ② Technology and Attention in Daily Life
- ③ Urban Stress and Coping Strategies
- ④ Balancing Modern Life Through Outdoor Activity
- ⑤ Cognitive Recovery in Fast-Paced Environments

25. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The table above shows the results of a survey regarding the most important values across five different age groups.

① Financial Security was the most highly valued category for both the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups, with the same percentage of 40 percent.

② Among the age groups, the 40-49 age group showed the lowest percentage in Career Success.

③ For the 10-19 age group, Career Success and Leisure, Hobbies were equally selected as the top values, each accounting for 30 percent.

④ The percentage of the 50 and over age group who chose Family, Relationships was exactly double the percentage of the same group who valued Financial Security.

⑤ The percentage of the 20-29 age group who valued Leisure, Hobbies was double the percentage of the 30-39 age group who chose the same value.

26. Lewis Howard Latimer에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Lewis Howard Latimer was an American inventor and draftsman whose crucial work helped ensure the widespread success of the telephone and the electric light bulb. He was born in Massachusetts in 1848, and Latimer was self-taught in mechanical drawing after serving in the U.S. Navy. His skill led him to become a master draftsman at a patent law firm. In 1876, his precise technical drawings were critical for the successful patent application of Alexander Graham Bell's telephone. Latimer's most significant contribution was improving electric lighting. While Thomas Edison invented the first successful bulb, its filament burned out quickly. In 1881, Latimer and his colleague patented an improved, long-lasting carbon filament. This innovation made the light bulb practical and affordable for widespread use. Latimer later became the chief draftsman and a patent expert for the Edison Electric Light Company, and was the only African American member of the prestigious Edison Pioneers. Latimer passed away in 1928, leaving a legacy as a key figure who fundamentally enabled the electrical revolution.

* drawing: 제도 ** draftsman: 제도사

- ① 그는 미 해군에서 복무한 후 기계 제도법을 독학했다.
- ② 그는 최초의 전구를 발명했다.
- ③ 벨의 전화 특허 출원이 성공하는 것에 도움을 줬다.
- ④ 에디슨 선구자의 유일한 아프리카계 미국인이었다.
- ⑤ 에디슨 전등 회사의 수석 제도사가 되었다.

27. 2025 Community Eco-Art Workshop에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

2025 Community Eco-Art Workshop

Date & Time: saturday, November 29, 2025 2:00 p.m-5:00 p.m.

Location: Green Future Center, 3rd Floor Multi-purpose Room

Target Audience: Open to all local residents (First-come, first-served basis, up to 30 people)

Participation Fee: 10,000 KRW (Includes all material)

Required: personal work apron

Registration: Online pre-registration via Green Future Center website only (No on-site registration allowed)

Inquiry: 043-931-0114

- ① 행사는 토요일 오후에 총 세 시간 동안 진행된다.
- ② 지역 주민이라면 누구나 선착순 30명까지 참여할 수 있다.
- ③ 참가 신청은 오직 온라인으로만 할 수 있다.
- ④ 재료는 모두 제공된다.
- ⑤ 참가비에는 워크숍에 필요한 재료 비용이 포함되어 있다.

28. Wireless Charging Pad 사용에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Charge Time: Approx. 90 mins (Up to 7 days continuous use)

App Sync: AuraConnect (Aura OS), Bluetooth required

Wear: On non-dominant wrist (Sensor must touch skin)

Tracking: No manual activation needed (Automatic detection)

Data Check Available 30 mins after waking up

Water Resistance IP67 (Splash-resistant)

Caution Do NOT submerge (No shower/swimming)

- ① IP67 방수를 지원하지만 수영할 때 사용하면 안된다.
- ② 주로 사용하는 손목에 착용해야 한다.
- ③ 사용하기 전에는 충전 후 연결이 필수적이다.
- ④ Aura connect로 연결되어 있으면 블루투스 연결이 필요없다.
- ⑤ 일어난 뒤 바로 데이터를 체크할 수 있다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The inherent tendency of complex adaptive systems to self-organize, which is central to complexity theory, necessitates a re-evaluation of reductionist methodologies, (1) whereby the whole is simply the sum of its parts. Indeed, such systems, characterized by emergent properties arising from local interactions, often exhibit behaviors that are neither easily predictable nor linearly scalable. A crucial implication of this paradigm shift is the recognition that observing isolated components, though historically deemed sufficient for comprehension, inevitably leads to an incomplete, if not fundamentally misleading, understanding of the overall dynamics. Consequently, any attempt at comprehensive modeling of global financial markets or ecological networks must account for the non-linear feedback loops (2) operated at multiple temporal and spatial scales. This demand, which traditional, linear-causal models simply cannot address effectively, has led to an entirely new branch of scientific inquiry. The holistic approach, (3) the goal of which is a system-wide understanding, informs policy development where the context, as well as the individual agents, (4) is considered vital. This new perspective (5) is driven by the imperative to embrace uncertainty and complexity.

30. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Michel Foucault's theoretical project radically (A) [departed / coalesced] from classical understandings of power as a purely repressive force wielded exclusively by the state. Instead, he posits that power is productive, circulating, and inextricably linked to knowledge, forming "power-knowledge" ensembles. In this framework, knowledge actively constitutes (B) [validates / generates] the very objects it claims to describe. Foucault's analysis of disciplinary power focuses on mechanisms that produce compliant subjects. The concept of the Panopticon serves as a central metaphor for modern society. The central tower's constant, unverifiable visibility ensures inmates' permanent visibility. This induced self-regulation, where the subject monitors their own conduct, effectively (C) [reinforces / negates] the need for physical force and external repression. The efficiency of this power lies not in overt violence, but in its capacity to render individuals internalizing the gaze, thereby becoming their own overseers.

	A	B	C
①	departed	validates	reinforces
②	departed	validates	negates
③	departed	generates	negates
④	coalesced	generates	reinforces
⑤	coalesced	validates	negates

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

31. Narrative is not just a form of entertainment; it is one of the primary tools humans use to make sense of the world. Our brains are predisposed to seek patterns and structure, and stories provide a framework for understanding complex and often chaotic events. This compulsion to structure experience is so fundamental that if we cannot find an existing plot, we will often invent one. In this way, narratives are not merely descriptions of reality, but active forces that determine what we perceive and how we act. By framing raw, disjointed data into a coherent sequence of cause and effect, the human mind essentially constructs its own _____.

- ① reflection ② hypothesis ③ reality
- ④ blueprint ⑤ mythology

32. The digital revolution has subtly reorganized our cognitive architecture. The Internet, functioning as an externalized extension of memory, blurs the boundary between truly held knowledge and merely available information. This cognitive blending rapidly leads to the illusion of mastery: individuals systematically confuse the ease of retrieving a fact with the depth of their actual comprehension. We fail to distinguish between the competence of the network and the competence of the self. This failure is pernicious, as the less we perceive our knowledge to be limited, the less we invest in genuine, effortful learning. Ultimately, the constant and effortless availability of knowledge, far from fostering epistemic humility, ironically cultivates a form of epistemic arrogance, fundamentally disconnecting the subjective experience of knowing from the objective reality of understanding. Therefore, the irony of the information age is that the unprecedented ease of access risks creating a populace that believes it knows more, yet paradoxically, it is increasingly difficult for them to acquire true wisdom because _____ [3점]

- ① ignorance is rendered obsolete by universal connectivity.
- ② the cognitive boundary blocks all self-assessment.
- ③ the effort to discern fact becomes unsustainable.
- ④ retrieval efficiency is mistaken for cognitive synthesis.
- ⑤ data volume demands paradigm re-evaluation.

33. The prevailing scientific paradigm, physicalism, asserts that everything existing must ultimately be reducible to, or supervene upon, the fundamental physical substrate. This framework is demonstrably powerful, allowing us to model neural networks, map brain connectivity, and reliably correlate neurochemical releases with emotional states. Yet, this success narrative encounters its most profound, and perhaps irreducible, challenge when confronting qualia: the raw, subjective, felt qualities of experience—what it is like to see the color red, or to feel pain. These phenomenal properties are inherent to consciousness, defying characterization as mere functional states. While a materialist can perfectly explain the neurological pathways and reactions that fire when a subject sees red, the core mystery persists. This is because _____, which creates the explanatory gap between the physical substrate and the subjective reality, rendering the chasm seemingly unbridgeable by conventional scientific methodology alone. The 'hard problem' of consciousness is fundamentally a problem of kind, where this phenomenal realm resists all attempts at third-person, objective description, persisting as an epistemic residue that cannot be assimilated into the physicalist ontology. [3점] *Qualia: 감각질 **Ontology: 존재론 *** Epistemic residue: 인식론적 잔여물 ****Neural correlates: 신경 상관물

- ① Subjective properties possess non-physical causality.
- ② Scientific method resists experiential introspection.
- ③ Qualia is accessible only via linguistic representation.
- ④ First-person givenness resists physical capture.
- ⑤ Neural correlates inversely relate to subjective intensity.

34. _____. This seeming paradox arises because deep domain expertise, while vastly increasing processing speed within its parameters, relies on highly routinized cognitive structures. These structures are efficient for rapid pattern recognition and activation of established solutions. Consequently, when a problem requires breaking those established frames—cognitive restructuring—the expert's very efficiency becomes a liability. Novices, lacking such ingrained pathways, approach the challenge with a wider, more flexible search space, being less susceptible to functional fixedness. The cost of masterful knowledge, therefore, is a subtle rigidity of thought, limiting the expert's ability to apply remote analogies crucial for true innovation. [3점] *domain expertise: 심층적 지식

- ① Efficiency compromises ethical decision-making.
- ② Introspection inversely correlates with achievement.
- ③ cultural tools stabilize our brain functionality
- ④ Fact accumulation enhances general intelligence.
- ⑤ Experts sometimes perform worse than novices in problems requiring flexible thinking

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Cognitive biases are systematic patterns of deviation from norm or rationality in judgment. ① They often arise from the brain's attempt to simplify information processing, acting as mental shortcuts to cope with the overwhelming volume of data we encounter daily. This shortcutting, while efficient for speed, frequently leads to errors in judgment and irrational decision-making. ② One well-known example is the availability heuristic, where people overestimate the likelihood of events that are easily recalled, such as dramatic airplane crashes, despite the statistically lower risk compared to car accidents. ③ Furthermore, research shows that adequate sleep and a balanced diet significantly enhance a person's short-term memory capacity, allowing for faster processing of complex numbers. ④ This flawed thinking process is particularly dangerous in fields like finance and medicine, where a simple bias can lead to catastrophic results. ⑤ Therefore, understanding and mitigating these cognitive biases is essential for improving the quality and objectivity of our professional and personal choices.

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

36.

Human language's power lies in conveying abstract concepts—ideas, emotions, and future possibilities—setting it apart from simpler animal communication, which is usually limited to immediate events.

- (A) Yet, this abstract ability demands sophisticated cognitive tools. To process complex concepts like justice, the listener must connect words to a shared cultural framework. Without this, abstract language fails.
- (B) This shared, ToM-enabled understanding then enables "displaced reference," which is talking about absent things. Because we trust the listener grasps the abstract meaning, we can plan complex, long-term goals together.
- (C) Theory of Mind (ToM)—the ability to grasp others' beliefs and intentions—is one essential tool. When we discuss "trust," we rely on the listener understanding the internal, mental state that the word represents. [3점]

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

37.

Truly novel scientific theories rarely follow deduction; they arise from a sudden, creative intuition—a major intellectual restructuring. This leap challenges established norms and is fraught with risk.

- (A) Such a revolutionary shift demands systematic justification and defense within the community. The proponent must present contradictory evidence and articulate a coherent alternative structure for both old and new anomalies.
- (B) However, the initial resistance isn't just emotional; it's intellectual. It stems from the cognitive difficulty of abandoning deeply successful, entrenched models, resisting substitution because the new theory demands a complete re-framing of thought.
- (C) Consequently, final acceptance hinges on the new framework's ability to generate significantly superior, testable predictions. Only after repeated empirical validation across disparate fields is the high intellectual cost of the paradigm shift justified.

*deduction: 연역법 **anomalies: 예외

- 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.

This phenomenon is precisely why the utility of information, paradoxically, tends toward zero as its volume approaches infinity. The sheer noise obscures the signal, forcing experts to rely on mental models, not exhaustive data processing.

Expertise is no longer about data access; the challenge is managing the torrent of data. (①) Experts develop cognitive structures—mental models—that filter and integrate information quickly, which is the foundation of their success. (②) However, this efficiency is a double-edged sword. Models quickly categorize input but tend to systematically ignore unexpected data. (③) Their efficient framework intrinsically limits the scope of information explored. (④) Innovation, therefore, emerges from peripheral insights previously deemed irrelevant by these rigid models. (⑤) This leads to the paradoxical need to cognitively dismantle successful ways of thinking for breakthroughs.

*torrent of data: 데이터의 급증

39.

However, this initial confusion is only temporary. The brain quickly adapts to the inverted image, and within a few days, the world appears right-side up again, with the wearer barely noticing the difference.

Scientists often use unusual experiments to study the brain's amazing plasticity. One famous example involves wearing specialized glasses that invert the entire visual field. (①) When a subject first puts on these glasses, they experience severe disorientation and cannot perform simple tasks, as their visual input is completely upside down. (②) This demonstrates how deeply ingrained our normal perception is. (③) The subject can walk and even drive perfectly normally, proving the incredible capacity of the brain to reorganize itself. (④) Eventually, when the glasses are removed, the world appears inverted again for a short period until the brain readjusts to normal vision. (⑤)

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

The traditional narrative of creativity often focuses on the lone genius achieving a sudden, transformative breakthrough. However, this view largely ignores the essential role of the cultural environment in fostering innovation. Creative acts rarely occur in a vacuum; they are built upon a vast, cumulative history of previous works, knowledge, and tools provided by the surrounding society. For instance, the Renaissance artist relied not just on individual talent, but on new techniques for oil painting developed centuries earlier, and on a philosophical climate that valued humanism. Without the established infrastructure—schools, patronage systems, and shared traditions—even the most brilliant individual would struggle to realize their potential. Furthermore, a society that actively encourages the exchange of ideas and tolerates intellectual dissent provides the necessary friction for new concepts to emerge and be refined. Therefore, true innovation is less an individual spark and more a collective, historical process.

*narrative: 이야기 **fostering: 육성 ***cumulative: 누적되는



True creativity should be understood not as solely an individual flash of genius, but as a collective process highly dependent on the (A) environment, particularly the established (B) and the societal norms encouraging intellectual exchange.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|-----------------|-------|---------------------|
| ① cultural | | financial reward |
| ② innate | | personal motivation |
| ③ collaborative | | emotional stability |
| ④ physical | | artistic |
| ⑤ cultural | | infrastructure |

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

The adoption of truly disruptive scientific paradigms rarely hinges solely on the weight of new empirical evidence. Rather, the process is fundamentally one of cognitive re-entrenchment, where the scientific community must intellectually dismantle a long-successful, yet ultimately limiting, conceptual framework. The challenge is not convincing researchers that the old model is wrong—its explanatory failures are usually obvious—but persuading them that the new model offers a superior architecture for future inquiry. This necessitates a shift from (a)local optimization (solving immediate problems within the established system) to global restructuring (redefining the entire problem space).

This phenomenon is complicated by the Dunning-Kruger Effect observed at the systemic level. Specialists who have built their entire careers within the established paradigm often suffer from a form of "epistemic complacency," mistakenly (b)overestimating the completeness of their foundational knowledge. Their deep familiarity with the existing toolset makes them remarkably efficient, but simultaneously blinds them to the boundary conditions of their own expertise. Novices, lacking such ingrained cognitive pathways, approach the new data with a wider, more (c)flexible search space, often exhibiting a comparative advantage in recognizing the remote analogies crucial for the revolutionary framework. Consequently, the initial support for a nascent paradigm frequently arises not from the most decorated veterans, but from scholars on the periphery or those early in their careers who possess a form of (d) "learned naivety." This intellectual rigidity among veterans is further reinforced by the powerful inertia of academic institutionalism, which rewards proficiency in the old model and often (e)encourages the risky pursuit of the new. The ultimate acceptance of the disruptive theory, therefore, requires a generational handover, where the cognitive cost of learning the new framework is finally outweighed by the practical cost of maintaining the old one.

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① The Role of Logical Deduction
- ② The Paradox of Expertise: Efficiency as Structural Barrier
- ③ Sociological Inertia vs. Empirical Verification
- ④ Zero-Sum Game: Local vs. Global Optimization
- ⑤ The Cost of Cognitive Fidelity in Paradigm Shifts

42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43 ~ 45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

Dr. Vance, an anthropologist, arrived at Koru to study decision-making. She observed 'The Slow Tide' ritual where leaders spent hours repeating a problem aloud and maintaining long silences. Dr. Vance was initially confused by this process, believing effective leadership required rapid, decisive action.

(B)

Her final decision was a hybrid solution incorporating minor contributors whom Vance would have dismissed. Vance revised her assumptions: in resource-scarce environments, speed was less important than the durability of the decision. Her conclusion: True efficiency lies not in quickness, but in the completeness of consensus.

(C)

After that hump, an elder explained the philosophy: "A quick answer is a half-truth. We allow the solution to rise from the depths of the community's shared history." Vance saw 'The Slow Tide' as an advanced mechanism for risk mitigation. The silence allowed subtle shifts in group consensus to influence the outcome.

(D)

Observing a crisis involving a damaged fishing net, Vance expected a quick fix. Instead, the elder allowed everyone, even the marginalized, to speak. Vance realized the value was not in speed, but in distributed cognition. Repeated articulation activated collective memory, preventing the error of adopting a premature solution.

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. 다음 글에 나온 elder의 주장으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Solutions require slow collective wisdom.
- ② Speed guarantees stability.
- ③ Efficiency demands swift execution.
- ④ Consensus must exclude friction.
- ⑤ Efficiency leverages historical knowledge for speed.

45. 윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 처음에 그녀는 사람들의 의식이 비효율적이라고 생각했다.
- ② 장로는 소외된 사람들에게도 발언권을 주었다.
- ③ 그녀는 빠른 답이 반쪽짜리 진실이라고 대답했다.
- ④ 그녀는 효율성에 대한 기존 가정을 수정했다.
- ⑤ 그녀는 자원이 희소한 환경에서 결정의 속도가 가장 중요한 것이 아니라고 결론 내렸다.

※ 확인 사항

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