

# Analysis

2026년 고3 7월 모의고사 주요 문항

김정민 T

21. 밑줄 친 Eat the orange, throw away the peel이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

When you are keenly aware of your own struggles but blind to those of others, it's easy to assume you're missing some skill or secret that others have. The more we describe successful people as having superhuman powers, the more everyone else looks at them and says, "I could never do that." Which is unfortunate, because more people would be willing to try if they knew that those they admire are probably normal people who played the odds right. When someone is viewed as more extraordinary than they are, you're more likely to overvalue their opinion on things they have no special talent in. Like a successful hedge fund manager's political views, or a politician's investment advice. Only when you get to know someone well do you realize the best you can do in life is to become an expert at some things while remaining unskilled at others—and that's if you're good. There's an important difference between someone whose specific talent should be celebrated versus someone whose ideas should never be questioned. Eat the orange, throw away the peel.

- ① Seek true fulfillment for yourself rather than fame and fortune.
- ② Trust a specialist's opinion in case a conflict worsens the situation.
- ③ Focus on the key points of the advice and leave the details behind.
- ④ Value what you are genuinely good at while not undervaluing others' success.
- ⑤ Separate admiration for someone's talent from acceptance of everything they say.

### 〈주요 어휘〉

keenly: 예리하게, 날카롭게

be blind to: ~을 알아차리지 못하다

superhuman: 초인적인

play the odds right: 가능성이 높은 선택을  
하다

extraordinary: 비범한, 뛰어난

overvalue: 과대평가하다

celebrated: 유명한, 저명한

question: 의문을 제기하다, 의심하다

### 〈Teacher's Comment〉

6월 평가원 21번과 마찬가지로 마지막 문장 관용구에 밑줄이 있으므로, 주제, 제목 문제라 생각하고 풀면 됩니다. 지문에서 반복적으로 얘기하는 것에 유의하여 읽어줍니다.

### 〈주요 구문〉

There's an important difference between someone <sup>소유격 관계사</sup> whose specific talent should be celebrated versus someone whose ideas should never be questioned.

중대한 차이가 있다 / 누군가의 특정한 재능이 고명한 사람과 / 그 사람의 생각은 결코 의심해  
서는 안 된다고 여겨지는 사람 사이에는

## 23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

If we reduce language to a system of symbols capable of describing a bird in terms only applicable to a bird, then almost by definition it is no longer a language we ourselves understand. Perfect accuracy is achieved only at the cost of total incomprehension. What we have to do instead is use the language we have to bridge this gap, knowing that it is systematically impure in this way and using it as sensitively and critically as we can. That is why we rely so much on analogy and metaphor in our ordinary descriptions and evocations of birds and why we need to be open to the larger imaginative frameworks of art and literature as well. Description involves language and the language is in the end a human language which has its own history and is shot through with echoes and reverberations from that history and with meanings and metaphors drawn from human experience. The metaphors may be conscious or unconscious, dead or alive, but they are there at work.

\* evocation: (기억 등의) 환기 \*\* reverberation: 반향

- ① cognitive processes in perceiving natural objects
- ② historical development of language and literature
- ③ how we use language to overcome its limitations
- ④ why experience is important for linguistic capability
- ⑤ effect of imaginative expressions on emotional responses

## 〈주요 어휘〉

reduce A to B: A를 B로 축소하다  
applicable: 적용 가능한  
at the cost of: ~을 대가로, ~을 희생하여  
incomprehension: 이해하지 못함  
bridge: (격차 등을) 메우다, 이어 주다  
impure: 순수하지 않은

analogy: 유추, 비유  
metaphor: 은유  
in the end: 결국  
shot through with: ~로 가득 차 있는  
echo: 메아리; (과거의) 흔적, 반향  
at work: 작용하고 있는

## 〈Teacher's Comment〉

지문을 완벽히 이해하기는 어려웠지만, 그래도 주제문이 분명하고 선지도 함정 선지 없이 분명하게 제시되었습니다. 선지에서 헷갈릴 때는 역으로 해당 선지를 갖고 내가 글을 썼을 때 이러한 내용이 나올지 생각합니다.

### 〈주제문 Signal〉

- ① ~가 중요하다(important, crucial, essential, vital 등)
- ② 당위성(must, should, have to, ought to 등)
- ③ 역접(however, but, still, yet 등) 뒤

## 〈주요 구문〉

Description involves language and the language is <sup>부사구</sup>in the end a human language <sup>which</sup> has its own history and is(병렬) shot through with echoes and reverberations from that history and <sup>병렬</sup>with meanings and metaphors <sup>과거분사</sup>drawn from human experience.

묘사는 언어를 수반한다 / 그리고 언어는 결국 인간의 언어이다 / 자신의 역사를 가지고 있고 / 그 역사에서 비롯된 흔적과 반향으로 가득 찬 / 그리고 인간의 경험으로부터 생겨난 의미와 은유로 가득 찬

**24.** 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Over hundreds of thousands of years of dwelling outside, the human organism became precisely adjusted to the characteristics of its grassy environment, so that even today our senses and our cognition are able to easily and efficiently process the particular features present in natural settings. Our minds are tuned to the frequencies of the organic world. No such evolutionary adjustment has prepared us for the much more recent emergence of the world in which we now spend almost all our time — the built environment, with its sharp lines and unforgiving textures and constant motion. We've set up camp amid the high-rises and highways of our modern surroundings, but our minds are not at ease in this habitat. The mismatch between the stimuli we evolved to process and the sights and sounds that regularly confront our senses has the effect of depleting our limited mental resources. We are left worn-out, fatigued, and prone to distraction, simply as a function of the hours we spend in a setting for which we are biologically ill-equipped.

\*prone: ~하기 쉬운

- ① Mission Accomplished: Return of Human Nature
- ② How We Can Survive the Evolutionary Mismatch
- ③ Never-ending Arguments about Humans' Evolution
- ④ A Mind Built for One World, Forced into Another
- ⑤ From Forests to High-rises: Architectural Triumphs

### 〈주요 어휘〉

dwelt: 살다, 거주하다

cognition: 인지(능력), 인식

feature: 특징

be tuned to: ~에 맞춰져 있다

frequency: 주파수; 빈도

adjustment: 조정, 적응

emergence: 출현, 등장

unforgiving: 가혹한, 거친

surroundings: 주변 환경

confront: 맞닥뜨리다, 직면하다

deplete: 고갈시키다, 소모시키다

worn-out: 지친, 녹초가 된

fatigue: 피로; 피로하게 하다

ill-equipped: 부적합한

### 〈Teacher's Comment〉

대립 쌍이 보이면 A, B로 표시해서 반복을 인지하며 읽어줍니다.

### 〈주요 구문〉

The <sup>s</sup>mismatch <sup>전지사(구)</sup>between the stimuli we evolved to process and the sights and sounds <sup>관대</sup>that regularly confront our senses <sup>v</sup>has the effect of depleting our limited mental resources.

불일치가 / 우리가 처리하도록 진화해온 자극과 / 우리의 감각이 일상적으로 마주하는 시각, 청각적 자극 간의 / 우리의 제한된 정식적 자원을 고갈시키는 효과를 낸다.

**29.** 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

To date, the focus of much of the research in medicine and the health sciences ① has understandably been on disease processes. Research on the physiological mechanisms linking mind and body has also focused primarily on the negative consequences of factors such as stress, trauma and ageing. Whereas a large body of research exists ② detailing the relationship between functioning of the brain and that of systems such as the autonomic, endocrine and immune systems, most of this research has focused on negative outcomes. It is becoming clear that well-being and ill-being may have biological, psychological, social and spiritual causes that are only partially overlapping and ③ attempting to understand the body during states of wellness rather than under conditions of illness is essentially a paradigm shift in thinking. The positive health construct points to the intriguing possibility ④ that the physiological mechanisms underlying thriving may be unique and may not merely mirror those underlying disease and illness. For example, the impact of well-being on secretion patterns of such hormones as cortisol, serotonin and oxytocin is not just the opposite to ⑤ those of stress and distress.

\*autonomic: 자율 신경계의 \*\*endocrine: 내분비샘(물)의 \*\*\*secretion: 분비(작용)

## 〈주요 어휘〉

physiological: 생리학의, 생리적인  
primarily: 주로  
detail: 자세히 설명하다; 세부 사항  
well-being: 행복, 안녕  
spiritual: 정신적인, 영적인  
partially: 부분적으로  
overlapping: 서로 겹치는, 중복되는

state: 상태  
shift: 변화, 전환; 바꾸다, 이동시키다  
intriguing: 흥미로운, 호기심을 자아내는  
underlying: 근본적인, 기저의  
thrive: 번성하다, 잘 자라다  
mirror: 반영하다; 비추다

## 〈Teacher's Comment〉

① 수능 어법 문제에서 가장 흔히 물어보는 것은 수 일치(주어 찾기)와 동사 vs 준동사. 동사 앞, 다른 수식어구, 접속사 앞에서 끊어가며 읽어줍니다.

② 대명사는 항상 지칭 대상을 밝혀줍니다.

cf) 2017년 수능 영어 어법 문제

Ex) They have no memories about what the aged once **[was / were]** and greet them as if they were children.

## 〈주요 구문〉

<sup>접속사</sup> **Whereas** a large body of research <sup>v</sup> **exists** <sup>현재분사</sup> **detailing** the relationship between functioning of the brain and that of systems such as the autonomic, endocrine and immune systems, <sup>s</sup> **most of this research** <sup>v</sup> **has focused** on negative outcomes.

많은 연구가 존재하지만 / 뇌의 기능과 자율신경계, 내분비계, 그리고 면역계와 같은 체계의 기능 사이의 관계를 자세히 다루는 / 이러한 연구의 대부분은 부정적인 결과에 초점을 맞추어 왔다.



**33.** 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In some cases, behavior and expectations can come to be aligned through mutual self-interest. For example, in the early days of motor vehicles, norms emerged in which everyone came to expect everyone else to drive on the right (or left) side of the road. Whether drivers arrived at the collective choice to drive on the right or the left mattered little, so different norms emerged in different parts of the world. The key was to coordinate around some norm in each area and not to deviate. In the case of driving, deviations from the expected behavior are extremely costly, likely resulting in injury or death, so there are strong incentives to adopt a norm and follow it, making it self-enforcing. For early drivers, empirical expectations about what other people would do played a crucial causal role in deciding which side of the road to drive on. At the same time, those expectations were themselves \_\_\_\_\_.

Hence causality flowed in both directions.

\*deviate: 벗어나다 \*\*empirical: 경험적인

- ① a set of norms where people prioritized public interests
- ② social constraints based on different geographical factors
- ③ patterns reinforced by legal rules and institutional control
- ④ a product of the behavior that other individuals had chosen
- ⑤ individual beliefs consistently shaped by personal preferences

## 〈주요 어휘〉

expectation: 기대; 예상  
align: 일치시키다; 정렬하다  
norm: 규범, 규칙  
collective: 집단의, 공동의  
coordinate: 조정하다; (서로) 맞추다

deviate: 벗어나다, 이탈하다  
incentive: 유인(책), 동기  
enforce: 시행하다, 집행하다; 강제하다  
causal: 인과관계의

## 〈Teacher's Comment〉

이번 7월 모의고사에서 오답률이 가장 높았던 문제입니다.

① 빈칸 문장을 먼저 읽으면, '이러한 기대가 그 자체로 ~이다.'이므로, 앞 문장에 정답 근거가 있다고 판단할 수 있습니다.

② 일반적 진술 + 예시 패턴이므로 이 둘을 연결해서 읽어주어야 합니다. 즉, 일반적 진술이 **행동과 기대 간의 일치**에 관해 얘기하고 있으므로, 예시에서도 행동, 기대에 해당하는 말이 무엇인지 찾아가며 읽어야 합니다.

③ 빈칸 뒤 문장 '인과관계가 양방향으로 흐른다.'를 보고 빈칸 앞 문장이 'A(원인) → B(결과)'라면 빈칸 문장은 'B(원인) → A(결과)'라고 생각할 수 있습니다.

## 〈주요 구문〉

<sup>명사절</sup>  
**Whether** drivers arrived at the collective choice to drive on the right or the left  
<sup>v</sup>  
**mattered** little, **so** different norms emerged in different parts of the world.

운전자들이 집단으로 오른쪽으로 운전하기로 결정했는지, 아니면 왼쪽으로 운전하기로 결정했는지는 중요하지 않았다 / 그래서 세계의 여러 지역에서는 서로 다른 규범이 생겨났다.

**34.** 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Predator-prey interactions must eventually end in death: one becomes dinner or the other starves. In contrast, competition between members of the same species usually involves elaborate signaling that is intended to clarify which individual is stronger before conflict escalates to the point of injury. It is in neither the winning nor the losing party's interest to fight over resources, as even winners get hurt in fights. Consequently, it is in both parties' interests to determine who would win if the fight were to take place, with this determination followed immediately by deference or flight by the party destined to lose. Only when \_\_\_\_\_ does conflict over resources escalate into actual physical combat. For this reason, competition among members of the same species rarely relies on actual force, as the threat of force is an obstacle to conflict. Human conflicts are guided by the same principles as those of other animals, but the fact that warfare is so common testifies to the frequency with which the two sides are unable to agree on who would win a fight.

\*deference: 복종

- ① both parties significantly suffer costs
- ② one side attempts to threaten the other
- ③ resources become completely unavailable
- ④ competitors appear to be equally matched
- ⑤ clear signals establish one individual's dominance

## 〈주요 어휘〉

eventually: 결국, 마침내  
starve: 굶주리다  
elaborate: 정교한; 상세히 설명하다  
clarify: 명확하게 하다  
escalate: 확대되다, 악화되다  
interest: 이익, 이해관계; 관심

determination: 결정  
flight: 도주, 도피; 비행  
combat: 전투, 싸움; 싸우다  
principle: 원리, 원칙  
testify: 입증하다; 증언하다

## 〈Teacher's Comment〉

6월 평가원 31번과 마찬가지로 반대 사고를 요구하는 문제입니다.

① 빈칸 문장을 먼저 읽어봅시다. ‘자원을 둘러싼 갈등이 실제 물리적 충돌이 되는 조건’을 찾아야 합니다.

② 이 문제가 어려운 이유는 정답 근거를 직접 제시하지 않고, 동물과 대조적으로 자주 전쟁을 벌이는 인간을 통해 간접적으로 주고 있기 때문입니다. 이러한 반대 사고에 익숙해져야 합니다.

Ex) Truly successful people value \_\_\_\_\_. Yet, most of the people focus on short-term rewards.

Ex) Innovation slows down when people are \_\_\_\_\_. Highly innovative organizations encourage experimentation.

## 〈주요 구문〉

Consequently, <sup>가정법 미래</sup>it is in both parties' interests <sup>진주어</sup>to determine who would win <sup>~하면서</sup>if the fight <sup>과거분사</sup>were to take place, <sup>destined</sup>with this determination followed immediately by deference or flight by the party <sup>destined</sup>to lose.

결과적으로, 양측 모두에게 이익이다 / 만약 싸움이 벌어지면 누가 이길지 결정하는 것이 / 이러한 결정 이후 패배할 쪽은 즉각 복종하거나 도망치면서

# Analysis

2026년 고3 7월 모의고사 주요 문항

김정민 T

36. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

In the world of animal physiology, one thing is for sure: size matters. The environmental stresses of being a tiny animal, like a mouse, are very different from those of a large animal, such as an elephant.

(A) Their plumbing has evolved to be highly efficient, capable of filtering large volumes of fluids and concentrating waste in ways that conserve water. This is essential when roaming vast landscapes where water might be a luxury. On the other hand, smaller animals are generally about speed, which means they aren't quite as good at a water-saving challenge.

(B) Restroom rituals are not free from being affected by the animal's surface-to-volume ratio. Due to their long lifespans and low metabolic rates, large animals like elephants deal with the challenges of storing waste and holding it longer, and the need to manage toxins effectively.

(C) It all comes down to a little math—specifically, surface-to-volume ratios. For a simple shape like a ball, the surface area is related to the square of its radius, while the volume is related to the cube of its radius. It's a bit more complicated for animal shapes, but essentially it means our tiny friends have a lot more surface for their volume.

\*plumbing: 소화관 \*\*metabolic: 신진대사의 \*\*\*radius: 반지름

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

### 〈주요 어휘〉

physiology: 생리학; 생리 기능  
concentrate: 농축하다; 집중하다  
conserve: 보존하다, 아끼다

roam: 돌아다니다, 배회하다  
ritual: 의식, 의례; 반복되는 절차  
lifespan: 수명

### 〈Teacher's Comment〉

대명사 Signal을 인식하기만 하면 쉽게 풀 수 있는 문제입니다.

① A를 앞에는 'their'에 해당하는 대상이 언급되어야 하며, 이것이 어떤 대상인지는 대조 Signal 'On the other hand'를 통해 유추할 수 있습니다.

② B에서 'the animal's surface-to-volume ratio'가 언급되므로, 이와 관련된 내용이 B보다 앞에 있어야 합니다.

### 〈주요 구문〉

<sup>~로 인해</sup>  
**Due to** their long lifespans and low metabolic rates, large animals like elephants deal with the challenges of storing waste <sup>병렬</sup> **and holding** it longer, **and the need** to manage toxins effectively.

그들의 긴 수명과 느린 신진대사로 인해, / 코끼리와 같은 대형 동물은 다루게 된다 / 노폐물을 저장하고 더 오래 보관해야 하는 어려움과, / 독성 물질을 효과적으로 관리해야 하는 필요성을

# Analysis

2026년 고3 7월 모의고사 주요 문항

김정민 T

37. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

As forests are destroyed, we not only lose valuable habitats for countless plant and animal species, but we also contribute to climate change, diminish the Earth's natural carbon sink, and disrupt the delicate balance of ecosystems.

(A) From satellite imaging to machine learning algorithms, these tools have enabled researchers, conservationists, and governmental organizations to monitor, manage, and reduce deforestation on an unprecedented scale. One of the key technologies that have revolutionized efforts against deforestation is remote sensing.

(B) Recognizing the severity of deforestation, it has become essential to employ various technologies to combat this destructive phenomenon. In recent years, advancements in technology have offered new and innovative ways to tackle deforestation.

(C) Satellites equipped with high-resolution sensors can provide a bird's-eye view of large areas to detect deforestation in real-time. These satellite images allow experts to identify illegal logging activities, encroachment on protected lands, and areas at risk for deforestation.

\*encroachment: 침입

① (A) - (C) - (B)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

## 〈주요 어휘〉

countless: 셀 수 없이 많은  
diminish: 감소시키다, 약화시키다  
disrupt: 방해하다, 교란하다, 붕괴시키다  
delicate: 섬세한; 취약한, 미묘한  
unprecedented: 전례 없는  
deforestation: 산림 벌채

remote: 원격의; 멀리 떨어진  
severity: 심각성  
phenomenon: 현상 (pl. phenomena)  
advancement: 발전, 진보  
tackle: (문제와) 씨름하다  
equipped with: ~을 갖춘

## 〈Teacher's Comment〉

명시적 단서(대명사, 연결사)를 거의 주지 않고 내용상 연결을 파악할 것을 요구하는, 최신 평가원 경향을 잘 반영한 순서 문제입니다.

글은 항상 일반적인 것(General) → 구체적인 것(Specific) 순서로 쓴다는 것을 명심합시다.

※ 순서 배열 예제

Chameleons change their skin color to blend into their surroundings, making it more difficult for predators to spot them. ( )

Many animals have developed unique survival strategies. ( )

One common strategy is camouflage, which helps animals avoid being detected by predators. ( )

## 〈주요 구문〉

As forests are destroyed, we **not only** lose valuable habitats for countless plant and animal species, **but** we **also** contribute to climate change, **diminish** the Earth's natural carbon sink, <sup>병렬</sup> **and disrupt** the delicate balance of ecosystems.

숲이 파괴되면 우리는 수많은 동식물 종의 귀중한 서식지를 잃을 뿐만 아니라, / 기후 변화에도 영향을 미치고, / 지구의 천연 탄소 흡수원을 감소시키며, / 생태계의 섬세한 균형까지 무너뜨리게 된다.



# Analysis

2026년 고3 7월 모의고사 주요 문항

김정민 T

38. 다음 글에서 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

But solving the total dependency ratio by having fewer children is clearly the worst way of addressing the problem.

As the number of children shrinks, the total dependency ratio (that is the ratio of workers to both the elderly and to children) will be slightly positively affected. Yes, more capital and labour will need to go into building old-age homes and staffing them, but fewer resources will be required by nurseries and schools. ( ① ) Manufacturers of children's diapers can reallocate their plant and workers to making adults' — Japan supposedly already uses more of the latter than the former each year. ( ② ) Children do require resources from society and don't immediately put anything back, at least in economic terms. ( ③ ) But they are the workers of the future. ( ④ ) To invest in the care of an elderly person is compassionate and morally correct. ( ⑤ ) To invest in the education and development of a young person is strengthening the seed corn for the future functioning of society.

\*diaper: 기저귀

## 〈주요 어휘〉

address: (문제 등을) 다루다, 해결하다  
shrink: 줄어들다, 감소하다; 줄이다  
capital: 자본  
reallocate: 재할당하다  
supposedly: 알려진 바에 따르면

latter: 후자  
former: 전자  
compassionate: 자비로운, 연민 어린  
strengthen: 강화하다

## 〈Teacher's Comment〉

38번 문제에선 글의 흐름이 단절되는 부분을 명시적으로 주지 않아 조금 어렵게 느껴졌을 수 있습니다.

① 주어진 문장을 잘 읽고 앞, 뒤로 올 수 있는 말을 생각합시다.

먼저 주어진 문장 앞에는 총부양비(total dependency ratio) 문제에 대해 아이들의 수가 줄어든다는 내용이 있어야 합니다. 또한, '아이들의 수를 줄이는 것이 최악의 방식'이라 했으니 뒤에는 '더 나은 다른 방식' 또는 '최악의 방식인 이유' 정도가 올 수 있습니다.

② 각 문장이 글 안에서 하는 역할을 생각하며 덩어리 단위로 처리합시다.

논리 구조, 내용상 긴밀히 연결되는 두 문장 사이에는 다른 문장이 들어갈 수 없습니다. 이는 무관한 문장 문제를 풀 때도 똑같이 적용됩니다.

## 〈주요 구문〉

Manufacturers of children's diapers can reallocate their plant and workers to making adults' — Japan supposedly already uses more of the <sup>후자</sup>latter than the <sup>전자</sup>former each year.

유아용 기저귀를 생산하던 업체들은 생산시설과 인력을 성인용 기저귀 생산으로 전환할 수 있다.  
- 알려진 바에 따르면 일본은 더 많은 후자(성인용 기저귀)를 전자(유아용 기저귀)보다 사용하고 있다.

**41~42.** 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

An important technical advance came with the introduction of coinage. Some of the earliest known coins appeared in the ancient civilization of Lydia, located in what is now Turkey, during the seventh-century BCE. By contrast to raw nuggets straight from the mine or river or even variously refined precious metal bars, coined silver and gold pieces from reputable mints enjoyed a major (a) advantage: They were manufactured to be uniform in weight and fineness (percentage of pure precious metal). When coins were reliably up to standard, traders did not need to be expert testers of precious metals or bear the cost of hiring an expert to test the pieces offered, because the risk from not testing was (b) negligible. At most they needed to weigh visibly worn coins.

The evidence is not definitive, but it indicates that many of the earliest Lydian coiners were (c) private individuals. Perhaps they were precious metal merchants or other rich businessmen, who could more easily spend their own metals after converting irregular pieces into uniform pieces, or perhaps they were metalsmiths, who had the know-how and could charge others for the service. Since they serve the (d) convenience of traders, it is likely that coins were already in use before political authorities established their own mints (or commandeered existing mints). Why, then, would ancient kings operate their own mints and (e) legalize private competitors? The historical record suggests that they did so mostly to have a fruitful source of revenue from monopoly minting fees and from debasement. As a bonus, some took advantage of the opportunity to stamp their own faces on the coins.

\*nugget: (금속) 덩어리 \*\*mint: 화폐 주조소 \*\*\*debasement: 변조

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Coinage: How It Evolved from Practical Necessity to Royal Power
- ② Explore Ancient Life for Better Perspectives on Modern Life
- ③ Why Coinage Failed to Ensure Trust in Ancient Markets
- ④ Traders' Golden Ventures: Seeds That Triggered Chaos
- ⑤ Technological Advances That Shaped Civilization

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

### 〈주요 어휘〉

|                               |                                  |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| introduction: 도입; 소개          | serve: 도움이 되다; 제공하다; 섬기다         |
| refine: 정제하다, 개선하다            | authority: 권위; 당국, 정부 기관         |
| reputable: 평판이 좋은             | establish: 설립하다, 세우다             |
| uniform: 균일한, 일정한             | operate: 운영하다, 가동하다              |
| negligible: 무시해도 될 정도의, 아주 작은 | legalize: 합법화하다                  |
| at most: 많아야, 기껏해야            | fruitful: 수익성이 있는; 유익한           |
| worn: 닳은, 마모된 (wear의 과거분사)    | revenue: 수익                      |
| definitive: 결정적인, 확정적인        | monopoly: 독점(권)                  |
| charge: 요금을 부과하다; 청구하다        | take advantage of: ~을 이용하다, 활용하다 |

### 〈Teacher's Comment〉

42번 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임을 묻는 유형의 답은 다음 3가지 패턴으로 나눌 수 있습니다.

- ① 문장 안에서 내용 흐름이 어색
- ② 주변 문장(앞, 뒤)과의 내용 흐름이 어색
- ③ 글의 주제와 불일치

이 중 학생들이 가장 어려워하는 것이 ②에서 뒤에 오는 문장과의 내용 흐름이 어색한 경우입니다.

① 앞 내용만으로 밑줄 친 어휘의 적절성 여부를 판단하기 어려울 때는 일단 판단을 유보하고, 뒤에 있는 문장을 읽은 후 거꾸로 올라옵니다.

② 정답 선지의 단어 대신 그것의 반의어를 넣었을 때 흐름이 자연스러운 경우가 대부분입니다. 밑줄 친 어휘의 반의어가 무엇인지 생각하며 선지를 판단합니다.

### 〈주요 구문〉

The historical record suggests that they did so mostly to have a fruitful source of revenue from monopoly minting fees and from debasement.

역사 기록은 시사한다 / 그들이 그렇게 했다고 / 막대한 수입원을 확보하기 위해서 / 화폐 주조를 독점하며 얻는 수수료와 변조를 통해