

최은정 영어 3모 분석자료

단어 / 해설 / 오답노트

이름: _____

2026학년도 3월 고3 전국연합학력평가

최은정T 총평

최은정 영어

이름: _____

3월 모의고사 영어 총평

역시, 이번 3모도 지난 수능처럼 **어렵게** 출제 되었습니다.

아직 실력이 완성되기 전인 3월인 것을 감안하면

체감 난이도는 훨씬 높았을 것입니다.

예상 1등급 비율?

1등급 비율 **5% 안팎**으로 예상됩니다.

상대평가와 비슷한 1등급 비율(4%)까지도 가능합니다.

작년 수능에 이어, 역대급 교육청 모의고사 불영어이고

점점 절대평가로서의 의미가 없어지는 것 같네요.

3모 영어 오답률 & 트렌드

난이도만큼 중요한 것은, 3모에 담긴 수능 영어의 트렌드입니다.

현 시각 EBS 기준 오답률입니다.

1위 - 30번 어휘

2위 - 39번 삽입

3위 - 24번 제목

4위 - 36번 순서

5위 - 33번 빈칸

6위 - 38번 삽입

7위 - 41번 장문 (제목)

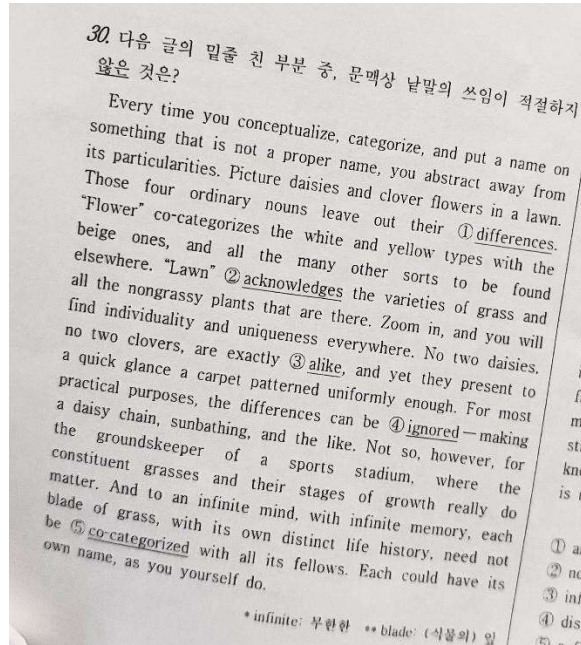
8위 - 31번 빈칸

9위 - 21번 함의추론

10위 - 42번 장문 (어휘)

1. 어휘(30 번) 문항 오답률 1 위 탈환!

빈순삽이 아닌 어휘 문항이 가장 어렵게(!) 출제 되었습니다.



정확히 지난주에 어휘 수업하면서 언급했던 것이,
 어휘 문항은 단어 시험이 아니다,
 빈순삽에서 측정하는 핵심/파악 능력을 동시에 요구하는
 고차원적인 문제라 어렵게 나올 수 있다고 훈련했는데요.

1 평가원 트렌드: 어휘, 새로운 킬러의 등장

최근 어휘 문항의 위상은 완전히 달라졌습니다.

25학년도 9월 모의평가에서 어휘 문항은 빈칸, 순서, 삽입을 모두 제치고 오답률 1위(78.0%)를 기록했습니다.

빈순삽 외의 문항이 오답률 1위를 차지한 것은 전무후무한 일이었습니다.

“단어를 묻는 것이 아니다. 논리의 흐름을 측정하는 것이다.”

어휘 문항은 단순히 여러분의 단어 암기력을 테스트하는 장이 아닙니다.
 평가원은 어휘 유형에서 빈순삽에서 측정하는 **핵심과 흐름 파악 능력**을 동시에 측정합니다.
 단어 하나에만 집중했다면, 여러분은 이미 평가원의 설계에 휘말린 것입니다.

3모 대비 진행했던 커리 '은정적 사고' 교재 일부

3모 대비 진행했던 교재에 겹치는 내용들이 많아
 참고자료로 첨부해둡니다.

2. 빈칸의 종말, 떠오르는 순서 삽입

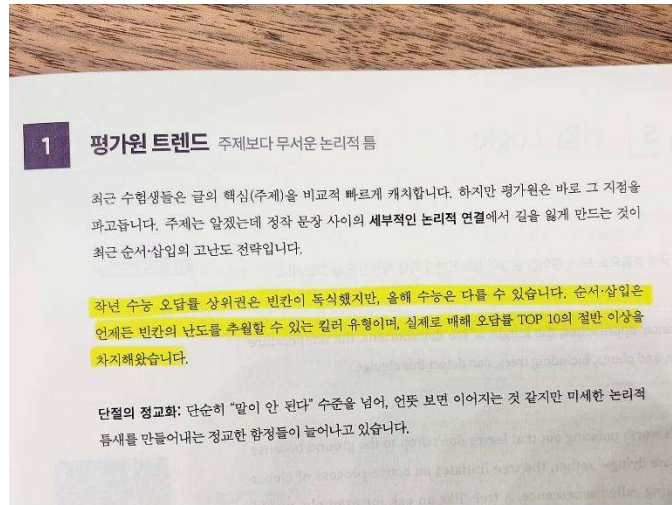
최근 빈칸 문항이 계속 어렵게 출제 되었는데,

현재 영어 교육계 흐름은 사실 문장간의 논리적인 흐름을 읽어내는 능력을 더 강조하고 있습니다.

그래서 이번 수능에서는 순/삽이 어렵게 나올 가능성이 높다는 점을 강조하였는데,

이번에는 오답률 10위 안에 빈칸 문항이 두 문항 포함 되었네요.

오히려 삽입 문제 오답률 2위, 순서 문제 오답률 5위로 순서 삽입의 강세가 두드러집니다. 빈순삽을 골고루 트레이닝하는 것이 중요합니다.



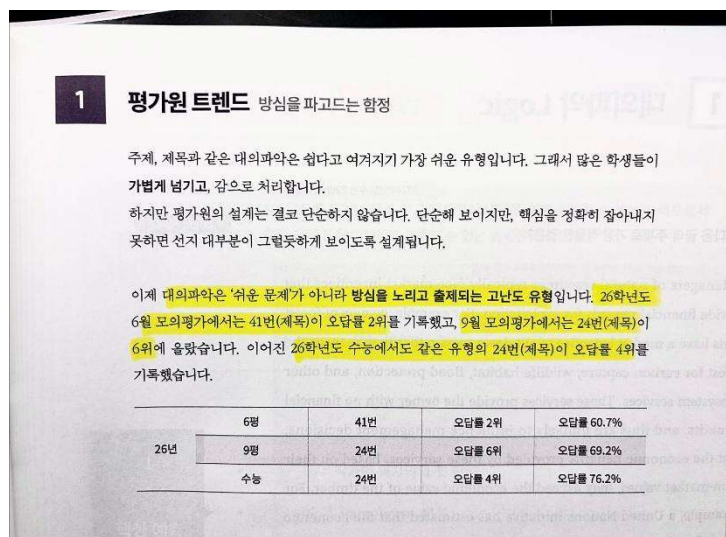
3. 쉬운 문항의 반란

작년에 이어 24번과 41번 제목 문항이 각각 오답률 3위, 6위,

그리고 40번 요약문제가 오답률 11위를 차지했습니다.

작년과 이어지는 흐름입니다.

빈순삽 외의 문항들이 오답률 10위 안에 들어가는 현상입니다.



영어는 절대평가이기에 준킬러 문항을 제대로 풀어내며 점수를 확보하는 것이 중요합니다.

빈순삽 외의 문항에서도 전략과 훈련 필요하다는 것을 보여줍니다.

4. 지문, 소재, 어휘 난이도 상승

작년 수능에 이어 지문, 소재, 어휘 난이도가

전년도 교육청 모의고사보다 대폭 어려워졌습니다.

23번 AI(인공지능) 관련 지문 등 최신 트렌드를 소재에 반영하는 움직임도 보입니다.

상반기 영어 공부에서 가장 중요한 것이 글을 읽어내는 힘, '피지컬'인데요.

결국은 해석입니다.

3 모에서 무엇을 얻어갈 것인가? - 단어!!

해석에 가장 중요한 단어라는 총알,

하지만 단어를 외워도 외워도 까먹는다고 할 거예요.

이과 출신으로, 암기를 정말 싫어했던 저 또한 그랬습니다.

누구보다 어떻게 하면 단어를 쉽게 외울 수 있을까를 고민했던 제가

학창시절 모의고사 후에 반드시 했던 것을 말씀 드릴게요.

보통 외우는 단어장은

이 단어의 뜻이 무엇인지 궁금하지 않은 상태로 외우게 됩니다. 당연히 금방 잊혀질 수밖에 없죠.

하지만 이번에 3모를 보면서,

어려운 단어가 나왔을 때, 이 단어의 뜻은 뭘까? 무척이나 궁금했을 것입니다.

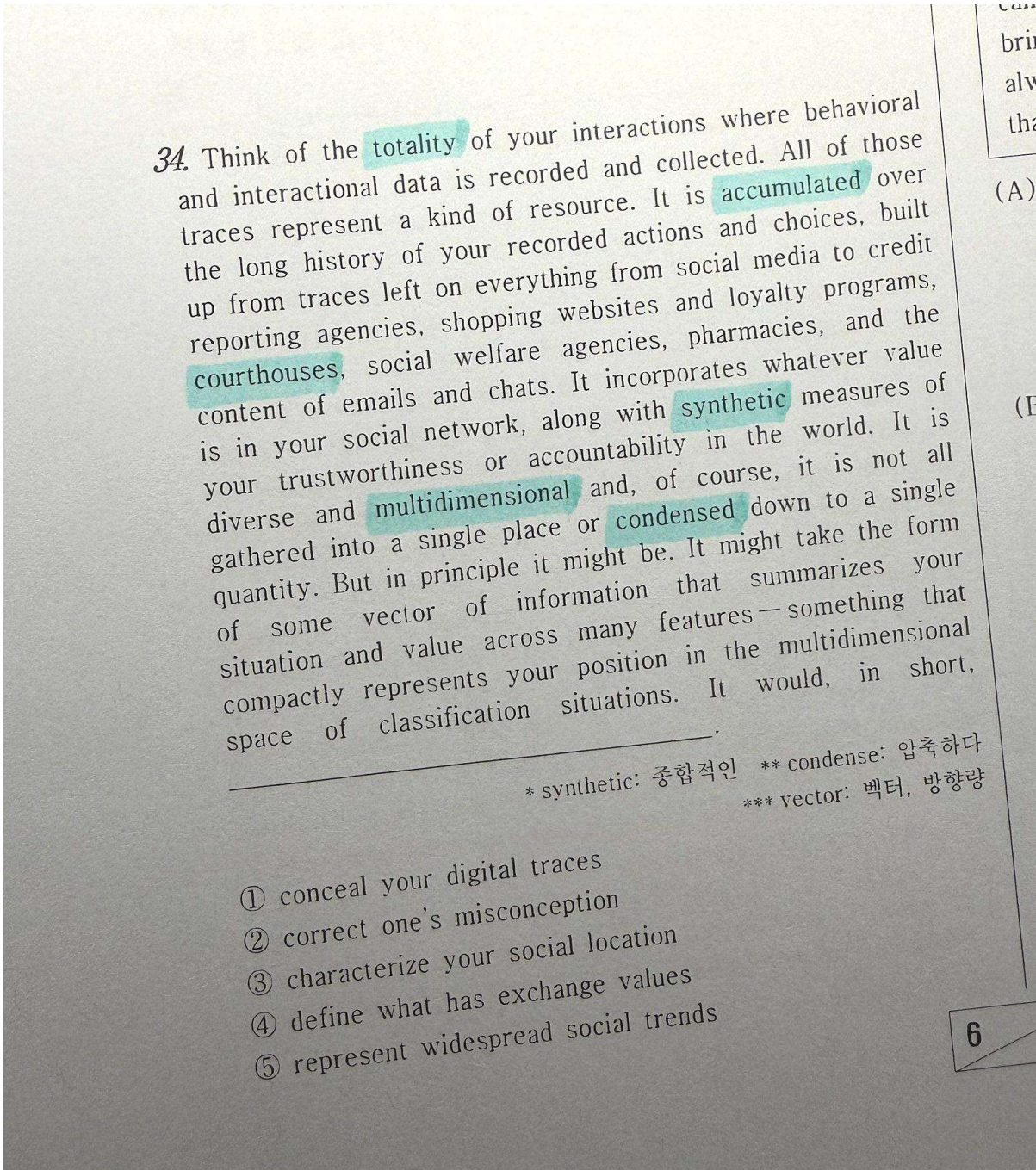
단어의 뜻을 열심히 추론해보기도 했을 거구요.

그렇게 아 궁금해했던 단어를 채운다면?

시험장에서의 강렬한 기억으로 절대 단어의 뜻이 잊혀지지 않습니다.

모의고사 단어 채우기 방법, 심플합니다.

1. 모의고사 시험지 전체에서 몰랐던 단어 형광펜



2. 형광펜 친 단어 찾아보기 - 끝.

3 모 점수 = 수능 점수?

입시판 소문 중 가장 괴수문이 아닐까 싶습니다 ㅋㅋ

3모 시험 점수는 결코 중요하지 않습니다.

모의고사는 말그대로 '모의'고사입니다.

게다가 3모는 평가원 모의고사도 아닙니다.

중요한 건, 매 모의고사에서

수능에서 할 실수를 미리 알고, 미리 긴장해보고, 틀려보는 것입니다.

그 틀린 문제는

수능에서 틀리지 않게

미리 나와준 고마운 문제들입니다.

모의고사를 이런 마음으로 대하는 학생들은

매달 점수가 폭발적으로 오릅니다.

성장하기 때문이지요.

영어든, 다른 과목이든

완벽할 수 없었던 3월이니,

이번 3모는 앞으로의 공부 계획에만 참고하고

하나의 자극으로 삼으며 달려나갔으면 합니다.

수고 많으셨습니다!

2026학년도 3월 고3 전국연합학력평가

모의고사 성찰지

최은정 영어

이름: _____

최은정 영어: 모의고사 이후 성찰

이름: _____

1. 예상 점수 / 실제 점수

예상 점수: _____ 점

실제 점수: _____ 점

2. 잘한 부분

3. 채워야 할 부분

4. 시험 운영에서 유의할 점

5. 시험 문제 풀이 순서

6. 안 푼 문제 / 틀린 문제 (맞을 줄 알았는데 틀린 문제는 동그라미)

안 푼 문제: _____

틀린 문제: _____

2026학년도 3월 고3 전국연합학력평가

3모 주요 단어

최은정 영어

이름: _____

	단어	뜻	같은 편	다른 편	3모 예문
1	brilliant	뛰어난	outstanding 뛰어난	mediocre 평범한	A brilliant musician can in fact be an innovator without strictly speaking being an inventor.
2	innovator	혁신가	pioneer 개척자	conservative 보수주의자	
3	strictly	엄격히	rigidly 엄격히	loosely 느슨하게	
4	novelty	새로움	newness 새로움	familiarity 익숙함	Let there be no doubt: the eager need for novelty , so characteristic of the escalating modernist auction, involves the idea that ...
5	escalate	증가하다	increase 증가하다	diminish 줄어들다	
6	consequence	결과	outcome 결과	cause 원인	And just as technique is the consequence of an indefinite process of perfection ...
7	indefinite	끝이 없는, 불확정의	vague 모호한	definite 명확한	
8	predecessor	이전 사람, 전임자	ancestor 조상	descendant 후손	In this arms race, each new music, breaking its predecessor's records, offers itself as the last thing in modernity ...
9	unfashionable	유행에 뒤진	outdated 구식의	trendy 유행하는	... and each musician, forcing predecessors into the category of the unfashionable and outmoded ...
10	investigation	조사	research 연구	ignorance 무지	In an era where pastiches of “scientific investigation ” have become quasi-universal, musicians owe it to themselves to become “researchers” just like everyone else.

	단어	뜻	같은 편	다른 편	3모 예문
1	workforce	노동력	labor force 노동력		Young employees agree that AI has more positive impact with the dynamics of the workforce , though there are major concerns on job loss and being left behind.
2	automate	자동화하다	mechanize 자동화하다		While AI has the potential to automate certain jobs, it is also giving rise to new career opportunities and demands .
3	opportunity	기회	chance 기회	obstacle 장애물	
4	demand	수요	requirement 요구	supply 공급	
5	interdisciplinary	학제 간의			
6	continuous	지속적인	ongoing 지속적인	temporary 일시적인	In the age of AI, continuous learning has become an essential quality for professionals in the workplace.
7	essential	필수적인	necessary 필수적인	unnecessary 불필요한	
8	evolve	진화하다, 발전하다	develop 발전하다	regress 퇴보하다	The ever- evolving technological landscape necessitates employees to consistently update their skills, acquire new knowledge, and adapt to the dynamic changes in the work environment.
9	necessitate	필요로 하다	require 요구하다		
10	adapt	적응하다	adjust 적응하다	resist 저항하다	
11	re-skill	재교육하 다	re-train 재교육하다		Only re-skilling and adaptability can help resolve the workforce of the future.

12	priority	우선순위	precedence 우선순위	triviality 사소함	Implanting a culture of ongoing learning by fostering a workplace culture that encourages continuous learning and skill development should be a main priority for each organization.
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	단어	뜻	같은 편	다른 편	3모 예문
1	domesticate	길들이다, 익숙하게 만들다	tame 길들이다		Something too domesticated isn't actually more accessible or approachable, it evaporates altogether — we just take it for granted until art restores its visibility.
2	accessible	접근 가능한	approachable 접근 가능한	inaccessible 접근 불가능한	
3	evaporate	사라지다	vanish 사라지다	remain 남아 있다	
4	restore	회복시키 다	recover 회복하다	damage 손상시키다	
5	accumulate	축적하다	collect 모으다	dissipate 흩뜨리다	while a great work of literature accumulates imitations and clichés ...
6	bury	묻다, 가리다	conceal 숨기다	reveal 드러내다	... a body of scholarship and analysis and study guides that may well bury it ...
7	reinforce	강화하다	strengthen 강화하다	undermine 약화시키다	The translation of a true work of art is significant because it reinforces and enhances qualities already inherent in it ...

	단어	뜻	같은 편	다른 편	3모 예문
1	inheritance	유전, 상속	heredity 유전		Darwin understood that since inheritance is conservative, it is in the nature of the organism to impose itself on the surroundings ...
2	organism	유기체			
3	variable	변하는	flexible 유동적인	constant 고정된	... producing many highly similar but variable offspring regardless of the nature of the conditions.
4	imply	의미하다, 시사하다	suggest 암시하다		... these fundamental aspects of the nature of the organism imply reproductive overrun ...
5	capacity	능력	ability 능력	inability 무능력	Inheritance produces the capacities for exploiting the surroundings, ...
6	opportunity	기회	chance 기회	barrier 장애물	But needs and opportunity do not perfectly match.
7	anticipate	예상하다	expect 기대하다		Offspring cannot anticipate the nature of the conditions which they find themselves, much less alter themselves in ways that are suitable to any changes in those conditions.
8	alter	바꾸다	modify 수정하다	maintain 유지하다	
9	flexibility	유연성	versatility 유연성	rigidity 경직성	While it is true that organisms can express some amount of flexibility in their form and function in response to their immediate surroundings, these adjustments are minor compared to the constraints of inheritance.
10	constraint	제약	restriction 제한	liberty 자유	

	단어	뜻	같은 편	다른 편	3모 예문
1	conceptualize	개념화하다	formulate 형성하다		Every time you conceptualize , categorize , and put a name on something that is not a proper name, you abstract away from its particularities .
2	categorize	분류하다	classify 분류하다	jumble 뒤섞다	
3	abstract	추상화하다	generalize 일반화하다	specify 구체화하다	
4	particularity	개별성	individuality 개별성	generality 일반성	
5	difference	차이	distinction 차이	similarity 유사성	Those four ordinary nouns leave out their differences .
6	acknowledge	인정하다	admit 시인하다	deny 부인하다	“Lawn” acknowledges the varieties of grass and all the nongrassy plants that are there.
7	individuality	개별성		uniformity 획일성	Zoom in, and you will find individuality and uniqueness everywhere.
8	alike	비슷한	similar 비슷한	diverse 다양한	No two clovers are exactly alike ...
9	ignore	무시하다	disregard 무시	notice 주목하다	For most practical purposes, the differences can be ignored ...
10	constituent	구성 요소의	component 구성요소의		... where the constituent grasses and their stages of growth really do matter.
11	distinct	뚜렷한	clear 뚜렷한	indistinct 불분명한	And to an infinite mind, with infinite memory, each blade of grass, with its own distinct life history, need not be co-categorized with all its fellows.

	단어	뜻	같은 편	다른 편	3모 예문
1	commerce	상업	business 상업		Art without commerce is a hobby.
2	authority	권위	influence 영향력		These words, spoken with much authority to senior fine arts majors, are the kind that those who create art are unable to ignore.
3	engage	참여하다	participate 참여하다	withdraw 물러나다	We worry about this idea that if we are not engaged in commerce, then we are not professional;
4	quantify	수량화하다	measure 측정하다		Art of any form, by its very nature, cannot or should not be quantified , and yet writers measure pages and words;
5	justify	정당화하다	rationalize 합리화하다	condemn 비난하다	... visual artists measure canvases completed all in an effort to appear “productive,” to perhaps justify this urge to create.
6	notion	개념	concept 개념		The notion of creating for art’s sake is then seen as hopelessly romantic and nearly indefensible.
7	romantic	낭만적인	idealistic 이상적인	pragmatic 현실적인	The notion of creating for art’s sake is then seen as hopelessly romantic and nearly indefensible .
8	indefensible	정당화할 수 없는	unjustifiable 정당화할 수 없는	defensible 정당화 가능한	
9	declaration	선언	announcement 발표		But was that professor’s declaration merely an old talker with a title mindlessly repeating the cultural norms and expectations that had, in fact, labeled him as “successful”?
10	norm	규범	standard 기준	anomaly 변칙, 예외	

11	legitimize	정당화하다	validate 정당화하다	invalidate 부정하다	In Western culture, it is almost impossible to separate professional from commercial, and so the artist is legitimized by their ability to earn money.
12	inherent	내재된	intrinsic 본질적인	extrinsic 외적인	Professional art, then, is inherently capitalist.

	단어	뜻	같은 편	다른 편	3모 예문
1	embed	내재시키다	incorporate 통합하다	extract 추출하다	We cannot make sense of the facts of the past unless they are embedded in stories, and stories, of necessity , are not neutral collections of facts.
2	necessity	필연성	inevitability 필연성	chance 우연	
3	neutral	중립적인	impartial 공정한	biased 편향된	
4	selective	선택적인	discriminative 구별하는	random 무작위의	Stories are necessarily selective , subjective and attractive.
5	subjective	주관적인	biased 주관적인	objective 객관적인	
6	omission	생략	exclusion 생략	inclusion 포함	Stories influence subtly, invest power, make hidden moral judgement and always distort by omission , whether intentionally or not.
7	scholarly	학문적인	academic 학문적인		For we need to understand why history takes the form that it does in scholarly accounts.
8	argument	논증	claim 주장	agreement 동의	Disciplined historical argument is not the same as informal hearing and telling of stories;
9	familiarity	익숙함	acquaintance 익숙함	unfamiliarity 낯설 it requires familiarity with abstract generalizations, familiarity with prior scholarly discourse and an ability to make use of evidence, styles of argument and analytic structures in order to substantiate claims.
10	discourse	담론	discussion 논의		

	단어	뜻	같은 편	다른 편	3모 예문
1	architecture	건축	structure 구조		All architectural structures are forms of spatial choreography that guides action;
2	facilitate	촉진하다	promote 촉진하다	hinder 방해하다	... space facilitates or prohibits , encourages or prevents, invites or inhibits .
3	prohibit	금지하다	forbid 금지하다	allow 허용하다	
4	inhibit	억제하다	restrain 억제하다	encourage 장려하다	
5	predetermine	미리 정하다			This choreography predetermines patterns of movement and behavior, but it also guides experiential characteristics, perceptions , imageries, emotions and feelings.
6	perception	인식	recognition 인식	ignorance 무지	
7	empathic	공감하는	sensitive 공감하는	indifferent 무관심한	A sensitive and empathic designer intuits human behavior and desire, and this intuitive architectural scripting resonates with the actual user/ occupant 's natural and instinctual needs and intentions.
8	intuitive	직관적인	instinctive 본능적인	analytical 분석적인	
9	resonate	공명하다	correspond 부합하다	conflict 충돌하다	
10	occupant	거주자	resident 거주자		

	단어	뜻	같은 편	다른 편	3모 예문
1	totality	전체	entirety 전체	part 부분	Think of the totality of your interactions where behavioral and interactional data is recorded and collected.
2	interaction	상호작용	exchange 교류	isolation 고립	
3	accumulate	축적하다	gather 모으다	disperse 분산시키다	It is accumulated over the long history of your recorded actions and choices, built up from traces left on everything from ...
4	trace	흔적	sign 흔적		
5	incorporate	포함하다	integrate 통합하다	exclude 제외하다	It incorporates whatever value is in your social network, along with synthetic measures of your trustworthiness or accountability in the world.
6	synthetic	종합적인	combined 종합된		
7	diverse	다양한	multiple 다양한	uniform 단일한	It is diverse and multidimensional and, of course, it is not all gathered into a single place or condensed down to a single quantity.
8	multidimensional	다차원의	complex 복합적인		
9	condense	압축하다	compress 압축하다	expand 확장하다	
10	vector	벡터, 방향량	indicator 지표		It might take the form of some vector of information that summarizes your situation and value across many features - something that compactly represents your position in the multidimensional space of classification situations.
11	summarize	요약하다	condense 요약하다	elaborate 자세히 설명하다	
12	feature	특징	element 요소		
13	represent	나타내다	reflect 반영하다		

	단어	뜻	같은 편	다른 편	3모 예문
1	moral	도덕의	virtuous 도덕적인	immoral 비도덕적인	Daniel Dennett argues that one benefit of having moral considerations in our conceptual repertoire is that they can serve as conversation--stoppers:
2	conceptual	개념의	theoretical 개념의	concrete 구체적인	
3	repertoire	범위	range 범위		
4	deliberation	숙고	consideration 숙고	impulsiveness 충동성 their value is to bring deliberations to a close.
5	rational	이성적인	logical 논리적인	irrational 비이성적인	"We are rational creatures, always able to ask for justification , and this is a trait that has served us well in many contexts.
6	justification	정당화	explanation 설명		
7	trait	특성	feature 특징		
8	interpersonal	대인 간의	interactive 상호작용의		This is potentially as much a problem for our own private deliberations as for our public interpersonal ones.
9	claim	주장	assertion 주장	denial 부정	Once the claim is accepted then there is no need or room for seeking further justification:
10	justify	정당화하 다	support 뒷받침하다	criticize 비판하다	The problem is that upon receiving a perfectly good answer we can always sensibly respond "Okay, but what justifies that?"
11	hesitant	주저하는	uncertain 불확실한	decisive 결단력있는	... and we can potentially do so endlessly, never coming to a decision, forever hesitant and doubting, ...

	단어	뜻	같은 편	다른 편	3모 예문
1	expansion	팽창	increase 확대	contraction 수축	When the concept of expansion gets mentioned, it is difficult to resist the urge to picture the Universe with a finite and growing boundary .
2	boundary	경계	edge 경계	center 중심	
3	instinct	본능	intuition 직관	rationality 합리성	Our natural instinct is to wonder what the Universe could possibly be expanding into.
4	contrast	대조	comparison 비교	similarity 유사성	In contrast to our inflating balloon or, say, a pipe leak that causes gas to spread into a room that exists in its own right, ...
5	dimension	차원	aspect 측면		... our expanding Universe is not spilling into another separate entity, nor even another dimension .
6	structure	구조	framework 구조		It is the structure of space and time that stretches, ...
7	malleable	유연한, 가변적인	flexible 유연한	inflexible 유연하지않은	This structure or fabric of space and time is elastic and malleable .
8	embed	포함시키 다	include 포함하다	remove 제거하다	Just as it can pull us apart as we fall inside a black hole, it can also expand and cause anything and anyone embedded in it to move farther apart.
9	expand	팽창하다	enlarge 확대하다	diminish 줄어들다	It simply expands by itself within itself.

	단어	뜻	같은 편	다른 편	3모 예문
1	demonstrate	입증하다, 보여주다	prove 증명하다	conceal 감추다, 숨기다	Scholars have demonstrated that the gestures hearing people produce while they are speaking are systematically made at the same time with speech ...
2	systematically	체계적으로	methodically 체계적으로	randomly 무작위로	
3	integrate	통합하다	combine 결합하다	separate 분리하다	This tightly integrated pairing of language and gesture enables speakers to conceptualize and formulate their thoughts, ...
4	conceptualize	개념화하다	formulate 만들어내다		
5	formulate	형성하다, 만들어내다	devise 고안하다	destroy 파괴하다	
6	categorical	범주의, 절대적인		uncertain 불안정한	... in terms of both the “ categorical ” requirements of language, and the “ imagistic ” possibilities of gesture.
7	imagistic	이미지의, 심상적인	visual 시각적인	abstract 추상적인	
8	redundant	불필요한, 중복된	unnecessary 불필요한	essential 필수적인	In this view, speech and gesture are not redundant nor is one a “translation” of the other.

	단어	뜻	같은 편	다른 편	3모 예문
1	expert	전문가	specialist 전문가	novice 초보	To acquire expert knowledge, one needs to become a member of the relevant group of knowledge bearers, for which I will use the term “epistemic communities.”
2	relevant	관련있는, 적절한	applicable 적용되는	improper 부적절한	
3	socialize	사회화하다	interact 상호작용하다	disconnect 단절되다	A newcomer learns from experts and is socialized into the common practices of the relevant epistemic community
4	candidate	지원자, 후보자	applicant 지원자		Often there are admittance processes, combined with tests of a candidate 's abilities.
5	loyalty	충성심	devotion 헌신	betrayal 배신	In the premodern era, epistemic communities were often kept secret, with strict tests of loyalty for new members, not least because of fears that specialized knowledge would fall into the “wrong hands.”
6	transparent	투명한 (명확한)	clear 분명한	obscure 흐릿한	Nonetheless, for most outsiders even completely transparent practices do not lift the veil ...
7	veil	가림막, 장막	mask 가리다	reveal 밝히다	
8	acquisition	습득, 획득	gain 증가	loss 손실	... without the relevant training and acquisition of skills, which often take many years, one simply cannot make sense of the information that is being shared.

9	accessible	접근 가능한	available 이용가능한	inaccessible 접근할 수 없는	Other, more active strategies are needed to make certain forms of knowledge as “accessible” as is realistically possible.
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	단어	뜻	같은 편	다른 편	3모 예문
1	selectivity	선택성, 선별하는 성향		randomness 무작위성	Carstensen's (1995) socioemotional selectivity theory looks at individuals' goals as a lifelong process that strengthens and matures with ageing.
2	framework	틀, 구조	structure 구조		In relation to his motivational conceptual framework , Higgins (2014) proposes that motivation may even attain its highest levels in the later stages of life, subject to the balance and organisation of one's goals in relation to life priorities
3	attain	달성하다	achieve 성취하다	fail 실패하다	
4	emphasise	강조하다	highlight 강조하다		Building on this foundation, more recent research looks deeply into additional factors influencing well-being in later adulthood, particularly emphasising the role of self-worthiness, ...
5	alignment	정렬, 일치	order 질서	discord 불화	Together, these studies suggest that both goal alignment and a positive self- perception are crucial for enhancing motivation and overall well-being in later life.
6	perception	인식, 지각	awareness 인식		
7	allocate	할당하다, 배분하다	distribute 분배하다	withhold 주지 않다	In fact, third-age learners exhibit a higher degree of selectivity when it comes to determining which goals to pursue and how to allocate their resources towards those specific priorities.

8	accumulation	축적	collection 수집	They do it their way, and their way is an accumulation of winning and personalized combinations in effectively relating motives all together at different degrees according to their life contexts.
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2026학년도 3월 고3 전국연합학력평가

손글씨 해설

최은정 영어

이름: _____

고 3

영어 영역

(Step 1) 밑줄 예측
모두와 마찬가지로 "연구자"가 된다?
연구자가 비유적으로 무엇을 의미하는지 파악해야함!

오답률 7%

21. 밑줄 친 become "researchers" just like everyone else가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

A brilliant musician can in fact be an innovator without strictly speaking being an inventor. In such cases, those who expect "great discoveries" will be disappointed. Let there be no doubt: the eager need for novelty, so characteristic of the escalating modernist auction, involves the idea that a musical act is a thing, in which case, music is no more than technique, technique alone. And just as technique is the consequence of an indefinite process of perfection—with each automobile or kitchen appliance show introducing what is new and improved in comparison to last year's—so never-ending progress shall be the law of music. Farther, faster, more powerful! In this arms race, each new music, breaking its predecessor's records, offers itself as the last thing in modernity; and each musician, forcing predecessors into the category of the unfashionable and outmoded, claims the patent on the invention. In an era where pastiches of "scientific investigation" have become quasi-universal, musicians owe it to themselves to become "researchers" just like everyone else.

(Step 2) 핵심 예측
음악을 끝없는 기술 경쟁과 새로운 추구의 대상으로 인식

(Step 3) 밑줄 조건 확인
"과학적 연구"의 모방이
준보편화된 시대에 관한 설명!

(Step 4) 떠올리기+선지교르기
과학/기술 뒤임스름 긍정하는 선지

* pastiche: 모방작 ** quasi-universal: 준(準)보편적인

- 1 reproduce the signature style of master composers faithfully
- 2 admit that the quality of artistic output is not subject to temporal factors
- 3 embrace the prevailing focus on technically demonstrable novelty and formal progress
- 4 question the impact that music has on maintaining aesthetic standards and cultural identities
- 5 distinguish the fundamental independence musicians have on their craft from the principles of science

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

We often express problems interrogatively. Instead of commanding you to find my keys, I might ask you where they are. But "Where are my keys?" is a problem hiding in question clothing. To see this, consider some possible answers. "Not on the surface of the sun" truthfully gives the location of my keys, as does, "Wherever your keys are." Nonetheless, these are bad answers, and they are bad precisely because they do not help me achieve the goal—leaving the house, opening a locked door—to which keylessness constituted an obstacle. Consider the reply "They are in your room." This is a good reply if you have a small, tidy room, but if your room is large and messy, you might need the location more clearly specified. Whether or not it is a good reply is a function of whether or not it solves the problem. Indeed, "Here, take mine" could be a good reply to "Where are my keys?" if what is needed is to leave the house quickly. A good reply doesn't need to offer an answer to the question, "Where are my keys?" as long as it resolves the problem of not being able to leave the house.

* interrogatively: 의문문의 형태로

- 1 의문문의 형태로 요청할 경우 의미 전달이 약해질 수 있다.
- 2 타인의 요구에 대하여 진심으로 공감하는 자세가 필요하다.
- 3 공신력 있는 자료에 근거한 답변이 더 신뢰를 얻는다.
- 4 정확한 의도 전달에는 간결한 형태의 질문이 효과적이다.
- 5 질문이 내포한 문제를 해결할 수 있는 답변이 좋은 답이다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Young employees agree that AI has more positive impact with the dynamics of the workforce, though there are major concerns on job loss and being left behind. While AI has the potential to automate certain jobs, it is also giving rise to new career opportunities and demands. The increasing application of AI technology has led to a sudden increase in the need for professionals who can effectively manage and get the most out of AI systems. Moreover, soft skills such as innovative thinking, problem-solving abilities, and the capability for interdisciplinary collaboration are gaining greater recognition. In the age of AI, continuous learning has become an essential quality for professionals in the workplace. The ever-evolving technological landscape necessitates employees to consistently update their skills, acquire new knowledge, and adapt to the dynamic changes in the work environment. Only reskilling and adaptability can help resolve the workforce of the future. Implanting a culture of ongoing learning by fostering a workplace culture that encourages continuous learning and skill development should be a main priority for each organization.

- 1 need for ongoing learning at the workplace in the age of AI
- 2 rise of ethical concerns regarding AI-driven job automation
- 3 significance of soft skills in resolving workplace conflicts
- 4 risk of relying on AI as a tool for retraining employees
- 5 limitation of adopting AI systems in workforce planning

오답률 3%

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Something too domesticated isn't actually more accessible or approachable, it evaporates altogether—we just take it for granted until art restores its visibility. And perhaps translation is an art especially well suited for this task: while a great work of literature accumulates imitations and clichés and a body of scholarship and analysis and study guides that may well bury it, translations of that work free it from its stodgy fame and make the stone stony again, precisely by putting it in another language. A bad text is one that, in Berman's terms, lacks native strangeness—and when you translate it, nothing happens. The translation of a true work of art is significant because it reinforces and enhances qualities already inherent in it: translation is not a makeshift, but the mode of existence by which a work reaches us as étrange (translated by Heyvaert as "foreign," but I'm not sure about that). As Wilson put it, translation makes the work seem more strange, and newly strange.

(Step 1) 핵심 예측
translation이 글의 주제

(Step 2) 순행/역행
순행으로 이어지며
이론법적 구조
(A): 인식할(-)
(B): 낯설(-)

(Step 3) 떠올리기+선지판별
번역은 예술 작품의 '낯설'의 본질을 살림

* cliché: 상투적인 표현 ** stodgy: 딱분한

- 1 Translation's True Calling: Restoring Vitality of the Unfamiliar
- 2 Is Refining the Original Tone Always Better for Accessibility?
- 3 How Literary Guides Deprive Readers of Art's True Rawness
- 4 The Role of Translation in Distributing Regional Literature
- 5 Overcoming Native Strangeness for Successful Translation

고 3

영어 영역

5

(Step 1) 핵심 예측
예측가들이 무시할 수 없는 말이라고 하니
commerce가 예술에서 상당히 중요하다고 예측해볼 수 있음!

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

Darwin understood that since inheritance is conservative, it is in the nature of the organism to impose itself on the surroundings, ① producing many highly similar but variable offspring regardless of the nature of the conditions. He further recognized that these fundamental aspects of the nature of the organism ② imply reproductive overrun, with organisms routinely producing more offspring than there are resources to support them. The need to survive implies that the capacity for using necessary resources must complement the opportunity to use ③ them. But needs and opportunity do not perfectly match. Inheritance produces the capacities for exploiting the surroundings, but in a way that is indifferent to the surroundings. Offspring cannot anticipate the nature of the conditions ④ which they find themselves, much less alter themselves in ways that are suitable to any changes in those conditions. While it is true that organisms can express some amount of flexibility in their form and function in response to their immediate surroundings, these adjustments are ⑤ minor compared to the constraints of inheritance. As a result, not every living thing can live everywhere.

* offspring: 자손 ** exploit: 이용하다

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

오답률 9위 *핵심은 반복된다!

31. "Art without commerce is a hobby." These words, spoken with much authority to senior fine arts majors, are the kind that those who create art are unable to ignore. We worry about this idea that if we are not engaged in commerce, then we are not professional; and if we are not professional, can we even call ourselves artists? Art of any form, by its very nature, cannot or should not be quantified, and yet writers measure pages and words; visual artists measure canvases completed all in an effort to appear "productive," to perhaps justify this urge to create. The notion of creating for art's sake is then seen as hopelessly romantic and nearly indefensible. Of course one can engage in art, but it better be for money, for that is the only marker of success. But was that professor's declaration merely an old talker with a title mindlessly repeating the cultural norms and expectations that had, in fact, labeled him as "successful"? In Western culture, it is almost impossible to separate professional from commercial, and so the artist is legitimized by their ability to earn money. Professional art, then, is inherently

- ① universal ② individualist ③ romantic ④ collective ⑤ capitalist

(Step 2) 빈칸 조건 확인
순행으로 이어지며 Professional art에 대한 설명

(Step 3) 떠올리기+선지판별
결국 핵심은 상업성에서 전문성을 분리하는 것이 불가능하다는 것이며, 즉 계속 반복되는 돈/상업/자본이 핵심이라는 것!

오답률 1위 *매턴파라-초반부에서 답 나올 수 있음!

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

Every time you conceptualize, categorize, and put a name on something that is not a proper name, you abstract away from its particularities. Picture daisies and clover flowers in a lawn. Those four ordinary nouns leave out their differences. "Flower" co-categorizes the white and yellow types with the beige ones, and all the many other sorts to be found elsewhere. "Lawn" acknowledges the varieties of grass and all the nongrassy plants that are there. Zoom in, and you will find individuality and uniqueness everywhere. No two daisies, no two clovers, are exactly alike, and yet they present to a quick glance a carpet patterned uniformly enough. For most practical purposes, the differences can be ignored—making for a daisy chain, sunbathing, and the like. Not so, however, for the groundskeeper of a sports stadium, where the constituent grasses and their stages of growth really do matter. And to an infinite mind, with infinite memory, each blade of grass, with its own distinct life history, need not be co-categorized with all its fellows. Each could have its own name, as you yourself do.

* infinite: 무한한 ** blade: (식물의) 잎

(Step 1) 핵심 예측
Stories는 선택적이고, 주관적임!
(A): 추관-역사 (B): 객관-사실

오답률 13위

32. We cannot make sense of the facts of the past unless they are embedded in stories, and stories, of necessity, are not neutral collections of facts. Stories are necessarily selective, subjective and attractive. The shortest of stories is the result of choices, conscious and unconscious. Stories influence subtly, invest power, make hidden moral judgement and always distort by omission, whether intentionally or not. This is why all educated citizens need For we need to understand why history takes the form that it does in scholarly accounts. Disciplined historical argument is not the same as informal hearing and telling of stories; it requires familiarity with abstract generalizations, familiarity with prior scholarly discourse and an ability to make use of evidence, styles of argument and analytic structures in order to substantiate claims. Such disciplinary knowledge is not the same as everyday knowledge and it is not likely to be picked up informally.

* omission: 생략

- ① an ability to appropriate history for one's own ends ② not just facts about the past but history as a discipline ③ informal methods to record overlooked historical moments ④ disciplinary measures to maintain cultural particularity ⑤ a firm moral sense when reflecting on the past

(Step 3) 떠올리기+선지판별
결국 필요로 하는 것은 disciplinary knowledge !

(Step 2) 빈칸 조건 확인
Stories가 주관적이기 때문에
citizen들이 필요로 하는 것을
제시하고 있음!

(Step 2) 편가르기
(A): conceptualize, categorize... (B): particularities, differences...

차별성X 공통/확립 위임스

다양성을 부정해야 하므로 탈락!

오답률 4위

*핵심은 반복된다!

33. All architectural structures are forms of spatial choreography that guides action; space facilitates or prohibits, encourages or prevents, invites or inhibits. This choreography predetermines patterns of movement and behavior, but it also guides experiential characteristics, perceptions, imageries, emotions and feelings. A sensitive and empathic designer intuitively human behavior and desire, and this intuitive architectural scripting resonates with the actual user/occupant's natural and instinctual needs and intentions. While designing a house, the designer lives, uses and feels the non-existent house in his imagination on behalf of the future dweller. A correctly placed window is located exactly where the occupant wishes to look out into the garden, or where daylight is needed. The stairway is located where the dweller wishes to enter the floor above or below. Successful architecture does not need manuals or signage for its use, as it reveals its very structure and use in a wordless manner. A profound building is _____ . [3점]

(Step 1) 핵심 예측 spatial choreography는 경험적 특성, 지각, 심상, 감정과 느낌을 유도함!

(Step 2) 빈칸 조건 확인 빈칸 앞문장에서 성공적인 건축에 대해서 언급을 하고 빈칸 문장은 이를 순행으로 받아 profound building에 대한 설명이므로 결국 핵심이 들어가야 함!

예시(Specific) 가법게 읽기

* choreography: 연출 ** intuit: 직관으로 알다 *** resonate: 공명하다

- ① an instrument to pass down cultural mindsets of its time
- ② a spatial logic made independent from nonprofessional opinions
- ③ an extension of human bodily and mental actions and capabilities
- ④ an architectural expression of the designer's aesthetic preference
- ⑤ a structure whose outward appearance masks its function

오답률 12위

34. Think of the totality of your interactions where behavioral and interactional data is recorded and collected. All of those traces represent a kind of resource. It is accumulated over the long history of your recorded actions and choices, built up from traces left on everything from social media to credit reporting agencies, shopping websites and loyalty programs, courthouses, social welfare agencies, pharmacies, and the content of emails and chats. It incorporates whatever value is in your social network, along with synthetic measures of your trustworthiness or accountability in the world. It is diverse and multidimensional and, of course, it is not all gathered into a single place or condensed down to a single quantity. But in principle it might be. It might take the form of some vector of information that summarizes your situation and value across many features—something that compactly represents your position in the multidimensional space of classification situations. It would, in short, _____ .

(Step 1) 핵심 예측 상호 작용의 흔적은 일종의 자원을 나타냄

Specific 가법게

* synthetic: 종합적인 ** condense: 압축하다 *** vector: 벡터, 방향량

- ① conceal your digital traces
- ② correct one's misconception
- ③ characterize your social location
- ④ define what has exchange values
- ⑤ represent widespread social trends

(Step 3) 떠올리기-선지판별 결국 빈칸에 들어갈 말은 핵심! summarizes your situation and value, represents your position과 같은 뉘앙스!

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Morality has been associated with the rational human beings for more than one reason. First of all, it is human beings who are gifted with the faculty of reasoning; secondly, human beings have free will to choose what is the best for them among many alternatives. ① To think and reason about things is the primary function of the human mind as has been noted by all philosophers since Descartes. ② It is because of this capacity to think and weigh the pros and cons of actions that human beings can plan for their future and make sufficient effort to achieve their chosen goals in life. ③ In other words, obsessing over advantages only and fixating on benefits lead human beings to make wrong choices. ④ Besides, human beings make free choices in all given situations, except where they are constrained to act. ⑤ Thus freedom is a basic feature of human life which distinguishes humans from other animals.

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

오답률 5위

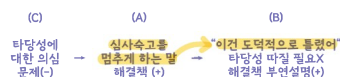
(Step 1) BOX 예측 구체적으로 어떤 내용이 올지 예측X → 같은 내용은 물어있다고 먼저 찾자! (A),(B),(C) 읽으며 핵심 파악+형식적 단서 챙기기!

Daniel Dennett argues that one benefit of having moral considerations in our conceptual repertoire is that they can serve as conversation-stoppers: their value is to bring deliberations to a close. We are rational creatures, always able to ask for justification, and this is a trait that has served us well in many contexts.

- (A) This is potentially as much a problem for our own private deliberations as for our public interpersonal ones. Dennett suggests that it is useful to have "conversation-stoppers": items that, once introduced, stop any further deliberation in its tracks.
- (B) "That would be morally wrong!" would appear to work in this manner. Once the claim is accepted then there is no need or room for seeking further justification: the action mustn't be done, even if it is tempting, and that's all there is to it.
- (C) The problem is that upon receiving a perfectly good answer we can always sensibly respond "Okay, but what justifies that?"—and we can potentially do so endlessly, never coming to a decision, forever hesitant and doubting, undone by our own rational capacity. [3점]

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

* squelcher: (남을) 꺾소리 못하게 하는 말



고 3

영어 영역

오답률 14위 (Step 1) BOX 예측
평창이라는 개념이 언급되는 상황을 가정하면서
마지막에는 유리의 타고난 본능이 우주의 팽창에 대해
궁금해 한다는 의문이 제시되므로 이에 대한 답이 나올 가능성 높음

When the concept of expansion gets mentioned, it is difficult to resist the urge to picture the Universe with a finite and growing boundary. Our natural instinct is to wonder what the Universe could possibly be expanding into.

(A) In contrast to our inflating balloon or, say, a pipe leak that causes gas to spread into a room that exists in its own right, our expanding Universe is not spilling into another separate entity, nor even another dimension. It is the structure of space and time that stretches, a structure that has always existed, at least since the Big Bang.

(B) Unfortunately, the only answer I can give you is the one that I am sure will satisfy you the least, but let me say it anyway: the Universe expands into nothingness. To be more accurate, the Universe does not expand into anything. It simply expands by itself within itself.

(C) This structure or fabric of space and time is elastic and malleable. Just as it can pull us apart as we fall inside a black hole, it can also expand and cause anything and anyone embedded in it to move farther apart.

- * inflate: 팽창하다 ** elastic: 탄력적인 *** malleable: 가단성이 있는
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.

오답률 8위 (Step 1) BOX 예측
지시어 such choices가 있으므로 주어진 문장보다 먼저 choice가 언급되어야 함

According to McNeil and Duncan, gesture is different from language in that it does not present the speaker with such choices.

Scholars have demonstrated that the gestures hearing people produce while they are speaking are systematically made at the same time with speech such that language and gesture must be considered "co-expressive". This tightly integrated pairing of language and gesture enables speakers to conceptualize and formulate their thoughts in terms of both the "categorical" requirements of language, and the "imagistic" possibilities of gesture. (1) For example, in describing an event, one must decide if the event has been completed or is ongoing if the language being spoken at that moment has a verbal affix for each meaning and one or the other must be chosen. (2) This kind of choice is characteristic of language as a semiotic system. (3) Instead, it offers a kind of glue, which helps unite linguistic elements in a larger semiotic expression, which, as a whole, shares important characteristics with the represented objects. (4) In this view, speech and gesture are not redundant nor is one a "translation" of the other. (5) Rather, the minimal processing unit for the expression of thought is a combination of the two: it is "imagistic-categorical" in nature.

* affix: 접사 ** semiotic: 기호의

오답률 2위 (Step 1) BOX 예측
역행 접속사 Nonetheless - 전환되는 길목에 들어가야 함

Nonetheless, for most outsiders even completely transparent practices do not lift the veil behind which such forms of knowledge are hidden - without the relevant training and acquisition of skills, which often take many years, one simply cannot make sense of the information that is being shared.

To acquire expert knowledge, one needs to become a member of the relevant group of knowledge bearers, for which I will use the term "epistemic communities." (1) A newcomer learns from experts and is socialized into the common practices of the relevant epistemic community. (2) Often there are admittance processes, combined with tests of a candidate's abilities. (3) In the premodern era, epistemic communities were often kept secret, with strict tests of loyalty for new members, not least because of fears that specialized knowledge would fall into the "wrong hands." (4) Some traces of these older practices may still be present today, but on the whole, the ideal has shifted to openness among the members of epistemic communities, and also, to some extent, toward outsiders. (5) Other, more active strategies are needed to make certain forms of knowledge as accessible as is realistically possible. [3점]

(Step 2) 예측 내용 찾기+불연속점 Check * transparent: 투명한 ** epistemic: 지식의
1 앞 문장: 이상은 지식 공동체 구성원 사이에서 어느 정도는 외부인에게로 옮겨져 감
2 뒷 문장: 접근 가능하게 만들기 위해서는, 보다 더 적극적인 전략이 필요함

오답률 11위 40. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Carstensen's (1995) socioemotional selectivity theory looks at individuals' goals as a lifelong process that strengthens and matures with ageing. In relation to his motivational conceptual framework, Higgins (2014) proposes that motivation may even attain its highest levels in the later stages of life, subject to the balance and organisation of one's goals in relation to life priorities. Building on this foundation, more recent research looks deeply into additional factors influencing well-being in later adulthood, particularly emphasising the role of self-worthiness, and the overall positive impact of developing a well-rounded self-view in life course transitions. Together, these studies suggest that both goal alignment and a positive self-perception are crucial for enhancing motivation and overall well-being in later life. In fact, third-age learners exhibit a higher degree of selectivity when it comes to determining which goals to pursue and how to allocate their resources towards those specific priorities. Older adults demonstrate a stronger sense of life purpose and self-fulfilment. They do it their way, and their way is an accumulation of winning and personalized combinations in effectively relating motives all together at different degrees according to their life contexts.

* alignment: 정렬

(Step 1) 요약문 만들기
목표가 성숙해짐에 따라 노인들이 어떻게 되는지를 파악해야함!
As goals mature over the course of one's life, older adults become more selective and (A) their goals according to priorities, sustaining motivation and well-being through a(n) (B) self-view.

- (Step 3) 선지 이론법적 사고
(A)
1 coordinate objective
2 coordinate favorable
3 organize inconsistent
4 disassociate positive
5 disassociate indefinite
(B)

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Writing of a commentary by Lenin on Leo Tolstoy, the critic Pierre Macherey agrees with Lenin's claim that Tolstoy's work holds up a mirror to the Russian revolution of 1905. Yet this mirroring, Macherey argues, is a complex affair, by no means a (a) direct reflection of the world as it stands. If literary works are in some sense mirrors, they are mirrors marked by flaws and blind spots. In fact, they are as significant for what they don't reflect — for their exclusions and distortions — as for what they do. There are things which do not and cannot (b) figure in the mirror — in the case of Tolstoy, certain contradictions in society of which he could not be conscious. Even so, the mirror makes us aware of these (c) absences, which thus become faintly present. It is as though it allows us to see more clearly what isn't there. There is also no reason to assume that what we see in the mirror must form a coherent whole. On the contrary, it may be in pieces and discordant. 'The mirror is doubtless defective; the outlines will sometimes be disturbed; the reflection faint or confused', remarks George Eliot in *Adam Bede*, (d) praising the kind of naive realism which holds that art (or mirrors) always tell it like it is. A mirror offers us a version of reality, but it does so from a viewpoint which cannot be captured in the mirror itself. And because this viewpoint is (e) invisible to us, we might be tempted to take it as beyond question.

* coherent: 일관된 ** discordant: 조화를 이루지 못하는
*** defective: 불완전한

오답률 6위

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? (Step 3) 떠올리기+선지판별 (B)(-)의 흐름을 통해 (A)(+)를 강조하는 것이 이 글의 핵심!

- ① The Significance of What Literary Mirrors Fail to Show
- ② Literature: A Tool for Writers to Deliver Their View
- ③ Why Are We Fascinated by Twists in Literature?
- ④ The Power of Literature to Reflect Reality As It Stands
- ⑤ What Makes a Classic: All Elements Working in Harmony

오답률 10위

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

- ① (a) (Step 1) 핵심 예측 이분법적 구조 (A): 거울에 비유된 문학의 특징 -flaws, blind spots, exclusions... (B): 있는 그대로 보여주는 naive realism
- ② (b) (Step 2) 원카르기 (A): (+) (B): (-)
- ③ (c) (Step 3) 떠올리기 (A): (+) (B): (-)
- ④ (d) (→reproaching)
- ⑤ (e)

[43 ~ 45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

While taking a break from her daily housework, Cora scrolled through the internet and read a friend's response to a family's post. The grieving parents were asking for prayers for their 7-year-old daughter. Their daughter had a heart problem, so (a) she needed a heart transplant. Cora did not know the family or their daughter personally. However, they were from a small town called Appalachia which was also Cora's hometown.

(B)

Their daughter seemed to be a healthy girl until she suddenly collapsed. They found out that (b) her heart was failing. The doctors managed to get her stable but wanted her to remain close to the hospital in case of any complications and to await a donor. Knowing that the wait for a donor could take months, they worried about how they could afford to stay in the area as their home was four hours away from the hospital. Cora, unsure how much (c) she could really help but wanting to do more for the girl and her family, invited them to stay with her.

(C)

As she kept reading the post, she noticed that the family was in a nearby hospital. She sent a private message introducing herself and asked if there would be anything they needed. Soon, Cora heard back from the girl herself that (d) she would really like some apple butter, a local favorite in Appalachia. So Cora made some apple butter, and bought biscuits to eat it with. Then, she brought them to the hospital for the girl. Though they were total strangers, they felt an instant connection since they were from the same hometown. During the visit, Cora learned more about the family's situation.

(D)

Cora wanted to make sure the girl felt comfortable, so she let (e) her stay in the largest room in the house. Cora also prepared an extra mattress so that her parents could sleep nearby. The family was deeply touched by Cora's kindness and felt so grateful. Far from their friends and family, and forced to endure more than any family ever should, the family found a piece of home in Cora's. Her generosity showed that sharing the heart of a hometown created a friendship among strangers.

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. 윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Cora의 고향은 Appalachia라는 마을이다.
- ② 의사들은 소녀가 병원 가까이에서 머무르길 원했다.
- ③ 소녀의 집은 병원에서 네 시간 거리에 있었다.
- ④ Cora는 비스킷을 직접 만들었다.
- ⑤ Cora는 추가 매트리스를 준비했다.

* 확인 사항

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

2026학년도 3월 고3 전국연합학력평가

오답노트

최은정 영어

이름: _____

구문 분석/해석

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

구문 분석/해석

1.

2.

3.

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구문 분석/해석

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10.

문풀 Choi's Law

Logic Flow

핵심 찾기(한국어로)

선지 TRAINING

- ① 내가 고른 답(헛갈린 선지)가 답이 될 수 없는 근거 (지문에 찾아 작성)

- ② 정답이 정답인 근거(지문에서 찾아 작성)

- ③ 그럼에도 불구하고 내가 오답을 고른 이유

구문 분석/해석

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

문풀 Choi's Law

Logic Flow

핵심 찾기(한국어로)

선지 TRAINING

① 내가 고른 답(헛갈린 선지)가 답이 될 수 없는 근거 (지문에 찾아 작성)

② 정답이 정답인 근거(지문에서 찾아 작성)

③ 그럼에도 불구하고 내가 오답을 고른 이유

구문 분석/해석

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

문풀 Choi's Law

Logic Flow

핵심 찾기(한국어로)

선지 TRAINING

- ① 내가 고른 답(헛갈린 선지)가 답이 될 수 없는 근거 (지문에 찾아 작성)

- ② 정답이 정답인 근거(지문에서 찾아 작성)

- ③ 그럼에도 불구하고 내가 오답을 고른 이유