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.

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear students,

I am Daniel Morris, the school event coordinator, and I am writing to you about our annual school festival. Over the past few years, there have been concerns about limited student participation. For this reason, the school decided to redesign the format of school-wide events. This includes activities in science exhibitions and creative workshops. Students can suggest any type of event based on their interests, such as photography or short film production, or debate. I am encouraging you to submit an outline for a new activity that you would like to organize. Please turn this in to the main office by the end of this week. I look forward to reviewing your thoughtful ideas.

Best regards, Daniel Morris

① 학생 참여 감소의 원인을 발표하려고
② 학교 축제의 변경 사항을 공식적으로 보고하려고
③ 새로운 행사 아이디어 제출을 요청하려고
④ 특정 동아리 활동의 장점을 홍보하려고
⑤ 행사 운영 규칙을 상세히 설명하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Mina의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

"Am I in the right place?" Mina wondered. It had been nearly eight years since she had last returned to her former school. The building looked unfamiliar, with new signs and freshly painted walls. Feeling uncertain, Mina slowly walked down the hallway, unsure whether she would recognize anything at all. Suddenly, she noticed a small bulletin board near the stairs. Several old photos were still pinned there, including one from a class event she had taken part in. Seeing it, Mina paused, smiled softly, and continued walking with a lighter step.

① confused → relieved
② confident → embarrassed
③ bored → excited
④ anxious → disappointed
⑤ calm → nervous

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

The study of art history has often failed to fully acknowledge the influence of contemporary visual artists and their contributions to cultural expression. Unlike classical painters, who have long been praised for shaping artistic traditions, many modern artists have faced limitations in how their work is evaluated and have largely been overlooked. Over the past century, however, we have witnessed a remarkable growth of innovative artworks that challenge established forms and perspectives. Through the use of unconventional materials and visual techniques, these artists have expanded the ways meaning can be conveyed through art. Creating works with layered symbolism and complex visual structure, contemporary artists have had a significant impact on how art communicates ideas. Their artistic achievements, including their influence on modern visual culture, must be properly recognized within the field of art studies.

① 현대 예술은 전통 미술 기법을 완전히 배제해야 한다
② 시각 예술가의 기여는 정당하게 평가되어야 한다
③ 예술 작품은 상징보다는 기술적 완성도를 중시해야 한다
④ 고전 미술은 현대 예술보다 문화적 가치가 크다
⑤ 현대 예술은 대중적 이해를 위해 단순화되어야 한다

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

21. 밑줄 친 modified the setting in which preference is resolved 이 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Smart recommendation systems have quietly modified the setting in which preference is resolved. As online services become increasingly tailored, automated, and informed by user data, individuals are relieved of the need to consciously weigh options, as decisions often take shape in advance of active consideration. While earlier digital tools merely provided information, modern algorithms now predict preferences and suggest choices in advance. A user streaming a movie may be offered content based on past viewing habits, and a shopper browsing online can receive product suggestions without making explicit requests. In this way, decision-making processes occur quietly in the background, requiring little conscious effort from users. Over time, such systems reduce the need for deliberate choice, allowing people to move through digital environments with minimal interruption or uncertainty.

① eliminated the influence of personal taste
② reduced the mental struggle required for choices
③ increased users' awareness of available alternatives
④ replaced human judgment with strict rules
⑤ encouraged individuals to make faster but riskier decisions

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

In recent years, discussions about organizational success have expanded across various fields. An innovation ecosystem is shaped by the way collaboration and rivalry coexist among organizations. Collaboration refers to the sharing of knowledge and resources to improve collective outcomes, while rivalry involves competition for market advantage and recognition. This dual relationship helps explain how companies can benefit from working together to develop technologies, yet still compete to differentiate their products. However, managing this relationship is not simple, as openness can conflict with the need to protect sensitive information. Organizations may need to exchange ideas, but they often do so carefully. As a result, decision-makers must strike a balance between cooperation and competition to avoid undermining either side. Planning how to pursue both at the same time can help ensure that progress is not achieved at the cost of long-term stability.

① 혁신 환경에서는 협력과 경쟁의 균형 있는 관리가 필요하다
② 기업 간 경쟁은 협력보다 항상 더 큰 성과를 가져온다
③ 기술 혁신을 위해서는 정보 공유를 제한해야 한다
④ 협력은 경쟁이 사라진 환경에서만 효과적으로 이루어진다
⑤ 혁신 생태계의 핵심은 시장 점유율 확대에 있다

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Focusing on novelty rather than reliability can appear appealing in certain situations, especially when users are willing to tolerate occasional failure in exchange for new features. In most everyday contexts, however, this preference proves misguided. Digital tools are always available, so innovation often receives the most attention. But usefulness depends not on how impressive a function looks, but on whether it works when needed. A system that introduces advanced options but fails at basic tasks may save time in theory, yet cause frustration in practice. Unless users are prepared to reorganize their habits around unstable tools, novelty without dependability quickly loses its value. In this sense, a design that highlights innovation while neglecting reliability may offer excitement at first, but ultimately create confusion rather than convenience.

① effects of prioritizing innovation in digital design
② reasons users prefer new features over stable performance
③ importance of reliability in everyday technologies
④ balance between creativity and efficiency in software
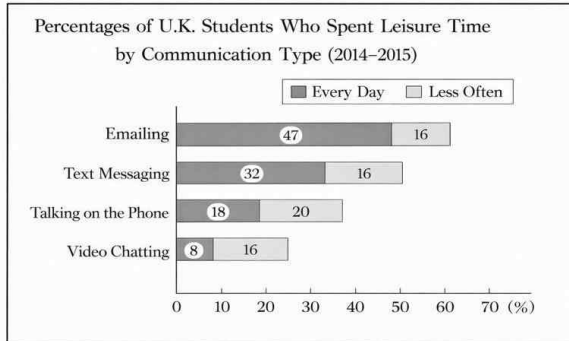⑤ limitations of technological innovation in modern society

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

The rapid expansion of educational technology has made digital learning platforms highly appealing to schools and policy makers alike. A potential increase in access to learning resources, combined with reduced costs for materials and instruction, has encouraged governments and institutions to invest heavily in online systems and automated tools. However, this widespread adoption carries the risk of education becoming overly standardized, with learning experiences losing their original purpose of fostering critical thinking and deep understanding. Such trends may also result in smaller, independent educational initiatives being overlooked, further narrowing the range of available learning approaches. For this reason, educators and administrators must weigh efficiency and scalability against educational quality. As social and technological environments continue to evolve, new forms of learning will emerge alongside new challenges. Overall, this represents a healthy development in the education sector, but one that remains vulnerable when efficiency is pursued at the expense of educational values.

standardize: 획일화하다 **scalability: 확장성

① The Digitalization of Society and Its Hidden Costs
② Efficiency or Meaning? When Technology Shapes Education
③ EdTech: An Effort to Turn Education into Product Systems
④ New Models! The Fragile Promise of EdTech
⑤ Why Balanced Design Matters in Modern Education Systems

25. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 <u>않는</u> 것은?

Percentages of U.K. Students Who Spent Leisure Time by Communication Type (2014–2015)

■ Every Day □ Less Often

Communication Type	Every Day	Less Often
Emailing	47	16
Text Messaging	32	16
Talking on the Phone	18	20
Video Chatting	8	16

(0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 (%))

The graph above shows the percentages of U.K. students who spent leisure time by communication type, based on a survey conducted between 2014 and 2015. ① In the category of Every Day, emailing accounted for the highest percentage among the four types of communication shown. ② In the category of Less Often, the percentage of students who spent time through talking on the phone was more than twice that of students who did so through text messaging. ③ The percentage of students who spent time through talking on the phone in the category of Every Day was lower than that of students who did so in the category of Less Often. ④ In the category of Less Often, emailing ranked second in percentage when the communication types are ordered from highest to lowest. ⑤ The percentage of students who spent time through video chatting in the category of Less Often was higher than that of students who did so in the category of Every Day.

26. Stephen Hawking에 관한 글의 내용과 일치하지 <u>않는</u> 것은?

Stephen Hawking is often remembered not only for his scientific achievements but also for reshaping how the public engages with modern physics. Stephen Hawking, a leading figure in theoretical physics, was widely known for his work on cosmology and black holes. He was born in Oxford, England, in 1942. Hawking studied physics at the University of Oxford and later earned his doctoral degree at the University of Cambridge in 1966. He spent most of his academic career at Cambridge, where he became Lucasian Professor of Mathematics in 1979. In 1988, Hawking published A Brief History of Time, a book that brought complex scientific ideas to a general audience and became an international bestseller. Despite being diagnosed with a severe motor neuron disease at a young age, Hawking continued to lecture, write, and conduct research for decades.

* cosmology: 우주론 ** motor neuron disease: 운동신경 질환

① 영국 Oxford에서 태어났다.
② 1966년에 박사 학위를 받았다.
③ Cambridge에서 대부분의 학문적 경력을 보냈다.
④ 1979년에 A Brief History of Time을 출간했다.
⑤ 젊은 나이에 심각한 질환 진단을 받았다.

27. Eating Writing Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 <u>않는</u> 것은?

Essay Writing Contest

Lakeside Middle School is often rememberd not to for 'Essay Writing Contest.

Deadline: April 20, 2026

Participants: Lakeside Middle School students

Submission Guidelines
- Write an essay on the topic "A Better Future".
- Keep the essay between 300–500 words in length.
- Submit essays as a Word document (.doc or or .docx file).

Judging Criteria
- Essays will be judged based on originality, clarity, and relevance to the topic.
- Top three essays will be selected by a panel of teachers.

Prizes
- 1st Place: $100 gift card
- 2nd Place: $50 gift card
- 3rd Place: $30 gift card

① lakeside 중학교 학생들은 참여할 수 있다
② 주제는 더 좋은 미래이다
③ 워드 문서로 에세이를 제출해야 한다
④ 4가지의 기준에 의해서 판단될 것이다
⑤ 등수에 따라 다른 금액의 기프트카드가 제공된다

28. Summer Reading Challenge에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Summer Reading Challenge

Get ready for a summer full of reading fun and earn great rewards! Keep your mind active during the break by joining our reading challenge.

When: June 1 to August 31, 2026

Who Can Join: Kids and teens aged 5 to 18

How It Works:
- Sign up for the challenge in person at the front desk or online at www.maplewoodlibrary.org.
- Log your books read over the summer. One book = 1 point.
- Earn points to receive tickets for prize drawings.

Prizes:
- 5 Tickets: Free ice cream coupon
- 10 Tickets: $10 gift card for a local bookstore
- 20 Tickets: A new set of books

Participation Info:
- Participation is free and open to Maplewood Public Library cardholders.
- For more details, please visit www.maplewoodlibrary.org.

① 기간은 한 달 동안 지속된다
② 나이 제한 없이 누구나 참여가능하다
③ 온오프라인 둘 다 접수가 가능하다
④ 3개 이상의 티켓을 받으면 상을 받는다.
⑤ 약간의 참가비가 있다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Human societies have long relied on shared systems to manage uncertainty. While individuals may struggle to predict complex outcomes on their own, communities develop practices ① that stabilize decision-making over time. Economic norms, legal traditions, and informal customs are not the result of a single designer but emerge from repeated interactions among people ② attempt to coordinate their actions. These systems often contain more information than any participant consciously recognizes. People follow rules that have proven ③ effective across generations, even if they cannot fully explain their origins. In this way, societies preserve knowledge about risks and opportunities ④ through which stability is maintained. Individuals tend to imitate successful behavior without clearly knowing why such behavior succeeds in doing so. As a result, collective institutions accumulate practical wisdom that far surpasses the reasoning capacity of ⑤ isolated minds.

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

Context-sensitive ethics argues that moral judgment depends on the conditions surrounding an action rather than on fixed principles applied universally. When no absolute standard governs behavior, ethical evaluation shifts toward consequences and situational constraints. In ① informal settings, such as collaborative or trust-based activities, individuals often tolerate minor rule deviations if doing so preserves cooperation or shared purpose. Maintaining relationships may ② justify continuing participation despite procedural irregularities. However, this tolerance weakens once activities become ③ institutionalized. In regulated environments defined by explicit rules and competition, adherence to standards ④outweighs personal bonds. Violations are no longer overlooked because fairness depends on consistent enforcement rather than mutual understanding. ⑤ Forgiving faults becomes important not for empathy but for maintaining legitimacy among participants.

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Early maritime insurance syndicates operated across ports that differed widely in political stability and commercial volume, and their representatives made it a priority to monitor conditions in each location. Because such intelligence formed the foundation of their _____, these groups often avoided public exposure, relying instead on tightly knit personal networks reinforced by kinship, shared risk, and long-standing trust. As international shipping expanded, they were well positioned to take advantage of standardized contracts and pooled underwriting practices that developed during the nineteenth century. By spreading responsibility across voyages and regions, insurers reduced the impact of individual losses. It was therefore practical for these organizations to coordinate risk management internally across borders rather than operate as isolated local firms competing independently.

*syndicate: 조합

① instability ② efficiency
③ reputation ④ profitability
⑤ commercialization

32. Effective instruction in complex skills rarely depends on obscure techniques; rather, it builds on habits people already practice to understand texts in everyday learning. Whether in classrooms or training manuals, successful teaching relies heavily on shared assumptions between instructor and learner, and well-designed explanations reduce the effort required to align understanding. Educators refine their methods by recognizing that learners seek the same qualities that apprentices value in guidance: precision, focus, and balance. When explanations are vague, wander from the core task, or overwhelm learners with unnecessary detail, engagement quickly declines. Instruction, therefore, must remain targeted and appropriately scaled. In fact, understanding and sensitivity to learners' way of interpreting is often more critical in written materials than in face-to-face teaching, because texts lack the immediate questions, gestures, and adjustments that occur in live interaction. As instructors, we must _____; in other words, we must mentally supply the missing half of an instructional exchange.

① identify the boundaries of formal education
② emphasize the learner's demand for advanced theory
③ assume learners already possess background expertise
④ construct knowledge jointly through active dialogue
⑤ anticipate the way learners will interpret the text

33. Allowing end users sufficient opportunity to interact with a digital system while it is still being developed is a crucial factor in long-term project success. Likewise, inviting feedback not only from decision-makers but also from everyday users becomes increasingly valuable over time. Suppose a large organization commissions a company-wide software platform. While senior managers may represent the client institution, their priorities often differ markedly from those of analysts, technical staff, administrative employees, and other workers who rely on the system daily. Moreover, the experiences of occasional users, such as external partners or temporary contractors, can diverge significantly from those of full-time employees. Gaining insight into how each group navigates the existing workflow, as well as how they respond to proposed changes, almost always leads to a more effective system. Users are far more likely to accept and support a new platform or major update if they _____. For a large organization, this often results in smoother adoption, higher efficiency, reduced resistance, and lower long-term maintenance costs.

① have completed extensive technical training sessions
② are allowed to independently redesign system features
③ develop personal relationships with software engineers
④ have been consulted during the development process
⑤ exchange opinions about the system with colleagues

34. Spinoza defended rational order as the only stable foundation for collective life, not because he believed human beings to be naturally virtuous, but because he regarded unchecked emotion as a persistent threat to social cohesion. In his view, individuals are driven less by reason than by desire, fear, and ambition, which makes spontaneous harmony unlikely. For this reason, political institutions must be constructed in ways that channel human impulses rather than assume moral goodwill. In this respect, his position diverges from idealistic accounts that ground social order in shared virtue, and instead aligns with a more cautious and realistic assessment of human motivation. A system of rules gains legitimacy not by appealing to moral perfection, but by reliably constraining behavior in predictable ways. Ideally, such rules reflect principles that rational agents could back upon reflection. Yet if a rule prohibits actions that individuals would already refrain from on rational grounds, then the rule cannot be _____. [3점]

*virtue: 미덕
① considered a meaningful limitation on individual conduct
② interpreted as evidence of political moral progress
③ justified as a necessary guide for rational agents
④ enforced to change rational human impulses
⑤ sustained by trust in citizens' ethical intentions

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

There are few professionals who do not at least intend to allocate time for long-term skill development. However, we often begin the week with a clear plan, only to be overwhelmed by urgent requests or unexpected tasks that demand immediate attention. ① As deadlines approach, efforts to reorganize priorities frequently lead to postponing activities that do not seem immediately productive. ② Regardless of how carefully we schedule our time, most people experience periods when such delays are unavoidable. ③ In the short term, failing to respond promptly to a client's request may appear more damaging than skipping a professional training session. ④ The value of customer information is considered more important than product sales when it comes to accurately understanding customers' needs. ⑤ However, it is essential to recognize the cumulative cost of repeatedly neglecting long-term development and to ensure that, over time, such postponements remain the exception rather than the standard.

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

36.

We often think of memory as a stored object, like a file kept in a cabinet. But memory is better understood as an active process reshaped by the way information is repeatedly recalled, and the nature of that process is cumulative.

(A) In this sense, memory can be understood as any process that is adjusted through continual activation. Habits are reinforced by repeated practice, skills improve through regular use, and even emotional responses are shaped by recurring exposure to similar situations.

(B) Historical narratives also appear stable and continuous, and they are maintained through retelling and institutional practices. However, what sustains memory is the repeated social reinforcement and speedy distortion over time.

(C) Even experiences that seem to be remembered clearly change through later recall. A vivid childhood scene, for instance, feels fixed, yet each act of remembering subtly reshapes it, making recollection itself a repeated process, even if this repetition is not immediately obvious.

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

37.

> Literary criticism enables us to explore dimensions of human experience that cannot be fully captured by quantitative analysis alone. It offers interpretive frameworks that reveal how meaning, identity, and values are shaped through language and narrative.

(A) This implies that while literary analysis can illuminate symbolic structures and cultural contexts, it must ultimately be complemented by historical evidence and social data to achieve a fuller understanding of texts and their influence.

(B) Critics typically raise questions rather than deliver final interpretations, and their work often involves reexamining familiar texts from new perspectives. However, to better understand how narratives affect readers' cognition and emotion, close collaboration between literary studies and psychology becomes increasingly important.

(C) Literary criticism plays a crucial role in interdisciplinary fields, where it connects insights from history, sociology, and philosophy to generate new interpretive approaches. Unlike empirical research, critical reading does not test hypotheses experimentally but evaluates meaning through careful reasoning and textual analysis. [3점]

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

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

> Over time, these aesthetic judgments come to shape not only how we perceive form but also how we understand cultural identity.

Sculpture and architecture are often approached as matters of technique or visual appeal, yet their influence extends far beyond surface form. Interpretation is guided largely by how viewers organize what they see. The tension is between established design conventions and emerging artistic challenges. (①) As observers, we instinctively seek patterns and coherence when confronted with complex forms. (②) When unfamiliar structures or unconventional sculptures appear, our minds attempt to make sense of them by referencing prior aesthetic frameworks. (③) For instance, repeated exposure to monumental stone architecture may lead one to associate scale with authority or permanence. (④) Gradually, these limited encounters can shape broad expectations about what architecture or sculpture ought to represent. (⑤) As a result, the ways we evaluate public monuments or contemporary buildings are often closely aligned with your broader cultural assumptions.

39.

> Even some evolutionary biologists argue that genetic mechanisms alone can fully explain adaptive success in changing environments.

Biological research has long emphasized the role of genes in shaping physical traits and survival strategies. (①) Advances in molecular biology have revealed how genetic variation contributes to differences within and between species. (②) The advances lead to the efficiency of natural selection in favoring traits that enhance reproduction and survival. (③) Conversely, growing evidence suggests that environmental conditions, behavioral flexibility, and developmental context play a crucial role in shaping how organisms adapt over time. (④) Over generations, reliance on genetic explanations alone may obscure the dynamic interaction between organisms and their surroundings. (⑤) As a result, contemporary evolutionary theory increasingly integrates genetics with ecological and environmental perspectives.

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

> In contemporary science, field research occupies a distinctive position in contrast to large-scale laboratory studies that rely on standardized instruments and controlled environments. While laboratory experiments generate precise and replicable data through advanced technology, field studies unfold in unpredictable natural settings and require researchers to respond directly to changing conditions. Scientists and local participants often share moments of discovery, observation, and interpretation. Yet such research is frequently constrained by limited funding and logistical uncertainty. In highly institutionalized research systems, field studies can appear economically fragile because they depend heavily on grants and external sponsorship. Nevertheless, they retain strong appeal for a dedicated group of researchers who value direct engagement with ecosystems, context-sensitive insight, and once-in-a-lifetime observational opportunities. In regional and community-based settings, field research continues to thrive by offering meaningful scientific contributions within modest but sustainable institutional frameworks.

⬇

> In a situation of financial __(A)__ due to reliance on external funding, field research, which provides context-rich and direct scientific insight, __(B)__ researchers who value such engagement.

(A) (B) (A) (B)
① uncertainty ······ lose ② imbalance ······ split
③ challenges ······ secure ④ stability ······ reach
⑤ advantages ······ support

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

There is a fundamental difficulty in reconstructing the history of sound in all of its forms, and this difficulty persists across cultures and historical periods. Although musical traditions have existed for as long as human societies, the actual sounds that once filled streets, halls, and ritual spaces do not survive in a complete manner. Unlike written texts, sound leaves no (a) permanent physical trace. Therefore, historians must rely on indirect sources such as musical notation, architectural acoustics, written descriptions, and visual depictions of instruments and performances. As with other cultural practices, the systematic study of sound truly (b) accelerates only in the modern era. However, unlike static artifacts such as tools or buildings, sound is inherently transient, existing only at the moment of its production. Musical performances unfold through vibration and resonance, not as fixed objects.This makes sound difficult to capture both physically and conceptually, rendering it historically (c) intangible. Fortunately, from the eighteenth century onward, developments in notation, recording, and documentation greatly expanded the available evidence. These sources often provide layered insights into how music was performed, who participated, and in what social contexts. Through such materials, historians can (d) reconstruct the cultural meanings attached to sound. Without these supplementary records, attempts to imagine past soundscapes would remain incomplete, as later interpretations risk projecting modern sensibilities onto earlier practices in ways that are ultimately (e) founded.

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Sound as Cultural Heritage: Preserving Musical Objects
② Visual and Written Sources: Filling the Gaps in Sound History
③ Why Ancient Music Cannot Be Fully Recovered
④ From Instruments to Architecture: The Science of Acoustics
⑤ Hearing the Past: The Evolution of Musical Taste

42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

① (a)　　② (b)　　③ (c)　　④ (d)　　⑤ (e)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

"Leo, why don't you come outside for a bit?" his mother called, but there was no response. She checked his room and found him lying on the bed, scrolling endlessly through videos with his headphones on. Worried, she gently tapped his shoulder. Leo pulled one earbud out, startled. "I'm fine," (a) he said, though his mother sensed a growing distance. She hesitated, then suggested that his uncle Noah might have an idea. Noah later promised to talk with Leo about it.

(B)

Later, Leo's uncle Noah joined a neighborhood photography walk during summer vacation with Leo who was hesitant. Everyone brought a camera or phone and shared photos afterward at a small café. Leo joined the event just once but enjoyed seeing familiar streets through different perspectives. "That's what got (b) me hooked," Noah recalled with a smile.

(C)

The following weekend, Leo wandered alone through the community center for nearly an hour. (c) He looked at notice boards and flyers until one caught his attention: "Urban Photo Walk - Beginners Welcome." Leo hesitated, then wrote down the details, feeling slightly nervous yet quietly hopeful about meeting new people. "Maybe this could work," (d) he thought, folding the paper into his pocket.

(D)

That evening, Noah sat beside Leo and said, "I've noticed you've been spending a lot of time alone lately." Leo shrugged. Noah continued, "When I felt stuck, trying something creative with others helped more than I expected." He mentioned the photography walk and suggested Leo give it a try. After a moment of silence, Leo nodded. "I guess I could try once," (e) he said quietly.

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. 위 글의 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

① Leo의 어머니는 아들의 변화에 대해 걱정하고 있었다.
② Noah는 과거에 단체 활동을 통해 긍정적인 경험을 했다.
③ Leo는 처음부터 사진 활동에 적극 참여하기로 결정했다.
④ Leo는 새로운 활동에 대해 망설였지만 가능성을 느꼈다.
⑤ Noah는 자신의 경험을 바탕으로 조언을 건넸다.

＊ 확인 사항
○ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하시오.