

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.

21년(22학년도) 6월

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

- ① 댄스 동아리 가입 조건을 안내하려고
- ② 동아리 개설 신청 기간을 홍보하려고
- ③ 동아리 만족도 설문 조사 참여를 당부하려고
- ④ 댄스 동아리 활동 장소 폐쇄 이유를 설명하려고
- ⑤ 댄스 동아리 회원 모집 인원 중원을 공지하려고

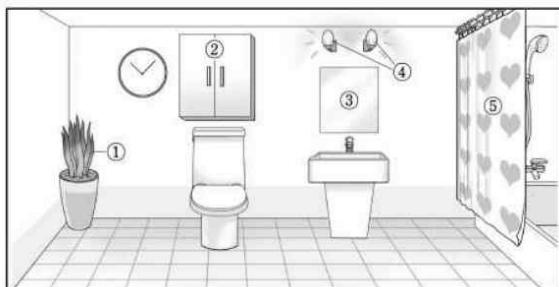
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 불필요한 쓰레기를 줄이기 위해 과도한 포장을 지양해야 한다.
- ② 환경 보호를 위해 쓰레기 분리배출을 철저히 해야 한다.
- ③ 선물을 고를 때는 받는 사람의 취향을 고려해야 한다.
- ④ 사용 빈도가 높지 않은 물건은 상자에 보관해야 한다.
- ⑤ 선물 종류에 따라 포장 방법을 달리해야 한다.

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

- ① 잡지 기자— 시나리오 작가      ② 아나운서— 작사가
- ③ 라디오 진행자— 음악 평론가      ④ 영화감독— 배우
- ⑤ 신문 기자— 모델

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



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

- ① 경제학 과제 자료 조사하기      ② 자원봉사 신청서 제출하기
- ③ 환경 캠페인 포스터 만들기      ④ 학생회관 가는 길 알려 주기
- ⑤ 마라톤 코스 답사하기

6. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$30      ② \$36      ③ \$40      ④ \$45      ⑤ \$50

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 컴퓨터 프로그래밍 강좌를 신청하지 않은 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 수업이 30분 일찍 시작되어서
- ② 다른 도시로 이사를 가게 되어서
- ③ 컴퓨터 프로그래밍에 흥미를 잃어서
- ④ 최근 후에 수업 듣는 것이 너무 피곤해서
- ⑤ 컴퓨터 프로그래밍이 자신의 경력과 무관해서

8. 대화를 듣고, Samuel's Woodworking Class에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

① 장소	② 시간	③ 복장
④ 등록비	⑤ 모집 인원	

9. 2021 Lakeside Essay Contest에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 주제는 여름으로부터의 메시지이다.
- ② Lakeside High School 전교생이 참가할 수 있다.
- ③ 에세이 분량은 3페이지를 넘으면 안 된다.
- ④ 제출 마감은 다음 주 금요일이다.
- ⑤ 상위 10편의 에세이는 학교 웹 사이트에 게시될 예정이다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 남자가 주문할 자전거를 고르시오.

Bicycles for Commuters

Model	Color	Price	Frame Size	Foldable
① A	Black	\$190	Small	✗
② B	Yellow	\$210	Medium	✗
③ C	Silver	\$270	Large	✗
④ D	White	\$290	Large	○
⑤ E	Blue	\$320	Medium	○

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

- ① Sure. Let me call him now.
- ② Not at all. My hair is really long.
- ③ Yes. I really like my new hairstyle.
- ④ Why not? I'll text the number to you.
- ⑤ Not really. I don't need to check your schedule.

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

- ① Fine. I'll look for another band.
- ② Great! You can be our drummer.
- ③ Sorry. I can't offer you the position.
- ④ Really? It'll be great to play in your band.
- ⑤ What a surprise! I didn't know you play drums.

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

Man : \_\_\_\_\_

- ① No problem. You'll get your refund.
- ② Of course. That's why I canceled my order.
- ③ Excellent. I'll exchange it with a bigger size.
- ④ Good. I'm glad to hear you received the package.
- ⑤ Okay. We'll send the gray skirt to you right away.

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

Woman : \_\_\_\_\_

- ① All right. I'll check if it's in the jacket and call you back.
- ② Don't worry. I'll visit the lost and found for you.
- ③ Too bad. Let me have my credit card replaced.
- ④ I see. I'll buy a new jacket if you can't find it.
- ⑤ Thank you. Pick me up at the grocery store.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Rachel<sup>o</sup>] Kevin에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Rachel : \_\_\_\_\_

- ① Is it necessary to exercise every day?
- ② Why don't you work out at the closer one?
- ③ I recommend the one with good facilities.
- ④ You should choose the one within your budget.
- ⑤ What about looking for a better place to work at?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① decline in employment opportunities due to drones
- ② regulations for using drones in various fields
- ③ job skills necessary for drone development
- ④ workplace accidents caused by drone use
- ⑤ various uses of drones in different jobs

17. 언급된 직업이 아닌 것은?

- ① farmers
- ② photographers
- ③ soldiers
- ④ police officers
- ⑤ firefighters

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear team members,

This is Coach Daniel Park speaking. As the tournament season approaches, we have noticed an increase in minor injuries during practice sessions. Many of these issues appear to stem from insufficient warm-ups and overly intense training without proper recovery. To reduce the risk of serious injury, all players are required to follow the updated safety guidelines posted on the team website. These include revised stretching routines and mandatory rest periods. Please review the instructions carefully before the next match. Our priority is to ensure that everyone competes safely and consistently throughout the season.

Sincerely,  
Daniel Park

- ① 선수들의 경기력 저하를 비판하려고
- ② 새로운 훈련 규정을 홍보하려고
- ③ 스포츠 경기에서 부상 예방을 주의시키려고
- ④ 팀 성과에 대한 불만을 제기하려고
- ⑤ 선수 선발 기준의 변화를 알리려고

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

To enter the exhibition, David was hurrying toward the ticket booth, checking the line and the entrance signs as he moved. But, David rushed into the exhibition hall, thrilled that he had finally secured a last-minute ticket to the show he had been waiting for all year. The entrance buzzed with excitement, and his expectations grew as he imagined the performances ahead. However, once inside, he learned that the main event had been canceled due to technical issues, leaving only a brief display in its place. As the crowd quietly dispersed, David stood still for a moment, realizing the experience would not live up to what he had imagined.

- ① excited → disappointed
- ② anxious → relieved
- ③ confident → proud
- ④ confused → encouraged
- ⑤ indifferent → satisfied

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

In educational settings, students are often encouraged to study harder through grades, rewards, or external pressure. While such methods may produce short-term effort, they rarely sustain genuine engagement over time. True academic focus emerges when learners find personal value in what they study and connect learning to their own goals and interests. Therefore, education should prioritize cultivating inner motivation rather than depending solely on outward measures of achievement. When motivation comes from within, students are more likely to persist through difficulty and reflect deeply on their progress. Excessive reliance on external incentives can even weaken this internal drive by shifting attention away from learning itself.

- ① 학생들은 내재적 동기를 바탕으로 학업에 집중해야 한다
- ② 외적 동기는 학업 성취를 지속적으로 향상시킨다
- ③ 학생들의 학습은 보상 체계에 의해 주로 결정된다
- ④ 성적 평가는 학습 동기를 약화시키는 주된 요인이다
- ⑤ 학습의 효율성은 경쟁 환경에서 가장 높아진다

21. 밑줄 친 exposed the scaffolding behind accepted disbelief가 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Ancient travel accounts describing long-distance sea voyages were once dismissed as exaggerated or symbolic, largely because they lacked precise measurements or consistent documentation. However, recent interdisciplinary research has exposed the scaffolding behind accepted disbelief. By analyzing descriptions of ocean currents, seasonal wind patterns, and references to unfamiliar plants or stars, scholars have identified correlations with real geographical conditions. Some records mention drifting along currents later confirmed through modern oceanography, while others align with climate data reconstructed from natural archives. Even online databases comparing ancient texts with satellite-based models have strengthened these findings. What initially appeared as myth or speculation now emerges as evidence-based observation embedded in narrative form, suggesting that early explorers relied on natural indicators more systematically than previously assumed.

- ① showed ancient records were created purely imaginatively
- ② demonstrated scientific analysis exposed the records' falseness
- ③ uncovered new foundation for judging historical reliability
- ④ made historical interpretation depend mainly on belief
- ⑤ suggested ancient exploration replaced by modern technology

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

In complex creative work, productivity is often assumed to improve when tasks are streamlined and procedures standardized. While this approach may accelerate output, it can also narrow the range of possible outcomes. In design studios, for instance, strict adherence to templates can limit unexpected combinations, even as it reduces error. Similarly, research teams that prioritize efficiency may overlook unconventional ideas that lack immediate clarity. Innovation frequently emerges from irregular processes, partial failures, and competing approaches rather than from smooth execution alone. Because creativity depends on tension between order and deviation, systems that eliminate friction entirely may weaken their capacity to adapt. When uncertainty is treated as a flaw rather than a resource, exploration itself becomes constrained. Sustainable progress, therefore, requires balancing structure with openness to disruption.

- ① 창의성은 체계와 비체계의 균형 속에서 유지된다
- ② 효율성은 모든 작업 환경에서 최우선 가치이다
- ③ 표준화는 창의적 성과를 안정적으로 보장한다
- ④ 실패는 창의적 과정에서 반드시 제거되어야 한다
- ⑤ 조직의 성과는 통일된 방식에 의해 결정된다

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

For much of the twentieth century, many scientists outside of paleoanthropology assumed that humanity's origins were dispersed across multiple continents rather than rooted in a single region. Their belief was widely accepted as plausible evidence, even though the supporting fossil record remained sparse and ambiguous. As archaeological techniques improved, new discoveries in East Africa consistently yielded hominid remains that were systematically older and more diverse than those found elsewhere. Yet subsequent analysis revealed that those fossils were either misdated, misattributed, or failed to represent direct lineage. Over time, repeated testing and cross-disciplinary validation undermined the old assumptions. What once seemed an appealing narrative of parallel origins gave way to a stronger consensus: that modern humans share a common African ancestry. The transformation of this viewpoint illustrates how the ideas of some experts can persist despite limited evidence, only to be overturned when methodological change and cumulative data cohere toward a clearer picture of the past.

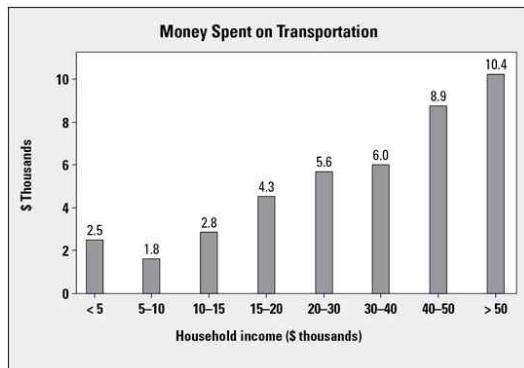
- ① Scholars' lasting biases in modern theories
- ② Fossil dating techniques and their limitations
- ③ The complexity of human migration patterns
- ④ The evolution of misleading origin assumptions
- ⑤ Africa as the sole origin of civilization

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

In a 2022 paper published in Behavioral and Brain Sciences, evolutionary psychologist Dr. Monique Sanchez and colleagues argue that, contrary to assumptions about universal peacemaking instincts, our species has evolved with deeply embedded predispositions toward aggression under certain ecological pressures. For example, Sanchez's team highlights cross-cultural data showing that resource scarcity reliably increases in-group/out-group hostility, and neuroimaging evidence that threat-related circuits activate more strongly than cooperation-related networks in ambiguous social contexts. Critics of the study note that humans are capable of cooperation, but Sanchez counters that such capacities coexist with equally potent aggressive tendencies shaped by natural selection. Although many cultural narratives emphasize harmony and altruism, mounting empirical evidence suggests that aggression is not an exception but a fundamental dimension of human nature.

- ① Humans as fundamentally aggressive beings
- ② Cooperation as an evolutionary adaptation
- ③ Cultural narratives of peace and harmony
- ④ The role of scarcity in shaping behavior
- ⑤ Misinterpretations of neuroimaging findings

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the amount of money spent on transportation by households in different income ranges. ① Households earning less than \$5,000 spend about \$2.5 thousand on transportation. ② Households with incomes between \$5,000 and \$10,000 spend \$1.8 thousand on transportation, the lowest amount among all income groups shown. ③ Households earning \$10,000 to \$15,000 spend \$2.8 thousand on transportation, which is \$6.1 thousand less than the amount spent by households in the \$40,000 to \$50,000 income range ④ Households in the \$15,000 to \$20,000 income range spend \$4.3 thousand on transportation, an decrease of \$6.1 thousand compared to the over \$50,000 group. ⑤ Households earning \$20,000 to \$30,000 spend \$5.6 thousand on transportation, which is \$0.4 thousand more than the amount spent by households earning \$30,000 to \$40,000.

26. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Baseball player Jackie Robinson was born on January 31, 1919, in Cairo, Georgia. The youngest of five children, he was raised in relative poverty by a single mother. Robinson attended John Muir High School in Pasadena, California, and Pasadena Junior College, where he was an excellent athlete and played four sports: football, basketball, track, and baseball. He was named the region's MVP in baseball in 1938. The infielder made his debut with the Brooklyn Dodgers on April 15, 1947, and went on to have a decade-long Hall of Fame career despite repeated threats and abuse from fans and opponents. He died in 1972 at age 53. MLB retired Robinson's jersey, No. 42, in 1997, and the league celebrates his legacy and accomplishments annually on Jackie Robinson Day. He broke Major League Baseball's color barrier as its first Black athlete.

- ① Jackie Robinson은 다섯 자녀 중 막내였다.
- ② 그는 캘리포니아의 두 학교에서 운동을 하였다.
- ③ 그는 1947년 브루클린 다저스에서 데뷔했다.
- ④ 그는 명예의 전당에 오를 만큼 훌륭한 경력을 가졌다.
- ⑤ 1997년에 사망했을 때, 등번호는 영구 결번이 되었다.

27. SmartFit Watch에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**SmartFit Watch**  
Please read the instructions before using your SmartFit Watch.

#### Product Information

- Display: 1.4-inch color touchscreen
- Battery life: up to 7 days with a full charge
- Charging time: approximately 2 hours
- Compatible with resistance: both iOS and Android devices
- Water up to 50 meters

#### Usage and Maintenance

- Recommended for users aged 10 and above
- Avoid exposing the device to extreme temperatures (below -10°C or above 45°C)
- Clean the watch regularly with a soft, dry cloth
- Do not press buttons underwater
- Use only the original SmartFit charging cable

- ① 화면은 1.4인치 컬러 터치스크린이다.
- ② 완전 충전 시 최대 7일 동안 사용할 수 있다.
- ③ 스마트폰이 iOS일 경우에는 호환되지 않는다.
- ④ 물속에서는 버튼을 누르지 않아야 한다.
- ⑤ 충전 시에는 SmartFit 전용 충전 케이블을 사용해야 한다.

28. Greenfield Spring Festival에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

#### Venice Art Biennale 2025

Welcome to the 60th edition of the Venice Art Biennale, one of the world's most prestigious international art exhibitions. Artists from over 70 countries gather to showcase their latest works across various venues in Venice, Italy.

#### Dates & Venues

- April 20 – November 24, 2025
- Main venues: Giardini and Arsenale
- Country pavilions and independent exhibitions are spread throughout the city.

#### Tickets & Access

- General admission: €30 (valid for two consecutive days)
- Free entry for children under 6 and residents of Venice on Mondays
- Online reservation is recommended due to high demand

#### Special Programs

- Artist Talks every Saturday afternoon
- Guided tours available in English, French, and Italian
- Visit [www.labbiennale.org](http://www.labbiennale.org) for tickets and schedules.

- ① 전시는 60개국에서 온 예술가들이 참가한다.
- ② 모든 전시는 Giardini 지역에서만 열린다.
- ③ 일반 입장권은 하루 동안만 유효하다.
- ④ 매주 토요일 오후에 작가들과의 대화 프로그램이 있다.
- ⑤ 비엔날레는 매년 같은 시기에 열린다.

## 29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Complex scientific phenomena often require collective reasoning rather than isolated insight. Although individual researchers can make meaningful contributions, they are rarely capable ① to account for every interacting variable within large-scale systems alone. Theoretical framework such as experimental protocols developed collaboratively, in fields such as climate modelings or particle physics, ② are too interdependent for any single mind to construct independently. Scientists interpret observational data that are gathered across multiple conditions by relying on shared methodologies and peer validation. ③ Compared to earlier periods of inquiry, modern science is increasingly dependent on cumulative knowledge ④ transmitted through institutions and technologies. This cooperative structure allows research communities to generate explanations that ⑤ extend beyond the cognitive reach of individual investigators.

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

Management contingency theory argues that effective organizational decisions depend less on universal principles than on situational variables such as environment, task uncertainty, and organizational scale. When external conditions are ① unstable, organizations tend to favor flexible coordination and decentralized authority. In rapidly changing markets, managers may even tolerate temporary role ambiguity or procedural ② looseness if it enables quicker adaptation. However, as environments become more predictable, the need for flexibility ③ declines. In stable settings, standardized routines and clearly defined hierarchies are typically more effective than constant adjustment. Under these conditions, efficiency ④ outweighs innovation, and consistency becomes a primary managerial concern. From this perspective, ⑤ expanding variation is not a sign of rigidity but a rational response to environmental certainty.

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

31. In agrarian societies, human physical strength was central to productivity, as farming, construction, and transportation relied almost entirely on bodily labor. With industrialization, machines gradually replaced muscle as the primary drivers of output, reducing the direct economic value of human physical effort. During the digital era, however, the body regained significance in a different form: gestures, movement patterns, and sensory interaction became crucial sources of data that powered interfaces, platforms, and personalized systems. Yet as artificial intelligence advances, even this embodied contribution is increasingly absorbed by automated sensing and predictive modeling. As a result, human physical presence, once essential and later informatively valuable, is becoming \_\_\_\_\_ rather than foundational to productive systems.

① relevant	② separable
③ secondary	④ irreplaceable
⑤ dominant	

32. In contemporary life, people are frequently placed in situations where swift judgments are demanded amid rapidly shifting conditions. People often assume that careful decision-making depends primarily on having enough information. The common belief is that mistakes occur because individuals act too quickly or without sufficient data. Yet consider a driver who checks the navigation repeatedly but still misses a familiar exit, or a student who rereads instructions yet repeats the same error under time pressure. In such cases, the problem is not ignorance but cognitive overload. When attention is stretched thin, even well-informed individuals revert to simplified patterns of response. What protects judgment, then, is not merely knowing more, but the ability to pause, filter, and prioritize amid competing signals. Even limited development of this ability \_\_\_\_\_ by preventing choices from being dictated solely by urgency, habit, or surface cues. Without it, information accumulates while control quietly erodes. [3점]

① compensates for the lack of technical expertise
② restricts access to immediate solutions
③ reduces the effectiveness of stored knowledge
④ stabilizes decision-making under pressure
⑤ requires constant unconscious monitoring

33. In achievement-oriented environments, early success is often celebrated as evidence of ability or sound strategy. However, psychological research suggests that rapid rewards can subtly reshape how individuals evaluate effort and outcome. When positive feedback arrives quickly, the mind begins to associate speed itself with effectiveness, even when the underlying process remains shallow or unstable. Over time, this pattern encourages repeated pursuit of immediately gratifying results, narrowing attention toward signals that promise fast confirmation. As a result, individuals may persist in familiar strategies not because they remain appropriate, but because they continue to produce prompt reinforcement. What appears to be confidence, therefore, may reflect a growing dependence on rapid validation rather than careful judgment. In such cases, continued success does not strengthen decision-making; instead, it \_\_\_\_\_ by training the mind to prefer certainty over understanding.

- ① increases sensitivity to delayed feedback
- ② reinforces reflective evaluation of outcomes
- ③ weakens tolerance for ambiguous progress
- ④ expands awareness of long-term consequences
- ⑤ separates reward from cognitive expectation

34. Neuroscientist Benjamin Libet asked participants to perform a simple wrist flex whenever they “felt like it” while watching a rapidly rotating clock hand, after which they reported the moment they first became aware of the urge to move. Although the movement itself seemed to follow a conscious intention, the brain signal commonly called the readiness potential began rising well before participants reported any felt decision, suggesting that the neural preparation for action was underway prior to conscious awareness. Yet the philosophical weight of this finding depends on how one interprets what consciousness is doing in the final moments: if conscious intention is merely a late “announcement” of what the brain has already set in motion, then responsibility appears to shrink; if, however, consciousness can still intervene by withholding the act, then awareness functions less as an origin and more as a gatekeeper. In this sense, Libet’s result is often taken to imply not that choice is absent, but that conscious control, when it exists at all, is best understood as \_\_\_\_\_.

[3점]

- ① a mechanism that creates intentions from nothing
- ② a story that explains actions after they occur
- ③ a final control that can stop actions
- ④ proof that all decisions are fixed early
- ⑤ a system that constantly monitors every action

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Some species survive not by strength or speed, but by evolving traits that appear inefficient at first glance. Antarctic icefish, for example, lack hemoglobin, a feature that would be fatal for most vertebrates. Yet in oxygen-rich, freezing waters, this absence reduces blood viscosity and allows circulation to continue smoothly. ① Over generations, natural selection favored physiological adjustments that compensated for what seemed like a critical loss. ② These fish also developed antifreeze proteins that prevent ice crystals from forming in their tissues, which are not necessary in other conditions. ③ Such adaptations reveal how evolution does not pursue general and universal perfection, but adequacy within specific environmental limits. ④ When surrounding conditions freeze, hibernating animals survive by lowering metabolic activity and relying on physiological mechanisms that protect their cells from cold-related damage. ⑤ The icefish’s survival, therefore, illustrates how unusual evolutionary paths can emerge when constraints reshape what counts as advantage.

\* vertebrates : 척추동물

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

36.

The rapid introduction of artificial intelligence into the workplace is often presented as a neutral process of technological progress, promising efficiency and economic growth.

- (A) On the other hand, constructive outcomes become possible in workplaces where labor representatives participate in planning and oversight. In the case, automation can be introduced with safeguards that protect employment while allowing productivity gains.
- (B) However, workers and labor unions often interpret the same developments as a direct threat to job security. The resulting anxiety intensifies when decision-making power remains concentrated among management, leaving employees excluded from shaping how new technologies are implemented.
- (C) Employers emphasize automation as a tool, arguing that such gains will create new forms of employment. From this perspective, technological change is framed as an adjustment that workers must accommodate to remain competitive.

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

37.

Urban planning is often evaluated through visible outcomes such as infrastructure expansion, traffic flow, or economic growth. However, the long-term success of a city depends on factors that extend beyond physical design alone.

(A) To decrease the gap, effective urban planning requires attention to how residents actually use and experience urban spaces. Without understanding daily movement patterns, social interactions, and informal practices, even well-funded projects may fail to improve quality of life.

(B) However, planning discussions often focus narrowly on such visible indicators like density targets or construction speed, overlooking the social dynamics that shape how cities function over time. This emphasis can obscure why similar plans succeed in one city but struggle in another.

(C) In fact, many cities' projects designed without community input frequently produce unintended consequences, such as underused public spaces or increased social division. These outcomes reveal the limits of planning approaches that prioritize technical efficiency over human behavior.

[3점]

\*obscure: 흐리게 하다

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.

For example, repeated emphasis on short-term market consistency can cause people to overestimate immediate stability while overlooking long-term trends.

People commonly believe that their views on markets and economic policy result from objective analysis of data. Yet many economic judgments emerge not from detailed evaluation, but from patterns repeatedly reinforced. (1) Economic decisions often appear to reflect rational calculation, but they are frequently shaped by repeated exposure to familiar narratives. (2) Financial terms or indicators that appear often tend to feel more reliable, even when their relevance is limited. (3) When similar explanations about inflation, growth, or employment circulate persistently, they begin to structure how individuals anticipate economic outcomes. (4) As a consequence, what seems like informed economic opinion may actually reflect habitual exposure rather than independent assessment. (5) Such biased impressions become resistant to change, not because they are analytically sound, but because they align with familiar economic stories. [3점]

39.

Religious explanations initially framed the disaster as divine punishment, reinforcing existing beliefs rather than challenging them.

For many people living in fourteenth-century Europe, the plague first appeared as a temporary disturbance rather than a transformative force. Yet as outbreaks returned repeatedly, entire social structures began to shift. (1) For example, the event later known as the Black Death altered medieval society in ways few contemporaries could grasp. (2) Labor shortages weakened traditional obligations between lords and peasants, allowing surviving workers to demand higher wages or leave the land altogether. (3) Urban centers, once symbols of economic vitality, became sites of fear and instability as trade networks collapsed. (4) However, over time, confidence in the explanations weakened, and this shift led to changing support for governments that grounded their authority in divine legitimacy. (5) As a result, what began as a biological catastrophe thus reshaped economic relations, religious attitudes, and political power across Europe.

\*plague : 전염병

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

Linguistic research has long debated whether human language ability is primarily shaped by learning or by biological endowment. While languages differ widely in sound systems, word order, and grammatical markers, studies in theoretical linguistics suggest that core structural features appear consistently across cultures. As a result, many linguists argue that humans are born with biological cognitive structures that guide language development. These shared features—such as distinctions between subjects and verbs or references to time—are not arbitrary conventions but reflect fundamental ways humans interpret actions, agents, and consequences. From this perspective, linguistic universals are closely connected to survival, as they allow individuals to communicate intentions, coordinate behavior, and respond effectively to threats and opportunities in their environment.



Human language is understood as a system shaped by \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ abilities that support communication essential to \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_.

(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)
① innate	..... survival	② learned	..... expression
③ acquired	..... culture	④ inborn	..... creativity
⑤ symbolic	..... tradition		

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Efforts to address inequality often begin with policies intended to support groups that have faced historical disadvantage. In many societies, hiring practices and university admissions have been adjusted to increase access for underrepresented populations. These measures are commonly defended as corrections to long-standing structural imbalance. However, when such policies (a) continue without clear limits or regular review, they may generate new forms of dissatisfaction. In some workplaces, employees report being passed over for promotion despite strong performance, leading them to question whether evaluation criteria remain (b) fair. Yet supporters respond that statistical disparities persist, noting that leadership positions in major organizations are still dominated by a narrow demographic. From this perspective, (c) equal support is viewed as compensation rather than favoritism.

But public attitudes often shift as gaps begin to narrow while advantages remain unchanged. In education, for example, test score differences between groups have (d) decreased in several regions, yet admission policies show little adjustment. As a result, some students perceive fairness as being redefined rather than restored. Nevertheless, recent studies suggest that resistance intensifies not because corrective policies exist, but because their goals and limits are poorly communicated. On the other hand, when institutions explain criteria and reassess outcomes regularly, opposition tends to (e) decline. Ultimately, debates over reverse discrimination reflect disagreement about how fairness should evolve, rather than outright disagreement of equality itself.

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Equality Achieved Through Uniform Treatment
- ② The Statistical Limits of Educational Testing
- ③ The Historical Origins of Social Inequality
- ④ Why Workplace Conflicts Are Inevitable
- ⑤ Corrective Policies and the Question of Fairness

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)

After signing a record-breaking contract with a major European club, Adrian Cole continued to arrive at training in the same old car. Although his transfer fee was reported to be worth hundreds of millions, he still lived in a modest apartment, and his family remained employed in ordinary local jobs. Reporters often questioned why (a) a player with such wealth avoided luxury, but Cole never responded publicly, even when such questions repeatedly surfaced.

(B)

Years later, as his retirement ceremony started, rows of children quietly filled the seats of the stadium. They came from villages where new houses had recently replaced unsafe shelters and where schools had been built within walking distance. Teachers and community workers stood beside them, guiding the children to their places, ensuring attendance lists were checked and seating was completed before (b) his ceremony began.

(C)

In fact, young Cole had arranged something without announcement. Funds from his playing career had been directed toward housing projects, medical clinics, and education centers in low-income regions. While a teammate invested in (c) his property abroad, Cole regularly transferred resources to projects, which became a motivation for him to work even harder in his playing career.

(D)

When asked about (d) his choices during the ceremony, Cole explained only that his earnings had been used for something meaningful. He did not mention specific amounts or beneficiaries, nor did (e) he describe his actions as exceptional. The ceremony continued, and hundreds of children remained seated until the final applause ended, their presence quietly reflecting years of sustained investment rather than a single public gesture.

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 Cole는 세계적인 클럽과 고액 계약을 체결했다.
- ② Cole는 가족에게도 사치스러운 생활을 제공하지 않았다.
- ③ 은퇴식에는 Cole가 지원한 지역의 아이들이 참석했다.
- ④ Cole는 지역 리더 없이 혼자서 자선활동을 하였다.
- ⑤ Cole는 자신의 기부액에 대해 이야기 하지 않았다.

\* 확인 사항

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