

1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 어색한 것은? (2개) (18번)

Dear Mr. Kelly,

My name is Mark Smith, and ①[I am the manager of Lomos Tours.] I express our sincere appreciation for your continued trust and loyalty. Next year, as part of a new promotional campaign, ②[Lomos Tours will be airing an advertisement.] We plan ③[including the experiences of some of our most valued clients.] Since you traveled with us last summer, I would like to kindly ④[ask that you would be willing to share] a few words about your experience. ⑤[Your feedback would be invaluable in helping us promote our services.] A member of our team will be in touch with you shortly. Thank you in advance for your contributions.

Warm regards,

Mark Smith.

3. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (2개) (20번)

One of the most important aspects of ①[sustaining] long-term relationships is communication. It's easy to connect with someone and then let the relationship get stuck due to a lack of follow-up. To keep the connection ②[alive], make a conscious effort to stay in touch. This doesn't mean constantly reaching out with requests or updates but rather maintaining a friendly and ③[erratic] line of communication. A simple message to check in or share something of value can go a long way in reinforcing your relationship. For example, if you come across an article or resource that you think might interest a connection, share it with them, even if you haven't spoken in a while. This shows that you're thinking of them and are ④[indifferent] in ⑤[maintaining] the relationship.

2. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서를 나열하시오. (19번)

After finishing my shopping, I walked out of the grocery store and headed to the spot where I'd parked my car.

(A) I heard him laughing on the other end of the line. "Your car is here outside the house! You took mine today, remember?"

(B) But it wasn't there. I wasn't the kind of person to forget where I'd parked. I knew I was in the right place – so where was my car?

(C) I looked around, but nothing made sense. Not knowing what to do, I called my husband at home and said, "My car is missing! I can't find my car."

(D) I turned around – and there it was. I couldn't help but laugh at myself. With a sigh of relief, I walked over to the car. Everything was fine after all.

4. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (2개) (21번)

Currently, urban regeneration projects in degraded areas have been promoted as improving the wellbeing of residents and solving environmental injustice problems. However, such environmental improvements in ethnic communities and/or low-income households can create an urban green space \_\_\_\_\_. The creation of new, high-quality green spaces can increase attractiveness, making these neighbourhood more desirable. By contrast, the cost of housing can rise, and residents may not be able to afford the rent. This results in the exclusion or displacement of the poor neighbourhood's residents, who were intended to benefit from the ecosystem services provided by the new green space. In turn, the residents may only be able to afford to live in a similar degraded neighbourhood to the one they left, with low access to green infrastructure.

- ① paradox
- ② advantage
- ③ expectation
- ④ contradiction
- ⑤ consensus

## 5. 다음 밑줄 친 부분이 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? (2개) (22번)

An increasing awareness of our effect on the ocean is slowly seeping into the public agenda, dragging behind it a conversation that is decades overdue. But this conversation faces a massive obstacle. It's almost impossible to discuss what to do about something changing if you don't initially know how it works. If a doctor tells a patient that they have a problem with their kidneys, the patient probably already has at least a vague idea about where their kidneys are and what they're up to. They learned about that part of their own personal life-support system at school. But [that's not the case for the oceans]. When we see a news story about the long-term decline in the numbers of krill in the Southern Ocean, it sounds generally like a bad thing. But there's far more to it than the risk of whales going hungry. Krill are a part of the ocean engine. We need to understand at least some of the context before we can discuss the change and take appropriate action.

- ① We do not possess the basic educational background or knowledge about how the oceans function.
- ② The public rarely learns about the detailed anatomy and processes of marine ecosystems in school.
- ③ Ocean issues are not as urgent or serious as personal health problems like kidney failure.
- ④ People are not generally interested in the news stories concerning the long-term changes in the oceans.
- ⑤ Basic knowledge about the oceans is not a compulsory part of the general educational curriculum.

## 6. 다음 글의 ①~⑤ 중, 주어진 문장이 들어갈 알맞은 곳은? (23번)

Tradition held that only a minority of the city's legendary kings were Roman-born, with the others all arriving as immigrants before being chosen for the throne for their virtues and merits.

Rome was said to have been a melting pot from the very start. (①) The historian Livy claimed the city's original population was comprised of immigrants flooding in from all directions, attracted by Romulus's deliberate policy of nondiscrimination. (②) It was this initial openness, Livy asserts, that laid the foundations for the later strength and success of the city. (③) Romans described their city as multicultural in the generations after its foundation. (④) As the empire expanded across three continents, Rome eagerly adopted new cultural influences and absorbed incoming groups – perhaps a little too eagerly for some, who, like the poet Juvenal, complained about the rapid rate of cultural change. (⑤)

## 7. 다음 글을 읽고 요약문의 (A), (B)에 차례대로 들어갈 단어로 짹아진 것을 고르시오. (2개) (24번)

The laws and constants of physics and the fundamental forces in our universe have very precise forms and values. This means that, if they were only very slightly different, life would not have been possible. For instance, the precise value of gravity has enabled our universe to arise by permitting the aggregation of dust and gas particles to protostars around which planets later came to orbit, including the Earth around the Sun. If the value of the electron had been ever so slightly larger or smaller, chemistry, as we know it, would not have been possible and life, which is based on organic chemistry, could not have started. The universe was not designed for us to evolve, we have no privileged position in the universe; however, the laws and constants of physics allowed advanced life to evolve.

↓

The existence of life is contingent upon the (A) \_\_\_\_\_ of physical laws; even slight deviations would have made the universe (B) \_\_\_\_\_, suggesting our evolution is a result of these specific conditions rather than design.

- ① (A) precision ..... (B) uninhabitable
- ② (A) diversity ..... (B) possible
- ③ (A) exactness ..... (B) hostile
- ④ (A) randomness ..... (B) chaotic
- ⑤ (A) complexity ..... (B) stable

8. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 어색한 것은? (2개) (26번)

Dalip Singh Saund was an Indian-born American politician. ①[After graduating from the University of Punjab in India, he moved to the U.S. to attend graduate school.] He earned his doctoral degree at the University of California in 1924 but ②[could not get a job because of his nationality.] The next year, he began farming in Imperial Valley, but ③[he was not able to buy land without U.S. citizenship.] Dalip developed an interest in politics and he often spoke out on Indian and political topics. He went to Washington, D.C. and ④[promoted a bill that would allow Indians becoming U.S. citizens.] The bill was passed in 1946, and three years later Dalip received U.S. citizenship. He later became ⑤[the first Asian to elect to the U.S. Congress.]

9. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (2개) (29번)

Human beings have evolved to make the most of the resources available to them in ways that are subtle and complicated. When we change our diets, especially when we do so ①[gradually], we are effectively conducting huge experiments in nutrition. We ought to have more ②[humility]. Nutritional science is still young and there is so much we do not know. If we have eaten certain foods in certain ways for millennia, we should assume until it is proven otherwise that there is probably a good reason why. Traditional foods that don't fit neatly on the contemporary dietary food plate should generally be chosen over highly processed ones that do. We should assume that traditionally made fatty blood sausages are ③[inferior] to lean, factory-made salamis; that spoonfuls of honey are ④[superior] to sprinkles of sweeteners. Witnessing how poorly traditional societies are faring as they undergo a nutrition transition should make those who have already completed it question whether their diets have moved too ⑤[far].

## 10. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? (2개) (30번)

While convenience and technology are crucial, they are not the only factors driving Gen Z's financial decisions. This generation is incredibly values-driven, and they want to bank with institutions that match their personal beliefs and values. Transparency is vital. Gen Z is skeptical of large corporations and institutions that lack accountability. They have grown up in a world where information is freely available, and they expect complete transparency from the brands they support. Banks, for example, must clearly communicate fees, terms, and conditions, as well as how they handle customers' data. Moreover, ethical banking practices are more important than ever. Gen Z cares about the environment, social justice, and the ethical implications of their financial decisions. They are interested in sustainable investing, supporting businesses that match their values, and ensuring that their money is not being used to fund harmful practices. Banks that offer socially responsible investment opportunities and are committed to environmental sustainability will attract Gen Z's attention.

- ① The overriding influence of ethical alignment and transparency on Gen Z's financial choices.
- ② How Gen Z uses technology to conduct sustainable investment and social justice.
- ③ Key factors beyond technology that drive Generation Z to select specific financial institutions.
- ④ The necessity for banks to clearly communicate fees and conditions to avoid corporate skepticism.
- ⑤ Comparing Gen Z's financial priorities with those of older generations.

## 11. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (2개) (31번)

Myths aren't only stories. For example, a well-known myth that persists today is the supposed high iron content in spinach. This is a legend that dates back to 1890 and originates from a simple miscalculation by physiologist Gustav von Bunge. He accurately determined that 100 grams of spinach contained 35 milligrams of iron but he was analyzing dried spinach, which \_\_\_\_\_ than the same amount of fresh leafy greens. Although the error was swiftly corrected, the correction was just as swiftly forgotten. The myth had taken hold. Popeye, who gained superhuman strength from the leafy greens and defended himself with iron fists, contributed to its endurance and even today, some nearly 150 years later, parents the world over use this tale to try to persuade their children into eating the healthy vegetable.

- ① held ten times more iron
- ② had significantly less iron
- ③ contained a tenfold higher concentration of iron
- ④ was much easier to analyze
- ⑤ provided no nutritional value

## 12. 다음 글을 읽고 요약문의 (A), (B)에 차례대로 들어갈 단어로 짹지어진 것을 고르시오. (2개) (32번)

The technical term often used to describe animals' judgement of numbers is the approximate number system. What it does not provide is precision. It shows – and this is the same in every species tested – a characteristic pattern of errors, with discrimination becoming less accurate as the quantities get bigger. Rhesus monkeys can tell one from two, two from three, three from four, four from five ... but start to fail from five upwards. Rats that learned to press a lever a given number of times, from four up to twenty-four, became markedly less and less precise in their responses as the number increased: by the top end of the range they would merely produce a spread of numbers around the target. It is a common observation that when testing the accuracy of animals' number sense, the size of the numbers matters.



The approximate number system in animals is characterized by a lack of (A) \_\_\_\_\_, where the ability to discriminate quantities notably (B) \_\_\_\_\_ as the magnitude of the numbers increases.

- ① (A) precision ..... (B) diminishes
- ② (A) instinct ..... (B) improves
- ③ (A) exactness ..... (B) deteriorates
- ④ (A) complexity ..... (B) stabilizes
- ⑤ (A) variability ..... (B) fluctuates

13. 다음 밑줄 친 부분이 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? (2개) (33번)

Despite the cultural trope depicting emotions as the opposite of rational thought, [cognition – what we commonly refer to as thinking – is actually a key building block of emotion]. How we think about our circumstances shapes the emotions we experience; then those emotions echo back to influence how we think. For instance, if you walk into a test thinking you are bad at taking tests, your anxiety will be increased. Then you don't feel good about your performance on the test, and that becomes evidence for continuing to think that you're bad at test taking. In this way there's simply no pulling emotion and cognition apart. This bidirectionality of cognition and emotion allows us to adjust difficult emotions by changing the way we think. By thinking differently – I get nervous sometimes, but I'm still a good test taker, or that nervous feeling is just excitement and anticipation, it means I'm ready – you can work those pathways to your advantage.

- ① The intellectual assessment of a situation is the foundational element that triggers our emotional response.
- ② Thinking and reasoning are independent processes that must occur prior to the experience of feeling.
- ③ Emotional states are primarily constructed from and determined by our mental interpretations of events.
- ④ Rational thought functions as the main controller, suppressing and managing unwanted emotional reactions.
- ⑤ Emotions are entirely logical and can be fully explained by the principles of cognitive science.

14. 다음 글의 주제문을 <조건>에 맞추어 완성하시오. (34번)

What is the Capabilities Approach (CA), and why would lawyers be passionate about animal justice care about it? It is easy to say what it is not. The CA does not rank animals by likeness to humans or seek special privileges for those considered most "like us," as do some other popular theoretical approaches. The CA has concern for the finch and the pig as much as the whale and the elephant. And it argues that the human form of life is simply irrelevant when we think about what each type of animal needs and deserves. What is relevant is their own forms of life. Just as humans seek to be able to enjoy the characteristic goods of a human life, so a finch seeks a finch's life and the whale a whale's life. We should extend ourselves and learn, not lazily picture animals as lesser humans, seeking a life sort of like our own. According to the CA, each sentient creature should have the opportunity to flourish in the form of life characteristic for that creature.

<조건>

- 1) its characteristic form of life / have / argue / to / in / should / flourish / the opportunity / each sentient creature
- 2) 위 단어 및 어구를 모두 1번씩 변형없이 활용  
단, 동사는 형태 변형 가능
- 3) The Capabilities Approach 포함하여 19단어의 완결된 문장

→ The Capabilities Approach \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## 15. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서를 나열하시오. (35번)

Social media serves as an important context to facilitate autobiographical remembering.

(A) Online feedback such as comments and likes as well as technological features such as algorithms and periodic reminders can further serve as memory cues for the posted event details.

(B) Personal events posted on social media platforms are better remembered and less forgotten than those not posted, independent of the characteristics of the events.

(C) This may be because sharing memories online allows individuals to rehearse and make sense of what happened, thus facilitating long-term memory retention.

(D) As a result, event details shared on social media are likely stabilized and remembered over time, whereas those not shared may become inaccessible or forgotten.

## 16. 다음 글의 ①~⑤ 중, 주어진 문장이 들어갈 알맞은 곳은? (36번)

And it does not stop there.

Multisensory experiences are a central part of our everyday lives, yet we often take them for granted, especially when our senses function normally or are corrected to normal with aids like glasses. (①) However, closer inspection to any, even the most ordinary experiences, reveals the remarkable multisensory world in which we live. (②) Consider the experience of eating a regular meal. (③) At first, it may seem like an ordinary experience, but it is actually a fusion of the senses. (④) We first eat with our eyes, but we are also exposed to countless sensory signals that influence our eating experience such as food textures, tastes, and smells. (⑤) Even the sounds that come both from the atmospheres in which we eat and our interactions with the food (such as chewing) and the tools we use to eat influence our eating experience.

17. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 어색한 것은? (2개) (37번)

As children, the principle of opposites is foreign. ① [Children perceive words and their meanings separately from each other.] ② [It is only in later development that we understood] that individual words directly connect to one another. For many children, for instance, it is not clear that 'Right' is the opposite of 'Left'. ③ [A vivid example of this can be seen when children learn to ride a bicycle.] If parents tell their child "Don't go to the left," they will often find that the child will continue riding straight ahead and not automatically turn to the right. The same applies to the logical connection between 'Yes' and 'No' as perceived by parents. When we were children and were told, for example, "No, don't eat with your hands," ④ [we were confusing and didn't know what did our parents expect from us.] Our confusion was about whether we should continue eating or not and if so, how? Only later did we recognize the connection and understand ⑤ [what we should continue eating, but not with our hands] but with a fork or a spoon.

18. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (2개) (38번)

Humans are not the most ① [social] animal. Ants, bees, and termites put humanity to shame on many metrics of sociality. A wide variety of relatives live together with perfectly ② [conflicting] behavior and collectively care for their young. But while insect colonies are impressively social places, it's not our kind of social life. Bees always build hexagonal hives, ants march in lines, and termites move in zigzag formations. These patterns recur ③ [unexpectedly] because they are tightly programmed genetically and propelled pheromonally. We humans are more free, less tightly programmed genetically, so our social patterns can be more diverse and ④ [dynamic]. Every group dances a slightly different dance, and these choreographies change across generations. We still think and act in ways that are in ⑤ [harmony] with others around us, but it is through patterns that are more shaped by nurture, not just nature.

## 19. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (2개) (39번)

Those who purchase the goods of a company are called customers. Individuals who purchase goods for personal use are called consumers: beings who consume. Therefore, companies have invented multiple ways to ensure that their customers consume the produced items in larger and larger quantities and more and more frequently. Those who sell food have an easy time, for food is literally consumed, so there is always a need to purchase new food. But with more permanent things, companies must invent reasons for their customers to continue to consume them. One approach is to make the stuff that people already have \_\_\_\_\_ by convincing them that it is no longer fashionable. The entire fashion industry is built to convince people that fashion matters, so they must purchase new clothing, even though the old is still perfectly functional. Fashion today extends to far more things than clothes: automobiles, mobile phones, computers – the list is extended indefinitely, limited only by the limits of the creative minds of the marketing divisions of companies.

- ① outdated
- ② permanent
- ③ obsolete
- ④ consumed
- ⑤ functional

## 20. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서를 나열하시오. (40번)

Kivetz, Urminsky, and Zheng partnered with a café to test the motivating effect of illusory progress in an experiment.

(A) But the appeal of the free stamps was high. People who thought they'd gotten a head start came back to the café more often, filling in their reward card more quickly than the others.

(B) Customers received a reward card that offered one free coffee after they'd bought ten. While half of the customers received a card with ten open slots, the other half got a card with twelve open slots.

(C) Yet the twelve-slot card had two preexisting "bonus" stamps, so, strictly speaking, these were identical reward programs. Every customer who got a card needed to make ten coffee purchases (and collect ten stamps) to get their free coffee.

(D) When the card came with two out of twelve slots already filled, it felt to customers like they were already 16 percent finished with the goal before they'd even started. Believing they were closer to the reward, they were more motivated to reach the finish line.

21. 다음 글의 ①~⑤ 중, 주어진 문장이 들어갈 알맞은 곳은?  
(41-42번)

It is through these challenges that we refine our skills, develop our unique perspectives, and push the boundaries of what is possible.

Creativity is the ability to generate novel and valuable ideas. It involves divergent thinking, imagination, and a willingness to experiment and take risks. (①) While AI can be a powerful tool for creative efforts, it also carries the risk of limiting originality and innovation. (②) AI algorithms are trained on existing datasets, often identifying patterns and trends in past creations. While this can be useful for generating new content in similar styles or formats, it can also lead to derivative works that lack genuine originality. (③) If artists and designers rely too heavily on AI for inspiration and content generation, they may find themselves trapped in a cycle of imitation, unable to break free from the constraints of the AI's training data. (④) Moreover, the ease with which AI can generate content can discourage the kind of struggle and experimentation that often leads to breakthroughs. The creative process is often messy and repetitive, involving numerous failures and setbacks. (⑤) If AI provides instant solutions, it can skip this essential process of learning through trial and error, ultimately inhibiting the development of true creative talent.

## 정답 및 해설

## 1. (18번)

정답: ③, ④

&lt;어법상 어색한 부분&gt;

③ including → to include

동사 'plan'은 미래의 계획을 나타내며, 목적어로 to-부정사를 취한다.

④ ask that → ask if (whether)

뒤따르는 절이 'share'할 의향이 '있는지 아닌지'라는 불확실한 내용을 묻고 있으므로, 명사절 접속사 'if' 또는 'whether'가 적절하다. 'that'은 확정적인 사실을 나타낼 때 사용한다.

## 2. (19번)

정답: (B)-(C)-(A)-(D)

## 3. (20번)

정답: ③, ④

③ erratic (불규칙한) – 원문: consistent (일관된/꾸준한)

대체 가능: steady (꾸준한), constant (지속적인)

대체 불가: intermittent (간헐적인), inconsistent (일관성이 없는)

④ indifferent (무관심한) – 원문: invested (마음을 쏟는/투자하는) [원형: invest (투자하다)]

대체 가능: committed (헌신적인) [원형: commit (전념하다)], dedicated (전념하는) [원형: dedicate (바치다)]

오답:

① sustaining (유지하는)

② alive (살아있는)

⑤ maintaining (유지하는)

## 4. (21번)

정답: ①, ④

① paradox (역설) ← 원문 그대로

④ contradiction (모순)

오답:

② advantage (이점)

③ expectation (기대)

⑤ consensus (합의)

## 5. (22번)

정답: ①, ⑤

① We do not possess the basic educational background or knowledge about how the oceans function. (우리는 해양이 어떻게 기능하는지에 대한 기본적인 교육적 배경이나 지식을 소유하고 있지 않다.)

⑤ Basic knowledge about the oceans is not a compulsory part of the general educational curriculum. (해양에 대한 기초 지식이 일반 교육 과정의 필수적인 부분이 아니다.)

오답:

② The public rarely learns about the detailed anatomy and processes of marine ecosystems in school. (대중은 학교에서 해양 생태계의 상세한 해부학 및 과정에 대해 거의 배우지 않는다.)

③ Ocean issues are not as urgent or serious as personal health problems like kidney failure. (해양 문제는 신부전과 같은 개인 건강 문제만큼 긴급하거나 심각하지 않다.)

④ People are not generally interested in the news stories concerning the long-term changes in the oceans. (사람들은 일반적으로 해양의 장기적인 변화에 관한 뉴스 기사에 관심이 없다.)

## 6. (23번)

정답: ④

설명: (③)번 뒤 문장에서 로마인들이 자신들의 도시를 다문화적이라고 묘사했다는 일반적인 진술이 나온다. 주어진 문장은 전설적인 왕들 중 소수만이 로마 태생이고 나머지는 이주민이었다는 구체적인 전통(사례)을 제시하며 앞 문장을 뒷

반침하므로 (④)에 들어가는 것이 가장 자연스럽다.

## 7. (24번)

정답: ①, ③

해설:

① (A) precision (정밀함), (B) uninhabitable (살 수 없는)

→ 생명체의 존재는 물리 법칙의 (A)정밀함에 달려 있다. 아주 작은 편차조차 우주를 (B)살 수 없는 곳으로 만들었을 것이며, 이는 우리의 진화가 설계보다는 이러한 특정 조건의 결과임을 시사한다.

③ (A) exactness (정확성), (B) hostile (적대적인/부적합한)

→ 생명체의 존재는 물리 법칙의 (A)정확성에 달려 있다. 아주 작은 편차조차 우주를 (B)생명체에 적대적인 곳으로 만들었을 것이며, 이는 우리의 진화가 설계보다는 이러한 특정 조건의 결과임을 시사한다.

## 8. (26번)

정답: ④, ⑤

&lt;어법상 어색한 부분&gt;

④ becoming → to become

동사 'allow'는 5형식으로 쓰일 때 목적격 보어로 to-부정사를 취한다. (allow + 목적어 + to-V)

⑤ elect → be elected

'the first Asian'은 의회에 '선출되는' 대상이므로, 능동의 'to elect'가 아닌 수동의 'to be elected'가 to-부정사의 형용사적 용법으로 'Asian'을 수식해야 한다.

## 9. (29번)

정답: ①, ③

① gradually (점진적으로) – 원문: quickly (빠르게)

대체 가능: rapidly (신속하게), swiftly (빠르게)

③ inferior (열등한/못한) – 원문: preferable (더 선호되는/나은)

대체 가능: superior (우월한), better (더 나은)

오답:

② humility (겸손)

④ superior (우월한)

⑤ far (멀리/지나치게)

## 10. (30번)

정답: ①, ③

① The overriding influence of ethical alignment and transparency on Gen Z's financial choices. (Gen Z의 금융 선택에 대한 윤리적 일치와 투명성의 가장 중요한 영향)

③ Key factors beyond technology that drive Generation Z to select specific financial institutions. (Gen Z가 특정 금융 기관을 선택하도록 이끄는 기술을 넘어선 주요 요인)

오답:

② How Gen Z uses technology to conduct sustainable investment and social justice. (Gen Z가 지속 가능한 투자 및 사회 정의를 수행하기 위해 기술을 사용하는 방법)

④ The necessity for banks to clearly communicate fees and conditions to avoid corporate skepticism. (기업의 회의론을 피하기 위해 은행이 수수료와 조건을 명확하게 전달해야 하는 필요성)

⑤ Comparing Gen Z's financial priorities with those of older generations. (Gen Z의 금융 우선순위를 이전 세대의 우선순위와 비교하는 것)

## 11. (31번)

정답: ①, ③

① held ten times more iron (10배 더 많은 철분을 함유했다) ← 원문 그대로

③ contained a tenfold higher concentration of iron (10배 더 높은 철분 농도를 함유했다)

오답:

② had significantly less iron (훨씬 더 적은 철분을 가졌다)

- ④ was much easier to analyze (분석하기 훨씬 더 쉬웠다)  
 ⑤ provided no nutritional value (아무런 영양적 가치도 제공하지 못했다)

12. (32번)

정답: ①, ③

해설:

- ① (A) precision (정밀성), (B) diminishes (줄어든다/약화된다)  
 → 동물의 대략적 수 체계는 (A) 정밀성의 부족이 특징이며, 숫자의 크기가 커짐에 따라 수량을 구별하는 능력이 현저히 (B) 약화된다.  
 ③ (A) exactness (정확성), (B) deteriorates (약화된다)  
 → 동물의 대략적 수 체계는 (A) 정확성의 부족이 특징이며, 숫자의 크기가 커짐에 따라 수량을 구별하는 능력이 현저히 (B) 약화된다.

13. (33번)

정답: ①, ③

- ① The intellectual assessment of a situation is the foundational element that triggers our emotional response. (상황에 대한 지적인 평가가 우리의 감정적 반응을 유발하는 기본적인 요소이다.)  
 ③ Emotional states are primarily constructed from and determined by our mental interpretations of events. (감정 상태는 주로 사건에 대한 우리의 정신적 해석으로부터 구성되고 그것에 의해 결정된다.)

오답:

- ② Thinking and reasoning are independent processes that must occur prior to the experience of feeling. (사고와 추론은 감정을 경험하기 전에 발생해야 하는 독립적인 과정이다.)  
 ④ Rational thought functions as the main controller, suppressing and managing unwanted emotional reactions. (합리적인 사고는 원치 않는 감정적 반응을 억제하고 관리하는 주된 통제자 역할을 한다.)  
 ⑤ Emotions are entirely logical and can be fully explained by the principles of cognitive science. (감정은 전적으로 논리적이며 인지 과학의 원리로 완전히 설명될 수 있다.)

14. (34번)

정답:

The Capabilities Approach argues each sentient creature should have the opportunity to flourish in its characteristic form of life.

해석:

역량 접근법(CA)은 각각의 지각 있는 생명체가 그것의 특징적인 삶의 형태 안에서 번성할 기회를 가져야 한다고 주장한다.

15. (35번)

정답: (B)-(C)-(A)-(D)

16. (36번)

정답: ⑤

설명: (④)번 뒤 문장에서 식사 경험에 영향을 미치는 감각들(시각, 식감, 맛, 냄새)을 열거한 뒤, (⑤)번 뒤 문장에서 '심지어 소리(Even the sounds)'라는 또 다른 감각을 추가하고 있다. 따라서 '거기서 멈추지 않는다'는 의미의 주어진 문장은 두 문장 사이인 (⑤)에 들어가 추가적인 요소가 있음을 암시하는 것이 가장 자연스럽다.

17. (37번)

정답: ④, ⑤

&lt;어법상 어색한 부분&gt;

④ confusing → confused

주어 'we'(아이들)가 '혼란을 느끼는' 감정의 대상이므로, 능동의 'confusing'(혼란을 주는)이 아닌 수동의 'confused'(혼란을 느끼는)가 되어야 한다.

what did our parents expect from us → what our parents expected from us

간접 의문문의 어순으로 바꾸어야 한다.

⑤ what → that

'우리가 계속 먹어야 하지만, 손으로는 아니라는 것을'이라는 의미를 전달해야 한

다. 따라서 접속사 that을 쓰는 것이 맞다.

18. (38번)

정답: ②, ③

② conflicting (상충하는) – 원문: harmonious (조화로운)

대체 가능: cooperative (협력적인), coordinated (조직된)

③ unexpectedly (예상치 못하게) – 원문: predictably (예측 가능하게)

대체 가능: reliably (확실하게), consistently (일관되게)

오답:

① social (사회적인)

④ dynamic (역동적인)

⑤ harmony (조화)

19. (39번)

정답: ①, ③

① outdated (시대에 뒤떨어진) ← 원문 그대로임

③ obsolete (구식의, 못 쓰게 된) (outdated와 '시대에 뒤떨어진'이라는 의미 공유)

오답:

② permanent (영구적인)

④ consumed (소비된)

⑤ functional (기능적인)

20. (40번)

정답: (B)-(C)-(A)-(D)

21. (41-42번)

정답: ⑤

설명: (⑤)번 앞 문장은 창의적 과정이 '수많은 실패와 좌절(numerous failures and setbacks)'을 포함한다고 설명한다. 주어진 문장은 '이러한 도전(these challenges)'으로 이 실패와 좌절을 가리키며, 이 과정을 통해 기술을 연마하고 관점을 발전시킨다는 긍정적 결과를 제시한다. (⑤)번 뒤 문장의 '이 본질적인 과정(this essential process)'은 바로 앞(주어진 문장)에서 설명한 도전과 성장의 과정을 가리키므로, (⑤)에 들어가는 것이 가장 자연스럽다.