1. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (2개) (18번)

Dear Mr. Kelly,
My name is Mark Smith, and I am the manager of Lomos Tours. I express our sincere _____ for your continued trust and loyalty. Next year, as part of a new promotional campaign, Lomos Tours will be airing an advertisement. We plan to include the experiences of some of our most valued clients. Since you traveled with us last summer, I would like to kindly ask if you would be willing to share a few words about your experience. 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.

① appreciation
② concern
③ expectation
④ gratitude
⑤ investment

2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 어색한 것은? (2개) (19번)

After finishing my shopping, I walked out of the grocery store and ①[headed to the spot where I'd parked my car.] But it wasn't there. I wasn't the kind of person ②[to forget where I'd parked.] I knew I was in the right place — so where was my car? I looked around, but nothing made sense. ③[Not known what to do], I called my husband at home and said, "My car is missing! I can't find my car." ④ [I heard him laughing on the other end of the line.] "Your car is here outside the house! You took mine today, remember?" I turned around — and there it was. I couldn't help ⑤[but laughing at myself.] With a sigh of relief, I walked over to the car. Everything was fine after all.

3. 다음 글의 ①~⑤ 중, 주어진 문장이 들어갈 알맞은 곳은? (20번)

> This doesn't mean constantly reaching out with requests or updates but rather maintaining a friendly and consistent line of communication.

One of the most important aspects of sustaining long-term relationships is communication. (①) It's easy to connect with someone and then let the relationship get stuck due to a lack of follow-up. (②) To keep the connection alive, make a conscious effort to stay in touch. (③) A simple message to check in or share something of value can go a long way in reinforcing your relationship. (④) 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. (⑤) This shows that you're thinking of them and are invested in maintaining the relationship.

4. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서를 나열하시오. (21번)

> Currently, urban regeneration projects in degraded areas have been promoted as improving the wellbeing of residents and solving environmental injustice problems.

(A) 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.

(B) 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.

(C) However, such environmental improvements in ethnic communities and/or low-income households can create an urban green space paradox.

(D) 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.

5. 다음 글을 읽고 요약문의 (A), (B)에 차례대로 들어갈 단어로 짝지어진 것을 고르시오. (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.

↓

Unlike our internal biology, our understanding of the ocean's mechanism is lacking; therefore, meaningful (A) _____ regarding ocean changes must be preceded by a contextual (B) _____ of how the system works.

① (A) intervention ······ (B) comprehension
② (A) debate ······ (B) ignorance
③ (A) action ······ (B) understanding
④ (A) observation ······ (B) analysis
⑤ (A) conservation ······ (B) indifference

6. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? (2개) (23번)

Rome was said to have been a melting pot from the very start. 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. It was this initial openness, Livy asserts, that laid the foundations for the later strength and success of the city. Romans described their city as multicultural in the generations after its foundation. 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. 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.

① The expansion of the Roman Empire across three continents and the absorption of new groups.
② The complaints of Roman poets like Juvenal about the rapid rate of cultural change.
③ The historical role of immigration and openness as a basis for Rome's power and success.
④ Romulus's deliberate policy of nondiscrimination in the foundation of Rome.
⑤ Multiculturalism as a foundational characteristic and source of strength in ancient Rome.

7. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 어색한 것은? (2개) (24번)

The laws and constants of physics and the fundamental forces in our universe have very precise forms and values. This means that, ①[if they were only very slightly different, life would not have been possible.] For instance, the precise value of gravity ②[has enabled our universe arising by permitting the aggregation of dust] and gas particles to protostars ③[around which planets later came to orbit], including the Earth around the Sun. ④[If the value of the electron was ever so slightly larger or smaller], chemistry, as we know it, would not have been possible and ⑤[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.

8. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서를 나열하시오. (26번)

Dalip Singh Saund was an Indian-born American politician. After graduating from the University of Punjab in India, he moved to the U.S. to attend graduate school.

(A) The bill was passed in 1946, and three years later Dalip received U.S. citizenship. He later became the first Asian to be elected to the U.S. Congress.

(B) He earned his doctoral degree at the University of California in 1924 but could not get a job because of his nationality.

(C) The next year, he began farming in Imperial Valley, but he was not able to buy land without U.S. citizenship.

(D) Dalip developed an interest in politics and he often spoke out on Indian and political topics. He went to Washington, D.C. and promoted a bill that would allow Indians to become U.S. citizens.

9. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 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 quickly, we are effectively conducting huge experiments in nutrition. We ought to have more 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 _____ 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 preferable to lean, factory-made salamis; that spoonfuls of honey are 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 far.

① assume until it is proven otherwise
② prove scientifically with new experiments
③ analyze their nutritional components
④ immediately reject the traditional way
⑤ accept it as valid for the time being

10. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (2개) (30번)

While convenience and technology are ①[vital], 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 ②[skeptical] of large corporations and institutions that lack accountability. They have grown up in a world where information is freely available, and they expect ③[partial] 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 ④[contradict] their values, and ensuring that their money is not being used to fund ⑤[harmful] practices.

11. 다음 글의 ①~⑤ 중, 주어진 문장이 들어갈 알맞은 곳은? (31번)

Although the error was swiftly corrected, the correction was just as swiftly forgotten.

Myths aren't only stories. (①) For example, a well-known myth that persists today is the supposed high iron content in spinach. (②) This is a legend that dates back to 1890 and originates from a simple miscalculation by physiologist Gustav von Bunge. (③) He accurately determined that 100 grams of spinach contained 35 milligrams of iron but he was analyzing dried spinach, which held ten times more iron than the same amount of fresh leafy greens. (④) The myth had taken hold. (⑤) 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.

12. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? (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.

① The characteristic limits of the approximate number system in animals regarding precision for larger quantities.
② Differences in number judgment ability between rats and rhesus monkeys.
③ The definition and technical terms used to describe animals' judgment of numbers.
④ How animals can be trained to improve their discrimination skills for large numbers.
⑤ The inverse relationship between the size of numbers and the accuracy of animal numerical judgment.

13. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 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 _____; 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 shapes the emotions we experience
② is the opposite of rational thought
③ determines the feelings we have
④ results from the anxiety we feel
⑤ has no connection to how we feel

14. 다음 밑줄 친 부분이 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? (2개) (34번)

What is the Capabilities Approach (CA), and why would lawyers 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.

① The core principles of the Capabilities Approach are highly intuitive and simple to summarize in a sentence.
② The most efficient way to define the CA is to distinguish it from other well-known, contrasting theories.
③ The central concept of the CA is best understood by eliminating common misconceptions about animal rights.
④ The explanation for the Capabilities Approach begins with defining its main opponents in the animal justice field.
⑤ The approach can be easily misconstrued as promoting the same values as human-centered ethical systems.

15. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 어색한 것은? (2개) (35번)

Social media ①[serves as an important context to facilitate autobiographical remembering.] ②[Personal events posted on social media platforms are better remembered] and less forgotten than those not posted, independent of the characteristics of the events. This may be because sharing memories online allows individuals ③[rehearsing and make sense of what happened], thus facilitating long-term memory retention. Online feedback such as comments and likes as well as technological features such as algorithms and periodic reminders ④[can further serves as memory cues] for the posted event details. As a result, ⑤[event details shared on social media are likely stabilized and remembered] over time, whereas those not shared may become inaccessible or forgotten.

16. 다음 글을 읽고 요약문의 (A), (B)에 차례대로 들어갈 단어로 짝지어진 것을 고르시오. (2개) (36번)

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. However, closer inspection to any, even the most ordinary experiences, reveals the remarkable multisensory world in which we live. Consider the experience of eating a regular meal. At first, it may seem like an ordinary experience, but it is actually a fusion of the senses. 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. And it does not stop there. 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.

↓

Although often perceived as a mundane activity, eating is actually a complex (A) _____ of multisensory inputs, extending beyond taste to include visual and auditory cues that we frequently (B) _____.

① (A) integration ······ (B) overlook
② (A) separation ······ (B) notice
③ (A) synthesis ······ (B) neglect
④ (A) confusion ······ (B) appreciate
⑤ (A) limitation ······ (B) enhance

17. 다음 글의 ①~⑤ 중, 주어진 문장이 들어갈 알맞은 곳은? (37번)

The same applies to the logical connection between 'Yes' and 'No' as perceived by parents.

As children, the principle of opposites is foreign. Children perceive words and their meanings separately from each other. (①) It is only in later development that we understood that individual words directly connect to one another. (②) 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. (④) When we were children and were told, for example, "No, don't eat with your hands," we were confused and didn't know what our parents expected from us. (⑤) Our confusion was about whether we should continue eating or not and if so, how? Only later did we recognize the connection and understand that we should continue eating, but not with our hands but with a fork or a spoon.

18. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서를 나열하시오. (38번)

Humans are not the most social animal. Ants, bees, and termites put humanity to shame on many metrics of sociality.

(A) 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.

(B) A wide variety of relatives live together with perfectly harmonious behavior and collectively care for their young.

(C) These patterns recur predictably because they are tightly programmed genetically and propelled pheromonally.

(D) We humans are more free, less tightly programmed genetically, so our social patterns can be more diverse and dynamic. Every group dances a slightly different dance, and these choreographies change across generations. We still think and act in ways that are in harmony with others around us, but it is through patterns that are more shaped by nurture, not just nature.

19. 다음 글을 읽고 요약문의 (A), (B)에 차례대로 들어갈 단어로 짝지어진 것을 고르시오. (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 outdated 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 functionable. 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.

↓

To ensure continuous profit, companies manipulate consumers into replacing functional items by artificially creating a sense of (A) _____, thereby driving endless consumption through the (B) _____ of new needs.

① (A) obsolescence ······ (B) fabrication
② (A) necessity ······ (B) satisfaction
③ (A) outdatedness ······ (B) creation
④ (A) loyalty ······ (B) reduction
⑤ (A) deficiency ······ (B) prevention

20. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 <u>적절하지 않은 것은</u>? (2개) (40번)

Kivetz, Urminsky, and Zheng partnered with a café to test the motivating effect of illusory progress in an experiment. 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. Yet the twelve-slot card had two preexisting "bonus" stamps, so, strictly speaking, these were ①[distinct] reward programs. Every customer who got a card needed to make ten coffee purchases (and collect ten stamps) to get their free coffee. But the appeal of the free stamps was ②[substantial]. People who thought they'd gotten a head start came back to the café more often, filling in their reward card more ③[rapidly] than the others. 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 ④[begun]. Believing they were closer to the reward, they were more ⑤[reluctant] to reach the finish line.

21. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? (2개) (41-42번)

Creativity is the ability to generate novel and valuable ideas. It involves divergent thinking, imagination, and a willingness to experiment and take risks. While AI can be a powerful tool for creative efforts, it also carries the risk of limiting originality and innovation. 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. 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. 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. It is through these challenges that we refine our skills, develop our unique perspectives, and push the boundaries of what is possible. 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.

① The Creativity Trap: Why Over-relying on AI Limits True Innovation.
② AI as a Powerful Tool for Generating Content in Similar Styles.
③ The Essential Role of Trial and Error in Refining Creative Skills.
④ The Challenge of Training AI Algorithms on Existing Datasets.
⑤ Derivative or Breakthrough? The Cost of Instant Solutions in the Creative Process.

정답 및 해설

1. (18번)
정답: ①, ④
① appreciation (감사) ← 원문 그대로
④ gratitude (감사)
오답:
② concern (우려)
③ expectation (기대)
⑤ investment (투자)

2. (19번)
정답: ③, ⑤
<어법상 어색한 부분>
③ known → knowing
문맥상 주어인 'I'가 '무엇을 할지 모르는' 주체이므로, 수동의 의미인 'known'이 아닌 능동의 현재분사 'knowing'을 사용한 분사구문이 되어야 한다.
⑤ laughing → laugh
관용 표현 'cannot help but + 동사원형'은 '~할 수밖에 없다'라는 의미이다. 따라서 'but' 뒤에는 동명사 'laughing'이 아닌 동사원형 'laugh'가 와야 한다. (참고: 'cannot help V-ing'와 동일한 의미이다.)

3. (20번)
정답: ③
설명: (②)번의 '연락을 유지하려 노력하라(stay in touch)'는 조언에 대해, 주어진 문장이 'This'로 이를 받아 구체적인 의미(부담을 주는 것이 아니라 친근한 소통)를 부연 설명한다. (③)번 뒤 문장의 '간단한 메시지'는 이 부연 설명에 대한 예시이므로 (③)에 들어가는 것이 가장 자연스럽다.

4. (21번)
정답: (C)-(B)-(D)-(A)

5. (22번)
정답: ①, ③
해설:
① (A) intervention (개입/조치), (B) comprehension (이해)
→ 우리의 내부 생물학과는 달리, 바다의 메커니즘에 대한 우리의 이해는 부족하다. 따라서 해양 변화에 대한 의미 있는 (A)개입은 시스템 작동 방식에 대한 맥락적 (B)이해가 선행되어야 한다.
③ (A) action (조치/행동), (B) understanding (이해)
→ 우리의 내부 생물학과는 달리, 바다의 메커니즘에 대한 우리의 이해는 부족하다. 따라서 해양 변화에 대한 의미 있는 (A)조치는 시스템 작동 방식에 대한 맥락적 (B)이해가 선행되어야 한다.

6. (23번)
정답: ③, ⑤
③ The historical role of immigration and openness as a basis for Rome's power and success. (로마의 힘과 성공의 토대로서 이민과 개방성이 했던 역사적 역할)
⑤ Multiculturalism as a foundational characteristic and source of strength in ancient Rome. (고대 로마의 근본적인 특성이자 힘의 원천으로서의 다문화주의)
오답:
① The expansion of the Roman Empire across three continents and the absorption of new groups. (로마 제국이 세 대륙에 걸쳐 확장하고 새로운 집단을 흡수한 것)
② The complaints of Roman poets like Juvenal about the rapid rate of cultural change. (유베날리스와 같은 로마 시인들이 문화 변화의 빠른 속도에 대해 제기한 불만)
④ Romulus's deliberate policy of nondiscrimination in the foundation of Rome. (로마 건국 당시 로물루스의 의도적인 비차별 정책)

7. (24번)
정답: ②, ④
<어법상 어색한 부분>
② arising → to arise
동사 'enable'은 5형식으로 쓰일 때 목적격 보어로 to-부정사를 취한다. (enable + 목적어 + to-V)
④ was → had been
과거 사실에 반대되는 가정을 나타내는 가정법 과거완료 구문이므로, 'If + 주어 + had pp' 형태가 되어야 한다. 주절에도 'would not have been'으로 가정법 과거완료가 사용되었다.

8. (26번)
정답: (B)-(C)-(D)-(A)

9. (29번)
정답: ①, ⑤
① assume until it is proven otherwise (달리 증명될 때까지 추정하다) ← 원문 그대로
⑤ accept it as valid for the time being (당분간 그것을 타당한 것으로 받아들이다)
오답:
② prove scientifically with new experiments (새로운 실험으로 과학적으로 증명하다)
③ analyze their nutritional components (그것들의 영양 성분을 분석하다)
④ immediately reject the traditional way (전통적인 방식을 즉시 거부하다)

10. (30번)
정답: ③, ④
③ partial (부분적인) - 원문: complete (완전한)
대체 가능: total (전적인), full (완전한)
④ contradict (모순되다/반하다) - 원문: match (일치하다)
대체 가능: align with (~와 나란하다/일치하다), fit (맞다)
오답:
① vital (필수적인) - 원문: crucial (중요한)
② skeptical (회의적인)
⑤ harmful (해로운)

11. (31번)
정답: ④
설명: (③)번 뒤 문장에서 Bunge의 계산 실수에 대해 설명하고, (④)번 뒤 문장에서 그 신화가 자리 잡았다고(The myth had taken hold) 서술한다. 주어진 문장은 '실수가 정정되었으나, 그 정정이 잊혔다'는 내용으로, 계산 실수가 어떻게 신화로 굳어지게 되었는지 그 과정을 연결하므로 (④)에 들어가는 것이 가장 자연스럽다.

12. (32번)
정답: ①, ⑤
① The characteristic limits of the approximate number system in animals regarding precision for larger quantities. (더 큰 양에 대한 정확도와 관련하여 동물 근사 숫자 시스템의 특징적인 한계)
⑤ The inverse relationship between the size of numbers and the accuracy of animal numerical judgment. (숫자의 크기와 동물의 수적 판단 정확도 사이의 반비례 관계)
오답:
② Differences in number judgment ability between rats and rhesus monkeys. (쥐와 붉은털 원숭이 사이의 숫자 판단 능력 차이)
③ The definition and technical terms used to describe animals' judgment of numbers. (동물의 숫자 판단을 설명하는 데 사용되는 정의 및 전문 용어)
④ How animals can be trained to improve their discrimination skills for large numbers. (동물이 큰 숫자에 대한 변별 능력을 향상시키도록 훈련될 수 있는 방법)

13. (33번)
정답: ①, ③
① shapes the emotions we experience (우리가 경험하는 감정을 형성한다)
← 원문 그대로
③ determines the feelings we have (우리가 가진 감정을 결정한다)
오답:
② is the opposite of rational thought (이성적 사고의 반대이다)
④ results from the anxiety we feel (우리가 느끼는 불안감에서 비롯된다)
⑤ has no connection to how we feel (우리가 어떻게 느끼는지와 아무 관련이 없다)

14. (34번)
정답: ②, ③
② The most efficient way to define the CA is to distinguish it from other well-known, contrasting theories. (CA를 정의하는 가장 효율적인 방법은 그것을 다른 잘 알려진, 대조되는 이론들과 구별하는 것이다.)
③ The central concept of the CA is best understood by eliminating common misconceptions about animal rights. (CA의 중심 개념은 동물 권리에 대한 일반적인 오해들을 제거함으로써 가장 잘 이해될 수 있다.)
오답:
① The core principles of the Capabilities Approach are highly intuitive and simple to summarize in a sentence. (역량 접근법의 핵심 원칙들은 매우 직관적이며 한 문장으로 요약하기 쉽다.)
④ The explanation for the Capabilities Approach begins with defining its main opponents in the animal justice field. (역량 접근법에 대한 설명은 동물 정의 분야에서 그것의 주요 반대자들을 정의하는 것으로 시작된다.)
⑤ The approach can be easily misconstrued as promoting the same values as human-centered ethical systems. (이 접근법은 인간 중심의 윤리 체계와 동일한 가치를 홍보하는 것으로 쉽게 오해될 수 있다.)

15. (35번)
정답: ③, ④
<어법상 어색한 부분>
③ rehearsing → to rehearse
동사 'allows'는 5형식으로 'allow + 목적어(individuals) + 목적격 보어(to-V)' 구조를 취한다. 따라서 목적격 보어 자리에는 동명사 'rehearsing'이 아닌 to-부정사 'to rehearse'가 와야 한다.
④ serves → serve
조동사 'can' 뒤에는 항상 동사원형이 와야 하므로, 'serves'가 아닌 'serve'를 사용해야 한다.

16. (36번)
정답: ①, ③
해설:
① (A) integration (통합), (B) overlook (간과하다)
→ 종종 평범한 활동으로 인식되지만, 먹는 행위는 사실 미각을 넘어 우리가 자주 (B)간과하는 시각적 및 청각적 단서를 포함하는 다감각적 입력의 복잡한 (A)통합이다.
③ (A) synthesis (종합/합성), (B) neglect (무시하다/소홀히 하다)
→ 종종 평범한 활동으로 인식되지만, 먹는 행위는 사실 미각을 넘어 우리가 자주 (B)무시하는 시각적 및 청각적 단서를 포함하는 다감각적 입력의 복잡한 (A)종합이다.

17. (37번)
정답: ④
설명: (④)의 앞부분은 아이들이 'Right'와 'Left'의 반대 개념을 이해하지 못하는 자전거 타기 사례를 설명한다. (④)의 뒷부분은 'Yes'와 'No'의 논리적 연결에 대한 새로운 사례(손으로 먹기)를 시작한다. 따라서 'The same applies to'라는 표현을 사용하여 앞의 사례와 마찬가지라는 점을 밝히며 두 번째 사례를 도입하는 주어진 문장은 (④)에 들어가는 것이 가장 자연스럽다.

18. (38번)
정답: (B)-(A)-(C)-(D)

19. (39번)
정답: ①, ③
해설:
① (A) obsolescence (노후화/구식화), (B) fabrication (제작/위조 -> 여기서는 욕구의 인위적 생성)
→ 지속적인 이익을 보장하기 위해, 기업들은 인위적으로 (A)구식화의 느낌을 조성하여 소비자들이 멀쩡한 제품을 교체하도록 조작하며, 이를 통해 새로운 욕구의 (B)생성을 통해 끝없는 소비를 유도한다.
③ (A) outdatedness (구식임), (B) creation (창조/생성)
→ 지속적인 이익을 보장하기 위해, 기업들은 인위적으로 (A)구식이라는 느낌을 조성하여 소비자들이 멀쩡한 제품을 교체하도록 조작하며, 이를 통해 새로운 욕구의 (B)창출을 통해 끝없는 소비를 유도한다.

20. (40번)
정답: ①, ⑤
① distinct (별개의/다른) - 원문: identical (동일한)
대체 가능: same (같은), equivalent (동등한)
⑤ reluctant (꺼리는/주저하는) - 원문: motivated (동기 부여된) [원형: motivate (동기 부여하다)]
대체 가능: inspired (고무된) [원형: inspire (고무하다)], driven (의욕적인) [원형: drive (몰아가다/동기부여하다)]
오답:
② substantial (상당한) - 원문: high (높은)
대체 가능: considerable (상당한), significant (중요한/상당한)
③ rapidly (빠르게) - 원문: quickly (빠르게)
대체 가능: fast (빠르게), swiftly (신속하게)
④ begun (시작한) [원형: begin (시작하다)] - 원문: started (시작한) [원형: start (시작하다)]
대체 가능: commenced (시작한) [원형: commence (시작하다)], initiated (착수한) [원형: initiate (착수하다)]

21. (41-42번)
정답: ①, ⑤
① The Creativity Trap: Why Over-relying on AI Limits True Innovation. (창의성 함정: AI에 과도하게 의존하는 것이 진정한 혁신을 제한하는 이유)
⑤ Derivative or Breakthrough? The Cost of Instant Solutions in the Creative Process. (파생적인가 돌파구인가? 창의적인 과정에서 즉각적인 해결책의 대가)
오답:
② AI as a Powerful Tool for Generating Content in Similar Styles. (유사한 스타일로 콘텐츠를 생성하기 위한 강력한 도구로서의 AI)
③ The Essential Role of Trial and Error in Refining Creative Skills. (창의적 기술을 다듬는 데 있어서 시행착오의 필수적인 역할)
④ The Challenge of Training AI Algorithms on Existing Datasets. (기존 데이터 세트에서 AI 알고리즘을 훈련시키는 것의 어려움)

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