

수능특강

영어영역 | 영어

이 책의 구성과 특징

본 교재는 고등학교 영어과 교육과정 성취 기준의 달성 정도와 대학에서 수학하는 데 필요한 영어 사용 능력을 측정하는 대학수학능력시험을 준비하는 데 도움을 주고자 제작되었으며, 교육과정에 부합하는 내용으로 구성되었다. 특히 학생들의 읽기 능력 신장을 목적으로 다양한 주제·소재 분야의 글과 정보를 제시하고 있으며, 교육과정상의 어휘 범주를 고려하여 개발되었다. '영어 I'과 '영어 II' 교과서를 통해 익힌 기본 개념을 중심으로 본 교재를 활용하여 실제 응용력을 키워 나간다면, 교육과정 성취 목표 도달과 함께 대학수학능력시험 대비에 크게 도움이 될 것으로 기대된다.

Gateway

출제 유형을 중심으로 구성된 유형편과 다양한 주제나 소재의 글을 중심으로 구성된 주제·소재편의 Gateway를 통해, 해당 유형 및 주제·소재에 부합하는 2025학년도 수능 혹은 모의평가 기출 문항을 제시하여 수능의 각 유형 및 다양한 주제·소재별 문항에 대비하는 능력을 높이하고자 하였다.



Solving Strategies

유형편의 Gateway를 통해 소개된 기출 문항의 답을 도출해 가는 과정을 단계별로 제시함으로써 학습자의 유형별 문제 해결 능력을 신장하고자 하였다.

Solving Strategies www.ebsi.co.kr
형답기 해설 2차

STEP 1 글의 주요 어휘를 파악하고 글쓴이와 글의 목적이 어떤 관계인지를 추론하여 글의 주제를 파악한다.

주요 어휘	Rosydale City Marathon, the weather forecast, downpour, slippery and dangerous, cancel the race
글쓴이	Martha Kingsley, Race Manager
글의 독자	Rosydale City Marathon Racers

↓

글의 주제	마라톤 경기 취소 사실 공지
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Academic Vocabulary by Topic

주제·소재편에 소개된 주제 및 소재와 관련하여 읽기 지문에서 주로 다루어지는 필수 어휘를 영영 풀이와 예문을 통해 익히고, 간단히 복습해 볼 수 있도록 하였다.

Academic Vocabulary by Topic www.ebsi.co.kr
형답기 해설 60%

acquire 습득하다, 배우다 (to learn or develop (a skill, habit, or quality))
Immigrants often **acquire** the local language through daily interaction with native speakers.
이민자들은 보통 원주민들과의 일상적인 상호 작용을 통해 현지 언어를 **습득**한다.

abundant 풍부한 (existing or occurring in large amounts)
The Amazon Rainforest is known for its **abundant** natural resources, including minerals and forests.
아마존 열대 우림은 광물과 삼림을 포함한 **풍부한** 천연자원으로 알려져 있다.

accomplishment 성취, 업적 (something done, achieved, or accomplished successfully)
The construction of the new bridge was a significant **accomplishment** for the local community.
새로운 다리의 건설은 그 지역 사회로는 커다란 **성취**였다.

continent 대륙 (one of the great divisions of land of the Earth)
The explorers set out to discover new lands across the **continent**.
그 탐험가들은 **대륙**을 가로질러 새로운 땅을 발견하기 위해 출발했다.

Exercises

각 강에서 다루어지는 문제 유형이나 주제·소재에 적합한 다양한 종류의 지문을 활용하여 읽기 문제를 제시하였다. 문제 풀이에 더욱 효과적으로 집중할 수 있도록 지문의 단어와 어구를 따로 떼어 '영단어·숙어'의 별책으로 제시하였다.

Test

실전에 대비하여 자신의 읽기 능력을 스스로 진단해 볼 수 있도록 3회분의 테스트를 최신 수능 체제에 맞추어 구성하였다. 이 테스트를 통해 지금까지 학습한 내용을 총정리하고 실력을 점검하는 기회로 활용하도록 하였다.

Exercises

01

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

25005-0002

To Craftspeople and Artists of Smalltown:

The Smalltown Senior Center will host its annual Crafts Fair at the center on December 13 from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. This event is held in high regard by the community. All of the best artists and craftspeople of Smalltown are represented each year. As in years past, we will be providing booth space for rental. A five-foot table costs \$50, and a U-shaped six-by-six-by-six booth costs \$125. To reserve your space, please call Helen Dwyer at (555) 579-1343. We expect to sell out all available spaces soon, so do not miss your chance to participate. All the proceeds from booth rentals go to support our activities at the center. We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,
Emma Miller, Chairperson
Smalltown Senior Center Crafts Fair

TEST 1

01

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

25005-0140

Dear employees,

Word has reached the fourth floor that some employees fear that because of economic hard times and service cutbacks, their jobs may be eliminated and they may become unemployed right before Christmas. Figures range from 10 percent to 35 percent of all staff, depending on which rumor you hear. While these are, indeed, hard times for our industry, management has no plans to cut staff before the end of the year, or even during the first quarter of next year. Cost-cutting measures to counterbalance our financial downturn are currently underway, and have been for some time. But you can be certain that they do not include any staff cuts whatsoever. If you are still concerned about the security of your job or

학생

인공지능 DANCOR 푸리봇 문제|검|색

EBSi 사이트와 EBSi 고교강의 APP 하단의 AI 학습도우미 푸리봇을 통해 문항코드를 검색하면 푸리봇이 해당 문제의 해설과 해설 강의를 찾아 줍니다. 사진 촬영으로도 검색할 수 있습니다.

문제별 문항코드 확인

문항코드 검색

[25005-0001]

1. 아래 그래프를 이해한 내용으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- 1
- 2
- 3

[25005-0001]
사진 촬영 검색

25005-0001



선생님

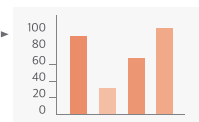
EBS 교사지원센터 교재 관련 자료 제공

교재의 문항 한글(HWP) 파일과
교재이미지, 강의자료를 무료로 제공합니다.

한글다운로드

교재이미지

강의자료



- 교사지원센터(teacher.ebsi.co.kr)에서 '교사인증' 이후 이용하실 수 있습니다.
- 교사지원센터에서 제공하는 자료는 교재별로 다를 수 있습니다.

이 책의 차례

Part I 유형편

01	글의 목적 파악	10
02	심경 · 분위기 파악	16
03	요지 파악	20
04	주장 파악	26
05	함축적 의미 파악	32
06	주제 파악	38
07	제목 파악	44
08	도표 정보 파악	50
09	내용 일치 · 불일치(설명문)	56
10	내용 일치 · 불일치(실용문)	60

Contents

11	어법 정확성 파악	66
12	어휘 적절성 파악	70
13	빈칸 내용 추론 (1)	74
14	빈칸 내용 추론 (2)	80
15	흐름에 무관한 문장 찾기	86
16	문단 내 글의 순서 파악하기	90
17	주어진 문장의 적합한 위치 찾기	98
18	문단 요약하기	104
19	장문 독해 (1)	110
20	장문 독해 (2)	116

이 책의 차례

Part II 주제 · 소재편

21	철학, 종교, 역사, 풍습, 지리	128
22	환경, 자원, 재활용	132
23	물리, 화학, 생명과학, 지구과학	136
24	스포츠, 레저, 취미, 여행	140
25	교육, 학교, 진로	144
26	언어, 문학, 예술	148
27	컴퓨터, 인터넷, 정보, 미디어, 교통	152
28	심리, 대인 관계	156
29	정치, 경제, 사회, 법	160
30	의학, 건강, 영양, 식품	164

Contents

Part 테스트편

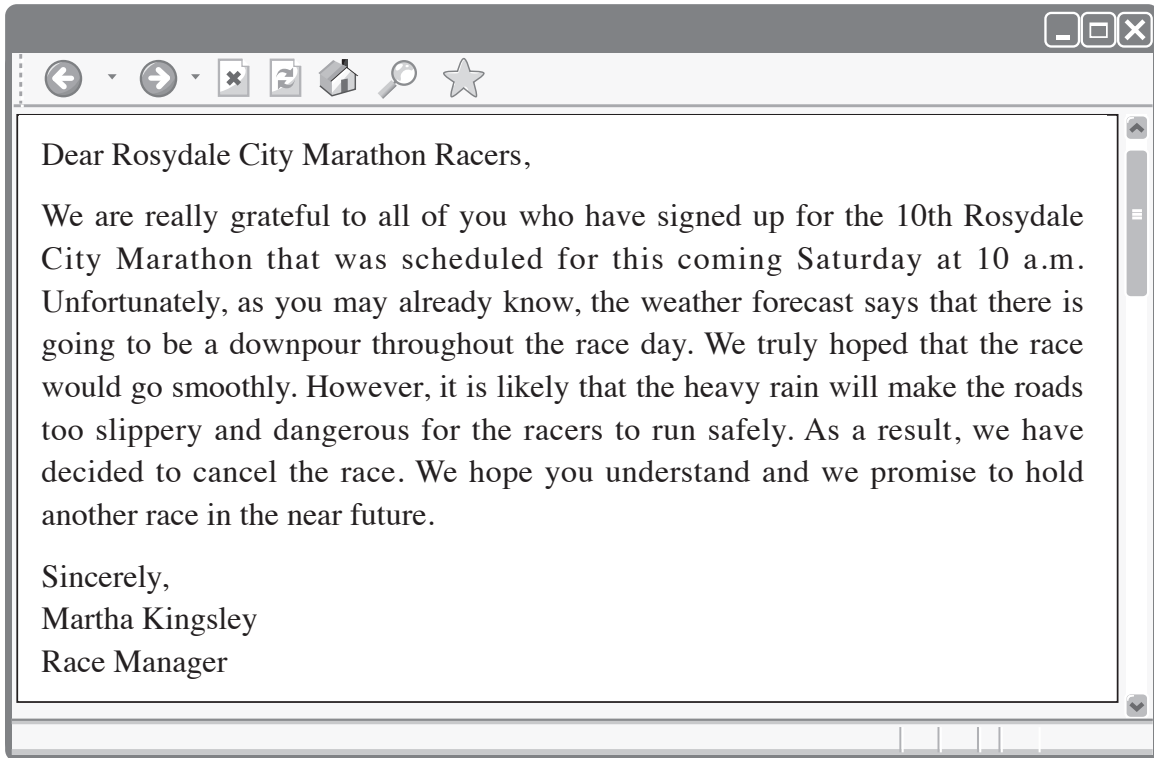
Test 1	170
Test 2	192
Test 3	214

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Part I

유형편

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?



- ① 마라톤 경기 취소 사실을 공지하려고
- ② 마라톤 경기 사전 행사 참여를 독려하려고
- ③ 마라톤 경기 참가비 환불 절차를 설명하려고
- ④ 마라톤 경기 참여 시 규칙 준수를 당부하려고
- ⑤ 마라톤 경기 진행에 따른 도로 통제를 안내하려고

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> sign up for ~에 등록하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> weather forecast 일기 예보 | <input type="checkbox"/> downpour 폭우 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> slippery 미끄러운 | <input type="checkbox"/> cancel 취소하다 | |

Solving Strategies

정답과 해설 2쪽

STEP 1 글의 주요 어휘를 파악하고 글쓴이와 글의 독자가 어떤 관계인지를 추론하여 글의 주제를 파악한다.

주요 어휘	Rosydale City Marathon, the weather forecast, downpour, slippery and dangerous, cancel the race
글쓴이	Martha Kingsley, Race Manager
글의 독자	Rosydale City Marathon Racers



글의 주제	마라톤 경기 취소 사실 공지
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STEP 2 글의 세부 내용을 파악한다.

- the 10th Rosydale City Marathon that was scheduled for this coming Saturday at 10 a.m.
➔ 이번 토요일 오전 10시로 예정되었던 제10회 Rosydale City Marathon 경기
- ~ there is going to be a downpour throughout the race day.
➔ 마라톤 경기 당일 내내 폭우가 쏟아질 것임
- ~ the heavy rain will make the roads too slippery and dangerous for the racers to run safely.
➔ 폭우로 인해 경기 참가자들이 안전하게 달리기에는 도로가 너무 미끄럽고 위험해질 것임
- ~ we have decided to cancel the race.
➔ 경기를 취소하기로 결정함

STEP 3 글의 주제와 세부 내용을 종합하여 글의 목적을 파악한다.

이번 토요일에 Rosydale City Marathon 경기를 개최할 예정이었지만, 경기 당일 내내 폭우가 예보되어 마라톤 경기 참가자들의 안전을 위해 마라톤 경기를 취소하게 되었음을 공지하는 내용이다.

➔ 따라서 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은 ① '마라톤 경기 취소 사실을 공지하려고'이다.

Exercises

01

25005-0002

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

To Craftspeople and Artists of Smalltown:

The Smalltown Senior Center will host its annual Crafts Fair at the center on December 13 from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. This event is held in high regard by the community. All of the best artists and craftspeople of Smalltown are represented each year. As in years past, we will be providing booth space for rental. A five-foot table costs \$50, and a U-shaped six-by-six-by-six booth costs \$125. To reserve your space, please call Helen Dwyer at (555) 579-1343. We expect to sell out all available spaces soon, so do not miss your chance to participate. All the proceeds from booth rentals go to support our activities at the center. We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,
Emma Miller, Chairperson
Smalltown Senior Center Crafts Fair

- ① 공예품 전시회에 출품을 독려하려고
- ② 노인 복지관 물품 기부를 부탁하려고
- ③ 공예품 전시회 부스 대여 신청을 안내하려고
- ④ 지역 특산 공예품 가격의 인상을 공지하려고
- ⑤ 공예품 전시회 부스 설치에 관한 조언을 구하려고

02

25005-0003

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. Smith,

Last October 1, I bought a sofa from your website. I paid \$650 on my credit card, and it was delivered on October 10. Unfortunately, your product has not performed well. One of the legs broke off on October 30. The sofa is unsteady and rocks while I sit on it, so it is not comfortable or relaxing. I have not used this sofa in a way that would cause any damage. I filed a report about this problem on the Customer Service page of your website on November 5 and 7, but no one has written back. To resolve the problem, I would like your company to pick up this sofa with no charge and refund the \$650 I paid. I have enclosed copies of my records, including my receipt, delivery invoice, and photos of the broken sofa. I look forward to your reply and a resolution to my problem. I will wait until December 12 before I contact the Consumer Protection Office to get help.

Sincerely,

Emily Johnson

* delivery invoice: 납품 송장

- ① 소파 다리의 교체를 요청하려고
- ② 구매한 소파의 배송 지연을 항의하려고
- ③ 부서진 소파의 수거 및 환불을 요구하려고
- ④ 구매한 제품의 교환이 가능한지 문의하려고
- ⑤ 소비자 보호원에 불만을 제기했음을 알리려고

03

25005-0004

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Community Members,

We at Auburn Parks and Recreation are proud to support Special Olympics athletes in a diverse range of sports including basketball, bowling, flag football, golf, softball, swimming, tennis, track and field, and volleyball. Our practices run year-round, thanks to the dedication of local Special Olympics volunteer coaches. We are currently seeking committed individuals to coach our vibrant and inspiring athletes. Whether you have previous coaching experience or are new to the role, your contribution can make a significant impact. If you have the time and interest to support these athletes, please contact the Lee County Special Olympics Director! Your involvement will not only enrich the lives of our athletes but also strengthen our community. Let's come together to support these exceptional individuals.

Sincerely,
Mark Mills

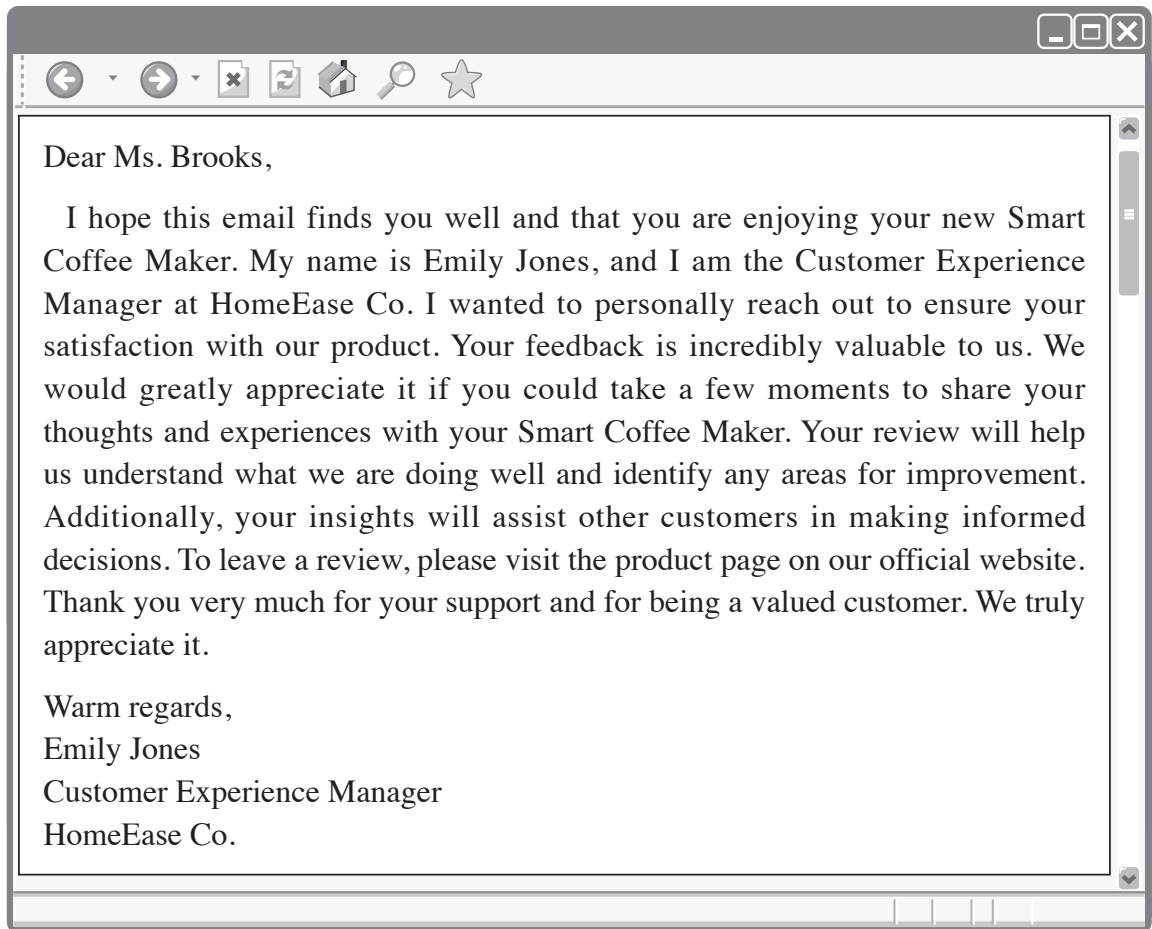
* vibrant: 활기찬

- ① 스페셜 올림픽 참가 선수단의 출정식에 초대하려고
- ② 스페셜 올림픽 참가 선수들의 노력과 성과를 알리려고
- ③ 스페셜 올림픽의 역사와 경기 종목에 관한 정보를 제공하려고
- ④ 스페셜 올림픽에 관한 관심과 선수들에 대한 격려를 부탁하려고
- ⑤ 스페셜 올림픽 참가 선수들을 지도할 자원봉사 코치를 모집하려고

04

25005-0005

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?



- ① 제품 사용 체험 행사를 소개하려고
- ② 잘못 배송된 제품에 대해 사과하려고
- ③ 주문한 제품의 반품 방법을 알려 주려고
- ④ 설문 조사 참여자에게 사은품을 안내하려고
- ⑤ 구매한 제품의 사용 후기 작성을 요청하려고

Gateway

2025학년도 수능 19번

25005-0006

다음 글에 드러난 Peter의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

It was Valentine's Day on Friday and Peter was certain that his wife, Amy, was going to love his surprise. Peter had spent a long time searching online for an event that would be a new way to spend time with Amy. He had finally found the perfect thing for her. She often told him that she liked to go to places she had never visited before, and he was absolutely sure that she would love going to the new, five-star restaurant downtown. He smiled as he called the restaurant and asked for a reservation for Friday. Unfortunately, his smile quickly disappeared when he was told that the restaurant was fully reserved. "That's too bad," he said quietly. "I thought that I had found the right place."

- ① relaxed → indifferent
- ② confident → disappointed
- ③ confused → satisfied
- ④ jealous → discouraged
- ⑤ embarrassed → joyful

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> surprise 뜻밖의 선물[일] | <input type="checkbox"/> absolutely 전적으로, 완전히 | <input type="checkbox"/> five-star 5성급의, 최고급의 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> reservation 예약 | <input type="checkbox"/> disappear 사라지다 | |

Solving Strategies

정답과 해설 4쪽

STEP 1 등장인물에게 일어난 일을 중심으로 상황을 파악한다.

- Peter는 밸런타인데이를 맞아 Amy와 시간을 보내는 새로운 방식이 될 이벤트를 온라인에서 찾느라 오랜 시간을 보냈다.
Peter had spent a long time searching online for an event that would be a new way to spend time with Amy.
- 그는 마침내 그녀에게 꼭 맞는 것을 찾아냈다.
He had finally found the perfect thing for her.
- 안타깝게도, 그 레스토랑의 예약이 꽉 찼다는 말을 들었을 때 그의 미소는 곧 사라졌다.
Unfortunately, his smile quickly disappeared when he was told that the restaurant was fully reserved.

STEP 2 등장인물의 심경을 추측할 수 있는 표현을 찾는다.

- 그는 그녀가 시내에 새로 생긴 5성급 레스토랑에 가면 정말 좋아할 것이라고 전적으로 확신했다
he was absolutely sure that she would love going to the new, five-star restaurant downtown
- 그는 “너무 안타깝네요.”라고 조용히 말했다. “저는 딱 맞는 장소를 찾아냈다고 생각했거든요.”
“That’s too bad,” he said quietly. “I thought that I had found the right place.”

STEP 3 등장인물이 처한 상황과 심경 관련 표현을 종합적으로 고려하여 등장인물의 심경 변화를 추론한다.

밸런타인데이를 맞아 Peter가 아내 Amy를 위한 선물로 시내에 새로 생긴 5성급 레스토랑에 그녀를 데려가는 것을 생각해 내고 그녀가 그 선물을 정말 좋아할 것이라고 전적으로 확신하며 미소 지었지만, 예약하려고 레스토랑에 전화를 걸었을 때 그날 예약이 꽉 찼다는 말을 듣고 미소가 곧 사라지면서 너무 안타깝다고 말하고 있는 상황이다.

→ 따라서 Peter의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은 ② ‘확신하는 → 실망한’이다.

- ① 느긋한 → 무관심한
- ③ 혼란스러워하는 → 만족한
- ④ 질투하는 → 낙담한
- ⑤ 당황한 → 기쁜

Exercises

01

25005-0007

다음 글에 드러난 Tammy의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Tammy was in the grocery store, planning to pick her kids up at their school dismissal time. She tossed the groceries for dinner into her cart. At the register, she attempted to pay with her credit card, only to realize she had left it at home. This was the second time in just over a week. The cashier even remembered, asking Tammy, “Didn’t you forget your credit card last week, too?” She needed the groceries, which had been rung up, but she had no way to pay for them. Just as she was about to abandon her groceries, a familiar face in line caught her eye — it was Alice, her neighbor. With a sympathetic smile, Alice reassured Tammy, “Go get your kids. I’ll take care of your bill.” Overwhelmed by this kindness, Tammy felt her heart swell with gratitude as she rushed off to collect her children.

* ring up: (상점에서 금전 등록기에 상품 가격을) 입력하다

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| ① bored → thrilled | ② angry → satisfied |
| ③ fearful → indifferent | ④ uninterested → pleased |
| ⑤ embarrassed → grateful | |

02

25005-0008

다음 글의 상황에 나타난 분위기로 가장 적절한 것은?

I’m walking barefoot on my favorite part of Lute Island, the soft shoulder of a hill south of my house, partly shaded by pine trees but with sun leaking through here and there. The ground is covered with a thick green mattress of moss, and when I lie down it yields to the shape of my body. I look up at the patches of blue and white between the trees, and I can hear sounds of seagulls and the soft hum of a motorboat far, far away. If one listens, there’s always music on this island. The waves rolling into the shore make waves of sound, sometimes regular rhythms and sometimes duples and triples and offbeat syncopations — all set against the arpeggios and glissandos of the birds. Lying here in my moss bed and listening to the sounds, it’s easy to drift off to sleep.

* soft shoulder: 포장하지 않은 갓길 ** duple: 2박자의 리듬 *** syncopation: 당김음

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| ① festive and noisy | ② tense and urgent |
| ③ lonely and deserted | ④ peaceful and pleasant |
| ⑤ monotonous and boring | |

03

25005-0009

다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Accompanying my friend Sarah to an art exhibition, I found myself walking behind her through the gallery. As we walked through the exhibits, my mind wandered, and I merely went through the motions. Art isn't really my thing; I wouldn't usually choose to spend time on paintings and sculptures. Sarah eagerly moved from one piece to another, and I followed along passively. I wasn't interested in the exhibition at all, but one piece of artwork caught my eye. Its bright colors and unique design drew me in. I felt an unexpected pull towards it, absorbed by its beauty. This moment changed my perspective on art. My initial disinterest turned into curiosity as I began to appreciate the creativity around me. Instead of just following Sarah, I started exploring the exhibits on my own, spending more time on each piece and feeling increasingly engaged with the art.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| ① excited → bored | ② lonely → hopeful |
| ③ nervous → relieved | ④ pleased → confused |
| ⑤ indifferent → fascinated | |

04

25005-0010

다음 글에 드러난 Fred의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

For three days, Verna had been lost in a sea of unconsciousness. The rhythmic beep of the heart monitor was the only melody that dared to break the silence. Verna's breathing was very shallow, and her husband Fred spent a lot of time crying by her bedside. As Saturday afternoon light came in through the window, Verna's son Tom walked into her room. Her eyes had been closed for the past three days, but a flicker of recognition sparked when she heard Tom's voice. "Hi, Mom," he said. Verna's eyelids moved slightly, her gaze locking onto Tom's face. He reached out and gently enveloped her hand in his own. "She squeezed my hand," he said in a choked voice, a wave of astonishment washing over the room. Fred, who had been a constant presence by her side, turned to Tom, a spark of anticipation flickering in his eyes.

* flicker: (희망 따위의) 깜박임; (희망 등이) 깜박이다

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| ① bored → thrilled | ② happy → annoyed |
| ③ pleased → confused | ④ sorrowful → hopeful |
| ⑤ indifferent → horrified | |

Gateway

2025학년도 수능 22번

25005-0011

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

The ability to understand emotions — to have a diverse emotion vocabulary and to understand the causes and consequences of emotion — is particularly relevant in group settings. Individuals who are skilled in this domain are able to express emotions, feelings and moods accurately and thus, may facilitate clear communication between co-workers. Furthermore, they may be more likely to act in ways that accommodate their own needs as well as the needs of others (i.e. cooperate). In a group conflict situation, for example, a member with a strong ability to understand emotion will be able to express how he feels about the problem and why he feels this way. He also should be able to take the perspective of the other group members and understand why they are reacting in a certain manner. Appreciation of differences creates an arena for open communication and promotes constructive conflict resolution and improved group functioning.

- ① 집단 구성원 간 갈등 해소를 위해 감정 조절이 중요하다.
- ② 감정 이해 능력은 집단 내 원활한 소통과 협력을 촉진한다.
- ③ 타인에 대한 공감 능력은 자신의 감정 표현 능력을 향상한다.
- ④ 감정 관련 어휘에 대한 지식은 공감 능력 발달의 기반이 된다.
- ⑤ 자신의 감정 상태에 대한 이해는 사회성 함양에 필수적 요소이다.

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> diverse 다양한 | <input type="checkbox"/> consequence 결과 | <input type="checkbox"/> relevant 가치 있는, 쓸모 있는 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> domain 분야 | <input type="checkbox"/> accurately 정확하게 | <input type="checkbox"/> facilitate 촉진하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> accommodate 수용하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> conflict 갈등 | <input type="checkbox"/> perspective 관점 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> appreciation 이해 | <input type="checkbox"/> arena 장, 무대 | <input type="checkbox"/> constructive 건설적인 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> resolution 해결 | | |

Solving Strategies

정답과 해설 6쪽

STEP 1 반복적으로 사용되는 의미가 같거나 유사한 어구를 통해 글의 전반적인 내용을 추측한다.

understand emotions / understand the causes and consequences of emotion / express emotions, feelings and moods	감정 이해
in group settings / between co-workers / in a group conflict situation / the other group members / improved group functioning	집단 환경
communication / open communication	의사소통

➔ 직장과 같은 집단 환경에서 타인의 감정을 이해하고 의사소통하는 것이 미치는 영향에 관한 글임을 알 수 있다.

STEP 2 글의 내용을 유기적으로 연결하면서 글의 요지를 추론한다.

- The ability to understand emotions ~ is particularly relevant in group settings.
 - ➔ 감정을 이해하는 능력이 집단 환경에서 특히 유용함
- Individuals who are skilled in this domain ~ may facilitate clear communication between co-workers.
 - ➔ 감정 이해 분야에 능숙한 사람들이 동료들 간의 명확한 의사소통을 촉진할 수 있음
- In a group conflict situation, for example, a member with a strong ability to understand emotion will be able to express how he feels about the problem and why he feels this way. He also should be able to take the perspective of the other group members and understand why they are reacting in a certain manner.
 - ➔ 감정을 잘 이해하는 사람들의 구체적 예시
 - 집단 갈등 상황에서 문제에 대한 자신의 감정을 잘 표현함
 - 다른 집단 구성원들의 관점을 취해 그들이 특정 방식으로 반응하는 이유를 이해함

STEP 3 글의 마무리를 통해 요지를 확인한다.

- Appreciation of differences creates an arena for open communication and promotes constructive conflict resolution and improved group functioning.
 - ➔ 다름에 대한 이해가 열린 의사소통의 장을 만들고, 건설적인 갈등 해결과 집단 기능 향상을 촉진함
- ➔ 따라서 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은 ② '감정 이해 능력은 집단 내 원활한 소통과 협력을 촉진한다.'이다.

Exercises

01

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

25005-0012

The higher prevalence of environmental consciousness among younger generations means that a company's environmental reputation may affect its ability to recruit talent. "We know that it makes a hiring difference when we're out recruiting at universities. People ask about sustainability, and our recruiters do talk about our packaging, so it is a draw for talent," said Oliver Campbell, director of procurement at Dell. A Rutgers University study of worker priorities found that nearly half of college students (45 percent) said in 2012 that they would give up a 15 percent higher salary to have a job "that seeks to make a social or environmental difference in the world." Naturally, such responses to surveys may or may not correlate with actual behavior, but they may be an indicator.

* procurement: 조달, 입수

- ① 직원 복지 정책이 더 우수한 기업이 구직자들의 호감을 얻는다.
- ② 젊은 세대일수록 높은 소득보다는 개인적 삶의 질을 우선시한다.
- ③ 노동 환경 개선을 위한 설문을 통해 직장 만족도를 높일 수 있다.
- ④ 환경 의식이 높은 직장일수록 친환경 제품을 사용하는 경향이 있다.
- ⑤ 환경적 평판이 좋은 기업이 젊은 인재 채용에 이점이 있을 수도 있다.

02

25005-0013

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

We can all become vulnerable to doubts about our belonging at any given moment, depending on the situations we find ourselves in and how we interpret them. Greg Walton and I coined the term “belonging uncertainty” to refer to the state of mind in which one suffers from doubts about whether one is fully accepted in a particular environment or ever could be. We can experience it in the workplace, at school, at a fancy restaurant, or even in a brief social encounter. Belonging uncertainty has adverse effects. When we perceive threats to our sense of belonging, our horizon of possibility shrinks. We tend to interpret ourselves, other people, and the situation in a defensive and self-protective way. We more readily infer that we are incapable or that we aren’t meant to be there, that we will not understand or be understood. We’re less likely to express our views, especially if they differ from those of others. We’re more sensitive to perceived criticism. We’re less inclined to accept challenges that pose a risk of failure.

* vulnerable: 취약한

- ① 성과를 과시하는 행동은 소속감에 부정적인 영향을 준다.
- ② 소속감은 개인이 새로운 환경에 적응하는 데 도움이 된다.
- ③ 개인의 자율성은 확실한 소속감으로 인해 강화될 수 있다.
- ④ 불확실한 소속감은 비판적 태도를 증가시키는 요인이 된다.
- ⑤ 소속 불확실성은 부정적 영향을 미쳐 행동 제약을 초래한다.

03

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

25005-0014

A group of psychologists looked at the effects of everyday good and bad events — getting a compliment from your boss, bad weather, getting stuck in traffic, etc. Not surprisingly, good events had a positive impact on people’s mood and negative events brought people down. But the duration of the experiences differed dramatically. Positive events were short-lived. The negative events stayed longer. In one study, having a good day did not have any noticeable impact on the subsequent day. That is, a good Monday didn’t carry over to Tuesday. But negative events had a sustained impact — a bad Monday predicted a gloomy Tuesday. This pattern is so strong that it is considered a “law” of human behavior. Specifically, the *law of hedonic asymmetry* states that “pleasure is always dependent on change and disappears with continuous satisfaction, whereas pain persists under persisting unpleasant conditions.”

* hedonic asymmetry: 쾌락의 비대칭성

- ① 월요일의 기분이 한 주의 기분을 좌우할 수 있다.
- ② 좋은 일보다 나쁜 일로 인한 감정이 더 오래 지속된다.
- ③ 부정적인 감정은 긍정적인 경험을 통해 극복될 수 있다.
- ④ 같은 사건이라도 개인에 따라 느끼는 감정은 다를 수 있다.
- ⑤ 부정적인 감정은 집단 구성원 사이에서 금방 퍼지는 경향이 있다.

04

25005-0015

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

People have a strong desire to define categories using rules. It is a natural human goal to impose order and sense on the world, to be able to know what boxes everything should go into, with no ambiguity. The disappointing aspect is that this urge has failed in almost every attempt. Most natural categories simply do not have a definition or rule that comes close to working. Even human-made categories in systems of rules, like games, legal systems, official diagnostic categories, and the like can put only so much order into the universe. There are always test cases that seem to break the rules — unclear category membership, not fitting into any category, or just giving the wrong answer. This is not due to any human failing, I believe, but simply to the natural complexity and messiness of the world. No religion, legal system, or bureaucracy can completely control the variation and weird events that occur even in limited worlds like baseball or disease classification.

* ambiguity: 모호함 ** diagnostic: 진단의 *** bureaucracy: 관료주의

- ① 대상의 유사성 파악을 통한 범주화는 효율적인 학습 방법이 된다.
- ② 세상의 복잡성과 무질서로 인해 인간의 범주화 시도는 한계가 있다.
- ③ 공정한 판단은 전형적 범주 외의 예외적 항목을 고려할 때 가능하다.
- ④ 세상에 질서를 부여하는 인간의 능력이 성공적인 범주화를 가능케 한다.
- ⑤ 종교가 법적 체계 안에서 범주화되어야 개인과 사회의 안정이 보장된다.

Gateway

2025학년도 수능 20번

25005-0016

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

We almost universally accept that playing video games is at best a pleasant break from a student's learning and more often what prevents a student from accomplishing their goals. Games catch and hold attention in a way that few things can. And yet once they have our focus, they rarely seem to offer anything meaningful to help students grow in their lives outside the games. While this may be true for many games, we are too easily ignoring a valuable tool that could be used to enhance productivity instead of derailing it. Rather, it is desirable that we develop games that connect to the learning outcomes we want for our students. This will enable educators to take advantage of games' attention commanding capacities and allow our students to enjoy their games while learning.

- ① 학습 효과 증진에 활용될 수 있는 게임을 개발해야 한다.
- ② 교육 현장에서 학습과 게임 활동을 적절하게 분배해야 한다.
- ③ 학습 활동에 게임이 초래하는 집중력 저하를 경계해야 한다.
- ④ 여가 시간에 게임을 활용함으로써 학습 효율을 향상해야 한다.
- ⑤ 게임의 부정적 영향을 줄이기 위해 학습 공동체가 노력해야 한다.

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> universally 보편적으로 | <input type="checkbox"/> at best 기껏해야, 잘해야 | <input type="checkbox"/> break 잠깐의 휴식 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> accomplish 이루다 | <input type="checkbox"/> hold 계속 유지하다[붙들다] | <input type="checkbox"/> attention 주의 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> enhance 향상하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> derail 저해하다, 망치다 | <input type="checkbox"/> desirable 바람직한 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> outcome 성과 | <input type="checkbox"/> take advantage of ~을 활용하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> command 지배하다, 지휘하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> capacity 능력 | | |

Solving Strategies

정답과 해설 9쪽

STEP 1 반복되는 어구를 통해 글의 핵심 소재를 추측해 본다.

video games, learning, students, games

비디오 게임, 학습, 학생, 게임

→ 글의 핵심 소재는 '게임과 학습'이 관련되었음을 추측할 수 있다.

STEP 2 핵심 소재와 관련된 통념 및 그에 반하는 필자의 의견을 찾는다.

- We almost universally accept that playing video games is at best a pleasant break from a student's learning and more often what prevents a student from accomplishing their goals.
 - 일반적 통념: 게임은 기껏해야 학습에서 벗어나는 휴식이고, 흔히 학습 방해 요인으로 받아들임
- ~, we are too easily ignoring a valuable tool that could be used to enhance productivity instead of derailing it.
 - 필자의 의견: 하지만 게임은 생산성을 향상하는 데 사용될 수 있는 가치 있는 도구임

STEP 3 결론을 통해 필자의 주장을 확인한다.

- 결론: 교육자들이 게임의 가치를 인정하고 오히려 학생들의 학습 성과를 높일 수 있도록 학습에 활용할 수 있는 게임을 개발하는 것이 바람직하다.
- 따라서 필자의 주장으로 가장 적절한 것은 ① '학습 효과 증진에 활용될 수 있는 게임을 개발해야 한다.'이다.

Exercises

01

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

25005-0017

We think it's important to overcome any tendency to not talk about climate change for fear that other people might not feel the same way. If you agree that changes need to happen to address climate change, you are not on the fringe of society, but in line with the 97 percent of scientists that agree climate change is happening. Talking about climate change and environmental concerns can be a prompt to working together with others. Incorporating sustainable habits into our lives can be the most fun when we are doing it with the people that surround us. By sharing interesting facts or strategies with family, friends, neighbors, or coworkers on how to live more sustainably, we can also spread the impetus for change. Suggest some healthy competition on waste or energy reduction efforts to get your close network involved in reducing their impact as well.

* fringe: 가장자리 ** impetus: 추진력

- ① 기후 변화에 대한 사회적 대응은 과학적 지식에 기반해야 한다.
- ② 기후 변화 대응 방안의 폭넓은 이해를 위한 교육을 확대해야 한다.
- ③ 기후 변화에 적응할 수 있는 기술을 지속적으로 연구하고 개발해야 한다.
- ④ 기후 변화 대응을 위한 공동 대책을 마련하기 위해 국제 협력을 강화해야 한다.
- ⑤ 주변 사람들과 기후 변화에 대해 논의하며 지속 가능한 습관을 함께 실천해야 한다.

02

25005-0018

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

When setting writing tasks, either at home or school, think about how you would set yourself up if you had to write something for a period of time. Would you grab a cup of tea, clear some space on a tabletop, sit on a comfy desk chair, use your best pen? What else would you do? And whatever it is, minus perhaps the cup of tea, see if you can allow children similar luxuries. Are they thirsty, are they warm enough, is the desk/table at the right height, is the sun in their eyes, are they hungry, is their pencil sharp? And ask them what they need to write more comfortably. All these simple checks might be frustrating and delay the start of the task, but they are so important for enabling children to gain success in reading and writing and to see it in a positive light. You'll also find that children will get quicker at these checks and take control of them themselves over time, providing them with a toolkit to ensure their own well-being when writing.

- ① 아이들이 과제를 더디게 시작하더라도 기다려야 한다.
- ② 아이들이 글을 쓸 때 편안한 환경을 조성해 주어야 한다.
- ③ 글쓰기 과제를 설정할 때 아이들의 수준을 고려해야 한다.
- ④ 과제 수행 전에 아이들의 학습 수준을 미리 확인해야 한다.
- ⑤ 글 쓰기 전 충분한 독서로 배경지식을 쌓을 기회를 주어야 한다.

03

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

25005-0019

Engineering serves society, and engineering and engineers are part of society. It is essential therefore that they represent the society they are part of and meet the needs of. The Royal Academy of Engineering has focused on promoting diversity, making equality, diversity and inclusion a ‘critical thread’ running through their strategy for the next 5 years. Dame Wendy Hall, whose review into Artificial Intelligence (AI) with Jerome Pesenti is shaping the UK strategy on AI, insists that establishing ethics in AI must mean tackling the challenge of diversity — and is frequently quoted as saying that if a system is not diverse, it is not ethical. AI will underpin engineering systems of the future, and developing AI systems is a key challenge for engineers. As with all areas of engineering, to serve society it is essential that society is understood, involved, and represented, across its breadth.

* underpin: 떠받치다

- ① 공학자는 기술 발전에 따른 가치관의 변화를 수용해야 한다.
- ② 인공 지능과 기타 공학 분야가 조화를 이루어 발전해야 한다.
- ③ 인공 지능 시스템을 개발할 때 사회적 다양성을 반영해야 한다.
- ④ 국가의 인공 지능 전략 수립은 사회 구성원의 합의에 기반해야 한다.
- ⑤ 인공 지능 개발이 사회의 각 분야에 미치는 영향을 올바르게 파악해야 한다.

04

25005-0020

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

The ethos of the American mind includes the belief that people who overcome a crisis are tough and unemotional, almost like the US version of the English expression “keep a stiff upper lip.” Yet, the body of research exploring the most productive ways to respond to adversity and stress (which crises have in spades) contradicts this view. The findings indicate that emotional expression (i.e., talking about your feelings rather than bottling them up) is associated with increased adaptation and growth. So, whether you’re experiencing fear, frustration, anger, despair, or any other emotion, share them with others. You’ll feel better from having an emotional release and feel support from those with whom you share. Plus, the opportunity to process your emotions with a trusted friend will put you in a better space from which to tackle the crisis. As Nelson Mandela put it, “Live life as though nobody is watching, and express yourself as though everyone is listening.”

* ethos: (특정 집단·사회의) 기풍, 정신 ** in spades: 확실히

- ① 신뢰 회복을 위해 내적 강인함과 과묵함을 유지하라.
- ② 위기 극복을 위해 자신의 감정을 다른 사람과 공유하라.
- ③ 윤리적 삶을 위해 자신의 도덕 규칙에 충실한 삶을 영위하라.
- ④ 상황 대처 능력을 기르기 위해 스트레스를 적정 수준으로 유지하라.
- ⑤ 원만한 인간관계 유지를 위해 지나치게 부정적인 감정 표현을 자제하라.

Gateway

2025학년도 수능 21번

25005-0021

밑줄 친 hunting the shadow, not the substance가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

The position of the architect rose during the Roman Empire, as architecture symbolically became a particularly important political statement. Cicero classed the architect with the physician and the teacher and Vitruvius spoke of “so great a profession as this.” Marcus Vitruvius Pollio, a practicing architect during the rule of Augustus Caesar, recognized that architecture requires both practical and theoretical knowledge, and he listed the disciplines he felt the aspiring architect should master: literature and writing, draftsmanship, mathematics, history, philosophy, music, medicine, law, and astronomy — a curriculum that still has much to recommend it. All of this study was necessary, he argued, because architects who have aimed at acquiring manual skill without scholarship have never been able to reach a position of authority to correspond to their plans, while those who have relied only upon theories and scholarship were obviously “hunting the shadow, not the substance.”

- ① seeking abstract knowledge emphasized by architectural tradition
- ② discounting the subjects necessary to achieve architectural goals
- ③ pursuing the ideals of architecture without the practical skills
- ④ prioritizing architecture’s material aspects over its artistic ones
- ⑤ following historical precedents without regard to current standards

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> architect 건축가 | <input type="checkbox"/> architecture 건축 | <input type="checkbox"/> symbolically 상징적으로 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> statement 표명, 진술 | <input type="checkbox"/> class 분류하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> profession 직업 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> practicing (특정한 직업 따위에 종사하여) 활동하고 있는 | | <input type="checkbox"/> rule 통치 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> practical 실용적인 | <input type="checkbox"/> theoretical 이론적인 | <input type="checkbox"/> discipline 학문 분야 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> aspiring 장차 ~이 되려는 | <input type="checkbox"/> draftsmanship 제도술 | <input type="checkbox"/> astronomy 천문학 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> curriculum 교육 과정 | <input type="checkbox"/> recommend 매력적으로[보기 좋게] 만들다 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> manual 손의 | <input type="checkbox"/> scholarship 학문 | <input type="checkbox"/> correspond 상응하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> substance 실체 | | |

Solving Strategies

정답과 해설 11쪽

STEP 1 글의 핵심 문장을 통해 요지를 파악한다.

- 핵심 문장: Marcus Vitruvius Pollio, ~, recognized that architecture requires both practical and theoretical knowledge, ~.
- 요지: 건축에는 실용적 지식과 이론적 지식이 둘 다 필요하다.

STEP 2 글의 전체 흐름을 파악한다.

- 도입: 로마 제국 시대 건축가의 지위 ➡ 건축이 상징적으로 중요한 정치적 표명이 되었으므로 건축가의 지위는 상승함
- 요지: 건축가 Marcus Vitruvius Pollio의 건축과 건축가의 이상 ➡ 건축에는 실용적 지식과 이론적 지식이 둘 다 필요한데, 건축가는 그 모든 지식에 숙달해야 함
- 전개: 건축가가 실용적 지식과 이론적 지식 둘 다에 숙달해야 하는 이유
 - ➡ 학문 없이 손기술을 습득하려 한 건축가: 자신의 계획에 상응하는 권위 있는 지위에 도달할 수 없었음
 - ➡ 이론과 학문에만 의존한 건축가: '실체가 아닌 그림자를 쫓고 있었음'

STEP 3 글의 요지와 관련하여 밑줄 친 부분의 함축적인 의미를 추론한다.

밑줄 친 부분을 포함한 대조의 부사절은 이론과 학문에만 의존한 건축가는 손기술과 같은 실용적 기술 없이 이론적 지식만 가지고 건축을 추구하고 있었다는 내용이다.

→ 따라서 밑줄 친 부분이 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은 ③ '실용적인 기술 없이 건축의 이상을 추구하고 있는'이다.

- ① 건축 전통에 의해 강조되는 추상적 지식을 구하고 있는
- ② 건축 목표를 달성하는 데 필요한 학과목을 무시하고 있는
- ④ 건축의 예술적 측면보다 물질적 측면을 우선시하고 있는
- ⑤ 현재 기준을 고려하지 않고 역사적 선례를 따르고 있는

Exercises

01

25005-0022

밑줄 친 there are no cultural relativists at thirty thousand feet가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

There's a saying that there are no cultural relativists at thirty thousand feet. The laws of aerodynamics work regardless of political or social prejudices, and they are indisputably true. Yes, you can discuss to what extent they are an approximation, what are their limits of validity, do they take into account such details as quantum entanglement or unified field theory (of course they don't). But the most basic scientific concept that is clearly and disturbingly missing from today's social and political discourse is the concept that some questions have correct and clear answers. Such questions can be called "scientific" and their answers represent truth. Scientific questions are not easy to ask. Their answers can be validated by experiment or observation, and they can be used to improve your life, create jobs and technologies, save the planet. You don't need pollsters or randomized trials to determine if a parachute works. You need an understanding of the facts of aerodynamics and the methodology to do experiments.

* aerodynamics: 공기 역학 ** quantum entanglement: 양자 얽힘 *** parachute: 낙하산

- ① cultural relativity is similar to a universal law
- ② intuition is more important than scientific accuracy
- ③ cultural interpretation is based on objective observation
- ④ both reason and emotion are necessary for balanced judgment
- ⑤ scientific truth applies universally irrespective of relative perspectives

02

25005-0023

밑줄 친 And hamburgers가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

When a community stopped hunting female wild cattle, those herds would, over time, tolerate the closer presence of humans. By watching the wild cattle, as our deep ancestors watched predators and learned about their lives, these more recent ancestors could have begun to understand the life cycle of the wild cattle and made a few risky, but creative, ventures. They started bringing a few, as youngsters, into the villages, building pens and trying to keep them alive, and they succeeded. They'd been watching the cattle across generations — they knew about their life cycles, shared that information with one another, and collaboratively came up with ideas about raising their own cattle — and thus prey domestication was born. Once cattle, sheep, pigs, llamas, and goats were living with humans, it was a simple task to do, like with dogs, a bit of behavioral and morphological shaping via direct manipulation (for wool, milk production, or rapid growth for meat). The selection of specific individuals to breed was an initial step toward modern domestic animals. And hamburgers.

* morphological: 형태의, 형태학의

- ① Diets that rely heavily on processed foods may lack essential nutrients.
- ② Domestication led to the development of food sources for modern people.
- ③ Our fast-paced modern society demands convenient and quick meal options.
- ④ Improper handling of meat from domesticated animals may lead to foodborne illness.
- ⑤ Overreliance on a small number of domesticated species made food systems vulnerable.

03

25005-0024

맞출 친 Creativity is the original open-source code.가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

The primary impetus of scientific and technical innovation has been our increased ability to reach out and exchange ideas with others, as well as to borrow other people's ideas, and blend them with our own to create something new. Combinatorial creativity is the acknowledgment that nothing is genuinely unique, at least not in the sense of being constructed entirely from scratch. That notion is met with considerable resistance in creative spaces. To create is to start with a blank canvas. However, much data exists to support this ecosystem of influences and inspirations. Nina Paley, an artist, shot and animated ancient relics from the Metropolitan Museum of Art to illustrate her point that all creation is derivative. Every work of art is a derivative work. In animation, Oliver Laric examines the reappropriation of images in his video essay "Versions" by looking at how Disney recycles animation. Creativity is the original open-source code.

* impetus: 동력 ** relic: 유물 *** reappropriation: 재전유

- ① Creativity is fundamentally about uniqueness and originality.
- ② Technical innovation relies only on purely original creativity.
- ③ Public contributions in open source lead to creative innovations.
- ④ Creative works should always be credited to their original creators.
- ⑤ Creativity involves taking ideas from others and building upon them.

04

25005-0025

맞출 친 your low-road-guided hands know how to do it이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Freud long ago distinguished between the conscious and the unconscious minds. But today's understanding of the unconscious mind is not Freud's seething unconsciousness, with its repressed impulses and instincts. It's a cooler and bigger information processing system. Our memory, thinking, language, attitudes, and perceptions all operate on these two tracks — a conscious, deliberate “high road” and an unconscious, automatic “low road.” Our high-road mind is reflective; our low-road mind is intuitive. Consider driving: Your brain and hands know how to move into the right lane. But if you are like most drivers, you can't consciously explain how you do it. Most drivers say they would turn right, then straighten out. But that would steer them off the road. Actually, after moving right, you reverse the steering wheel equally to the left of center, and only then return to the center position. But no worries, your low-road-guided hands know how to do it.

* seething: 소용돌이치는, 야단법석하는

- ① your knowledge about driving helps to avoid traffic accidents
- ② your enhanced intuition later helps the car navigate the exit safely
- ③ your unconscious mind processes information for you automatically
- ④ you can prevent traffic accidents by using your lower body properly
- ⑤ you can lay the groundwork for safe driving through deliberate actions

Gateway

2025학년도 수능 23번

25005-0026

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The arrival of the Industrial Age changed the relationship among time, labor, and capital. Factories could produce around the clock, and they could do so with greater speed and volume than ever before. A machine that runs twelve hours a day will produce more widgets than one that runs for only eight hours per day — and a machine that runs twenty-four hours per day will produce the most widgets of all. As such, at many factories, the workday is divided into eight-hour shifts, so that there will always be people on hand to keep the widget machines humming. Industrialization raised the potential value of every single work hour — the more hours you worked, the more widgets you produced, and the more money you made — and thus wages became tied to effort and production. Labor, previously guided by harvest cycles, became clock-oriented, and society started to reorganize around new principles of productivity.

* widget: 제품

- ① shift in the work-time paradigm brought about by industrialization
- ② effects of standardizing production procedures on labor markets
- ③ influence of industrialization on the machine-human relationship
- ④ efficient ways to increase the value of time in the Industrial Age
- ⑤ problems that excessive work hours have caused for laborers

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> arrival 도래 | <input type="checkbox"/> around the clock 24시간 내내 | <input type="checkbox"/> volume 양 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> as such 따라서 | <input type="checkbox"/> divide 나누다 | <input type="checkbox"/> shift (근무) 교대 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> on hand 쉽게 이용할 수 있는 | <input type="checkbox"/> hum (윙윙거리는 소리를 내며) 돌아가다 | <input type="checkbox"/> industrialization 산업화 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> potential 잠재적인 | <input type="checkbox"/> previously 이전에 | <input type="checkbox"/> reorganize 재편되다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> principle 원칙 | <input type="checkbox"/> productivity 생산성 | |

Solving Strategies

정답과 해설 14쪽

STEP 1 첫 문장을 통해 글의 소재와 핵심 개념을 파악하고 뒤에 전개될 내용을 예측한다.

- The arrival of the Industrial Age changed the relationship among time, labor, and capital.
 - ➔ 소재 및 핵심 개념: 산업 시대의 도래로 시간, 노동, 자본 간의 관계에 변화가 생겼음
 - ➔ 뒤에 전개될 내용의 예측: 산업 시대의 특징과 이것이 시간, 노동, 자본에 구체적으로 어떤 영향을 미쳤는지 설명될 것으로 예측할 수 있음

STEP 2 반복적으로 제시되어 핵심 개념을 구체화하고 있는 필자의 설명을 찾는다.

- **Factories could produce around the clock**, and they could do so **with greater speed and volume** than ever before.
- ~ and a machine that runs twenty-four hours per day will **produce the most widgets of all**.
- As such, at many factories, the workday is divided into eight-hour shifts, so that there will always be people on hand **to keep the widget machines humming**.
- ➔ 산업 시대의 공장: 24시간 내내 더 빠르게 더 많은 양의 제품 생산 가능, 기계가 계속 돌아가도록 8시간 근무 교대
- Industrialization raised **the potential value of every single work hour** ~.
- **Labor**, previously guided by harvest cycles, **became clock-oriented**, and society started to **reorganize around new principles of productivity**.
- ➔ 산업화가 시간, 노동, 자본 간의 관계에 미친 영향: 매 작업 시간의 잠재적 가치 증가, 노동이 시계 중심으로 변화, 사회는 생산성 중심으로 재편

STEP 3 핵심 개념에 관한 필자의 설명을 종합하여 글의 주제를 추론한다.

산업화로 인해 공장이 24시간 내내 제품을 생산할 수 있게 되면서 매 작업 시간의 가치가 높아졌고, 수확 주기를 따르던 노동이 시계를 중심으로 바뀌었으며, 사회 역시 생산성 중심으로 재편되었다는 내용의 글이다.

➔ 따라서 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은 ① ‘산업화로 인해 야기된 일과 시간의 패러다임 변화’이다.

- ② 생산 절차를 표준화하는 것이 노동 시장에 미치는 영향
- ③ 산업화가 기계와 인간의 관계에 미치는 영향
- ④ 산업 시대에 시간의 가치를 높이는 효율적인 방법
- ⑤ 과도한 업무 시간이 노동자에게 초래한 문제

Exercises

01

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

25005-0027

In marketing research, consumers commonly participate in interviews, focus groups, or the like, during which they indicate their desires, preferences, or in marketing terms, their wants. Some methods also try to detect the consumers' (subconscious) emotions, however with varying rates of success. Such behavioural methods, where humans watch how fellow humans react when, e.g., exposed to a certain brand or product, manually coding and categorizing their emotions, are labour intensive, and consequently are rarely applied or applied in small sample sizes. Human-inspired AI makes such methods possible on large scale, and even delivering instantaneous results will be possible. For example, via facial recognition in a supermarket, one might detect shoppers' emotions facing a shelf displaying the products of a new product launch. Collecting a vast amount of data from all supermarkets participating in the respective launch nationwide would yield quite solid results.

* manually: 수동으로, 손으로

- ① common applications of AI technology in business management
- ② methods for designing products that consider the user's emotions
- ③ importance of understanding consumer reactions to specific brands
- ④ types of conventional consumer-focused marketing research methods
- ⑤ benefits of AI in detecting consumer emotion in response to products

02

25005-0028

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Deborah Harris and Patti Giuffre's study of representations of chefs in US food media finds significant differences between how male and female chefs are portrayed. Great male chefs are repeatedly represented as dedicated, creative and highly trained professionals and often depicted as 'iconoclastic' rule breakers with a unique vision or style. In contrast, female professional chefs are often judged in terms of homestyle cooking which 'devalues the training and skill required' and, by representing their food as 'amateur and homely', links them to a domestic tradition rather than the professional standards which are crucial to recognition in the culinary field. In this way, the operations of the culinary field reproduce gender inequalities by valuing qualities associated with a masculine tradition more highly and excluding women from criteria used to classify 'great chefs'. This limits a female chef's ability to gain recognition and to accrue the economic, cultural and symbolic rewards that recognition generates.

* iconoclastic: 인습 타파주의적인 ** culinary: 요리의 *** accrue: 쌓기다

- ① appealing media portrayals of culinary excellence
- ② ways to overcome gender inequality in the culinary field
- ③ key differences between professional and homestyle cooking
- ④ cultural impacts on how the media shapes culinary traditions
- ⑤ gender stereotypes underlying the media's representations of chefs

03

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

25005-0029

It is sometimes argued that the spread of digital technology will serve to equalize opportunity for small companies as well as established media giants. Digitization and the growth of the Internet are indeed reducing many barriers to market entry and creating opportunities for smaller enterprises and firms offering skills in new forms of content creation (such as computer games). However, the digital environment favours strong and recognizable brands. In the words of one UK publishing executive, 'brands make it easier for the customer to make choices as the world gets more complicated'. Without recognizable brands and worthwhile levels of consumer awareness, potential newcomers to the online universe may well find that the high initial costs involved in establishing an online presence (typically involving extensive campaigns on conventional media) represent an effective deterrent to market entry. Large and established media content providers with strong brands and access to valuable back catalogues of images, text and sound have several advantages when it comes to exploitation of the additional scale economies made possible by digitization.

* deterrent: 방해물 ** exploitation: 활용

- ① potential unequal impact of digitization on businesses of different sizes
- ② the usefulness of traditional marketing strategies in online commerce
- ③ the role of attractive images in modern digital branding techniques
- ④ market expansion opportunities through a strategic partnerships
- ⑤ potential risks that excessive reliance on digitization may pose

04

25005-0030

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

People are confronted with the cognitive dissonance aroused by the thought that one has stereotypes of others that guide one's social judgments, and the thought that one is a good, fair, and rational thinker. According to dissonance theory, one of these cognitions must change in order for dissonance to be eased. Which one changes? It is almost always the cognition that is most open to change, and in this case it is one's cognitions about stereotyping. Rather than think that we use stereotypes to evaluate others, we simply do not allow ourselves to come to such a conclusion, and we instead convince ourselves that we are indeed a fair, logical thinker by making our social judgments after a considered assessment of the information about the target individual. In other words, we often either do not realize, or do not consciously acknowledge, that we do indeed stereotype others, or that our stereotype-derived impressions of them might be inaccurate. This self-delusion helps us maintain our stereotypes while reducing the possibility for cognitive dissonance related to our self-concept.

* dissonance: 부조화 ** self-delusion: 자기기만

- ① rationalizing stereotypes to maintain self-image
- ② suppressing stereotypes to make better social judgments
- ③ enhancing logical thinking by acknowledging stereotypes
- ④ increasing awareness of stereotypes through self-reflection
- ⑤ utilizing cognitive dissonance to manipulate social preferences

Gateway

2025학년도 수능 24번

25005-0031

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The selfie resonates not because it is new, but because it expresses, develops, expands, and intensifies the long history of the self-portrait. The self-portrait showed to others the status of the person depicted. In this sense, what we have come to call our own “image” — the interface of the way we think we look and the way others see us — is the first and fundamental object of global visual culture. The selfie depicts the drama of our own daily performance of ourselves in tension with our inner emotions that may or may not be expressed as we wish. At each stage of the self-portrait’s expansion, more and more people have been able to depict themselves. Today’s young, urban, networked majority has reworked the history of the self-portrait to make the selfie into the first visual signature of the new era.

* resonate: 공명(共鳴)하다 ** depict: 그리다

- ① Are Selfies Just a Temporary Trend in Art History?
- ② Fantasy or Reality: Your Selfie Is Not the Real You
- ③ The Selfie: A Symbol of Self-oriented Global Culture
- ④ The End of Self-portraits: How Selfies Are Taking Over
- ⑤ Selfies, the Latest Innovation in Representing Ourselves

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> selfie 셀피, 자기 모습을 직접 찍은 사진 | <input type="checkbox"/> expand 확장하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> intensify 강화하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> self-portrait 자화상 | <input type="checkbox"/> status 신분, 지위 | <input type="checkbox"/> interface 접점 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fundamental 근본적인 | <input type="checkbox"/> tension 긴장 | <input type="checkbox"/> urban 도시에 사는, 도시의 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> majority 대다수 | <input type="checkbox"/> rework 다시 만들다, 재가공하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> signature 특징 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> era 시대 | | |

Solving Strategies

정답과 해설 17쪽

STEP 1 도입 부분을 읽고, 글의 소재와 핵심 개념을 파악한다.

- The **selfie** resonates not because it is new, but because **it expresses, develops, expands, and intensifies the long history of the self-portrait.**
- The **self-portrait** showed to others **the status of the person depicted.**
- ➔ 소재 및 핵심 개념: 자화상의 자기표현 역사를 계승 및 확장하는 셀피

STEP 2 핵심 개념과 관련하여 유사한 표현으로 반복되는 부분과 이에 관한 추가 정보를 찾는다.

- **The selfie depicts the drama of our own daily performance of ourselves** in tension with our inner emotions that may or may not be expressed as we wish.
- At each stage of **the self-portrait's expansion**, more and more people have been able to **depict themselves.**
- ➔ 자화상의 확장 개념인 셀피는 우리 나름의 우리 자신의 일상적 수행 드라마를 그림
- Today's young, urban, networked majority has reworked the history of the self-portrait to make **the selfie into the first visual signature of the new era.**
- ➔ 오늘날, 자화상의 역사가 다시 만들어져 셀피가 새로운 시대의 첫 번째 시각적 특징이 됨

STEP 3 핵심 개념에 관한 설명을 종합하여 글의 주제를 추론하고, 이를 함축적으로 담은 제목을 선택한다.

셀피는 자화상의 오랜 역사를 표현하고 발전시키는 동시에 우리의 내면적 감정과 우리 자신의 일상적 수행을 그려내며, 점점 더 많은 사람이 자신을 표현할 수 있게 되면서 새로운 시대의 시각적 특징이 되었다는 내용의 글이다.

➔ 따라서 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은 ⑤ '셀피, 우리 자신을 표현하는 최신의 혁신'이다.

- ① 셀피는 미술사에서 단지 일시적인 유행인가?
- ② 환상 또는 현실: 당신의 셀피는 진정한 당신이 아니다
- ③ 셀피: 자기 지향적인 세계 문화의 상징
- ④ 자화상의 종말: 셀피는 어떻게 대세가 되고 있는가

Exercises

01

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

25005-0032

Is there any more virtuous practice than eating an apple a day? Maybe not — unless it's eating a banana instead. Don't fall into the trap of buying the same fruits week after week just because you're in the habit of always packing an apple for lunch, for example. A large Red Delicious might cost as much as \$1, depending on the season, when an orange might cost half as much and a banana only a fourth. If that's the case, take a minute to ask yourself: *Is having an apple really worth four times as much as having a banana instead?* Put another way, if your family of four substituted a less expensive banana for apples, you'd save \$1,100 in a year without making any other changes to your budget and without shopping around. It's important to note that the prices in this example are from the same supermarket. Shopping at numerous stores isn't necessary when you know what the costs of simple substitutions are in terms of variety and size.

* Red Delicious: 레드 딜리셔스(껍질이 붉은 사과 품종)

- ① Why Should You Consume Seasonal Fruits?
- ② How to Grow Fresh Produce in Small Spaces
- ③ Maximizing Nutritional Value in Everyday Meals
- ④ Cut Costs and Time with Smart Fruit Substitutions
- ⑤ Blessings of Variety: Mixing Up Your Fruit Choices

02

25005-0033

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Punishment can be imposed by the person or group against whom the transgressor transgressed, or by a third party, or by oneself (guilt acts as a form of self-punishment). Generally, punishment carries a cost to the punisher, like the energy needed to perform the punishment, as well as some risk of revenge. Punishments that are extra dangerous or risky are considered costlier. Sometime in our distant past, we realized that mere exposure to public humiliation could be used where physical, often violent elimination from the group had previously been required. The emergence of shaming as a social option would have reduced the cost of punishment, because mere exposure that served to damage an individual's reputation in front of the group could have negative consequences — for instance, members of the group might choose not to cooperate with the shamed individual in the future. Shaming and social exclusion are closely linked, but shaming is less costly. And unlike transparency, which exposes everyone, shaming exposes only a section of the population.

* transgressor: 위반자

- ① The Rise of Shameless Behavior: A Modern Dilemma
- ② Transparency in Action: How Openness Can Prevent Crime
- ③ Shaming: A Cost-effective Alternative to Physical Punishment
- ④ Guilt vs. Shame: Exploring the Subtle Differences in Self-punishment
- ⑤ The Cost of Crime: Assessing the Financial Implications of Punishment

03

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

25005-0034

One of the greatest barriers to human understanding and communication is that we cannot see inside another person's mind. This limitation gives rise to unintended misunderstandings and allows people to employ all sorts of deceptive strategies, both consciously and unconsciously. Some of the ways digital technology is helping us overcome this barrier include various means of truth (or lie) detection, multimodal communications, and digital readouts of our own and others' brain waves. Already, researchers at Carnegie Mellon University (CMU), using digital computer analyses of brain patterns captured by functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) scans, are able to tell what a person is thinking about. It is likely, according to these researchers, that our children will, in their lifetimes, be able to read people's thoughts and even have access to direct brain-to-brain communication. While these developments will clearly raise ethical issues and privacy questions that will have to be addressed, there can be little doubt that as people gain access to and learn to take into account others' unspoken motives, thoughts, needs, and judgments in their own thinking, their wisdom will increase.

* multimodal: 다중 방식의

- ① Deception as Strategy: The Problems It Can Cause
- ② Digital Technology Is Finding Out What You Have in Mind!
- ③ How Unconscious Thought Affects Our Every Waking Moment
- ④ What Are Some Common Barriers to Effective Communication?
- ⑤ How Can Mind-reading Technology Benefit the Healthcare Industry?

04

25005-0035

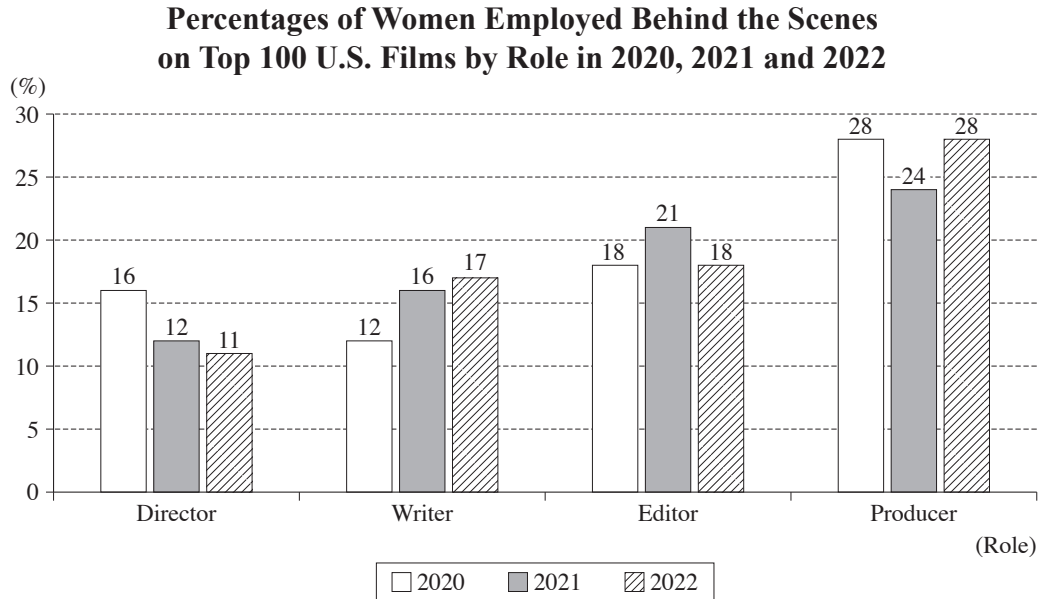
다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

In his *Nicomachean Ethics*, Aristotle used the example of a builder and a shoemaker to demonstrate an important point. If the builder constructs a house for the shoemaker, then the shoemaker must pay for the work in shoes. “But to determine how many shoes will be paid to the builder, a proportional equality must be established between the goods, and then reciprocity effected. Only then will the fair exchange be realized. But if there is no proportionality, the exchange is not equal and fair and will not hold together.” The builder would not have need of as many pairs of shoes necessary to compensate him. This is where money enters. It serves as a proportional medium of exchange. The proper proportion of shoes to the house in money terms makes the deal just. It is not simply a pricing mechanism but must be capable of producing well-being as well. “Thus, money acts like a measure: it makes goods commensurable and equalizes them. For just as there is no community without exchange, there is no exchange without equality and no equality without commensurability.”

* reciprocity: 호혜, 상호 이익 ** commensurable: 같은 단위로 계산할 수 있는

- ① Money: A Proportional Medium of Fair Trade
- ② Evolution of Pricing Mechanisms in Market Dynamics
- ③ Exchange as the Key to Sustaining Local Communities
- ④ Aristotle’s Perspective on Labor as Being Interchangeable
- ⑤ Accurate Cost Estimation: An Ideal Beyond Realistic Reach

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the percentages of women employed behind the scenes on the top 100 U.S. films by role in 2020, 2021, and 2022. ① For each of the three years, the percentage of women employed as producers on the top 100 U.S. films was the highest as compared with the percentages of each of the other three roles. ② The percentage of women employed as directors on the top 100 U.S. films in 2021 was lower than in 2020 but higher than in 2022. ③ The percentage of women employed as writers on the top 100 U.S. films increased by 4 percentage points from 2020 to 2021 and by 1 percentage point from 2021 to 2022. ④ The percentage of women employed as editors on the top 100 U.S. films was less than 20% in each of the three years. ⑤ In 2022, the percentage of women employed as producers on the top 100 U.S. films was the same as that in 2020.

Words & Phrases in Use

□ behind the scenes 제작 현장에, 무대 뒤에서

□ role 역할

□ director 감독

□ editor 편집자

□ producer 제작자

Solving Strategies

정답과 해설 20쪽

STEP 1 도표의 제목 및 내용을 파악한다.

- 도표의 제목: Percentages of Women Employed Behind the Scenes on Top 100 U.S. Films by Role in 2020, 2021, and 2022(2020년, 2021년, 2022년 상위 100개 미국 영화 제작 현장에 고용된 여성의 역할별 비율)
- 도표의 내용: 2020년, 2021년, 2022년에 상위 100개 미국 영화의 제작 현장에 고용된 여성의 비율을 역할별로 비교

STEP 2 글의 도입부를 통해 도표의 이해를 위한 개요를 파악한다.

The graph above shows the percentages of women employed behind the scenes on the top 100 U.S. films by role in 2020, 2021, and 2022.

➡ 위 도표는 2020년, 2021년, 2022년에 상위 100개 미국 영화의 제작 현장에 고용된 여성의 비율을 역할별로 보여 준다.

STEP 3 도표의 선택지 내용을 비교하여 일치 여부를 판단한다.

- ① 3개년도 각각에서, 상위 100개 미국 영화의 제작자로 고용된 여성의 비율이 다른 세 가지 역할 각각의 비율과 비교하여 가장 높았음: 3개년도 각각 28퍼센트, 24퍼센트, 28퍼센트로 다른 역할의 비율보다 높았음 ➡ 일치
- ② 2021년에 상위 100개 미국 영화에서 감독으로 고용된 여성의 비율은 2020년보다는 더 낮았지만, 2022년보다는 더 높았음: 2021년에는 12퍼센트로 2020년의 16퍼센트보다는 더 낮았고, 2022년의 11퍼센트보다는 더 높았음 ➡ 일치
- ③ 상위 100개 미국 영화에서 작가로 고용된 여성의 비율은 2020년에서 2021년까지는 4퍼센트포인트가 증가했고, 2021년에서 2022년까지는 1퍼센트포인트가 증가했음: 2020년에는 12퍼센트, 2021년에는 16퍼센트로 4퍼센트포인트 증가했고, 2022년에는 17퍼센트로 2021년의 16퍼센트보다 1퍼센트포인트 증가했음 ➡ 일치
- ④ 상위 100개 미국 영화에서 편집자로 고용된 여성의 비율은 3개년도에서 각각 20퍼센트 미만이었음: 3개년도 각각 18퍼센트, 21퍼센트, 18퍼센트로 2021년에는 20퍼센트보다 더 높았음 ➡ 불일치
- ⑤ 2022년에 상위 100개 미국 영화에서 제작자로 고용된 여성의 비율은 2020년의 비율과 같았음: 2022년, 2020년 각각 28퍼센트로 같았음 ➡ 일치

➡ 따라서 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은 ④이다.

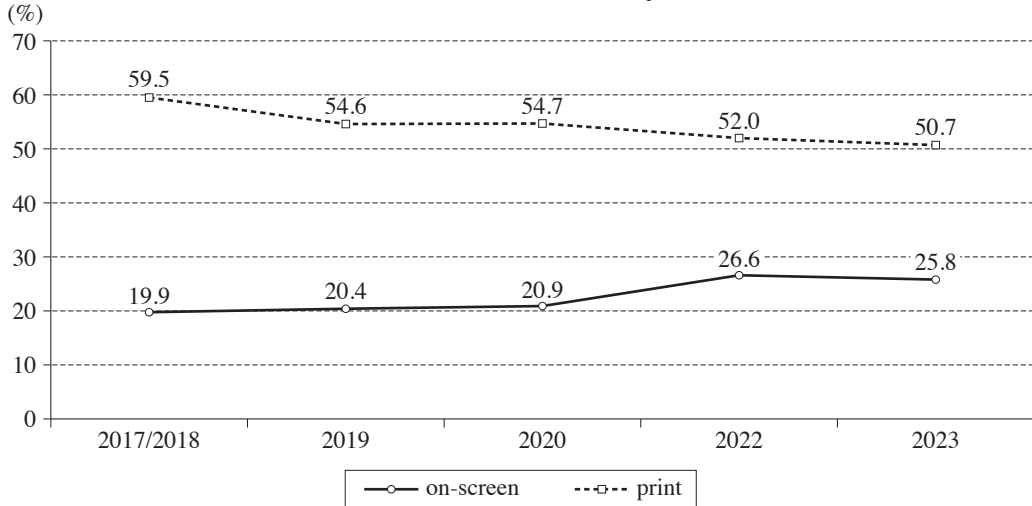
Exercises

01

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

25005-0037

Share of UK Children and Young People Reading Fiction Books Outside of School from 2017 to 2023, by Format



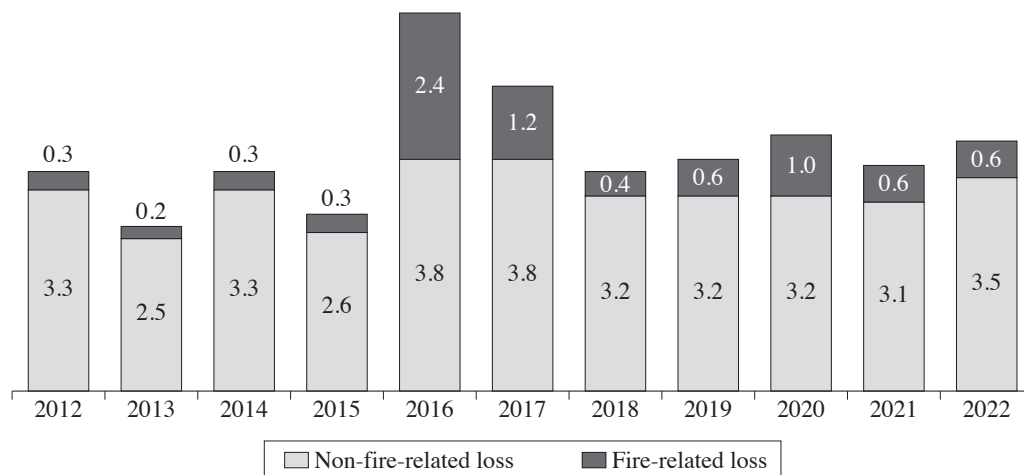
The graph above shows the percentage of children and young people in the United Kingdom who read fiction books outside of school from 2017 to 2023, by format. ① The percentage of children and young people who read fiction books on-screen steadily increased throughout the period, except for a slight decrease in 2023. ② Conversely, over the same period, the percentage who read print books gradually declined, with the exception of a slight rise in 2020. ③ For each of the on-screen and print formats, the percentage difference from 2017/2018 to 2023 was less than 10 percentage points. ④ Throughout the period, the percentage of children and young people who read print books consistently remained more than twice that of those who read on-screen. ⑤ 2017/2018 saw the largest gap between the two formats, while 2023 witnessed the smallest.

02

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

25005-0038

Tropical Primary Forest Loss, 2012–2022, in Million Hectares



The chart above shows the loss of tropical primary forest, measured in millions of hectares, from 2012 to 2022, divided into non-fire-related loss and fire-related loss.

① Overall, non-fire-related forest loss exceeded fire-related loss each year from 2012 to 2022, with 2016 seeing the highest total forest loss. ② In 2012 and 2014, the same amount of forest disappeared due to both non-fire-related forest loss and fire-related forest loss. ③ In 2017, fire-related forest loss was half that of 2016, and in 2018, fire-related forest loss decreased to one-third of that in 2017. ④ The amount of fire-related forest loss remained the same at 0.6 million hectares from 2019 to 2022. ⑤ Non-fire-related forest loss decreased in 2021 compared to the three previous years, but then increased again to 3.5 million hectares in 2022.

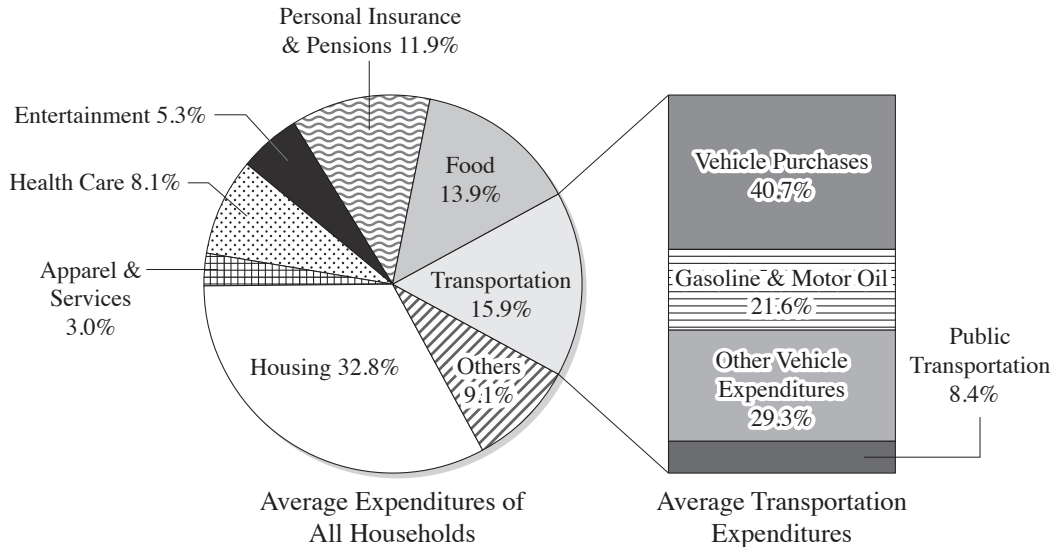
* hectare: 헥타르(면적 단위; 1만m²)

03

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

25005-0039

Household Expenditures, 2018



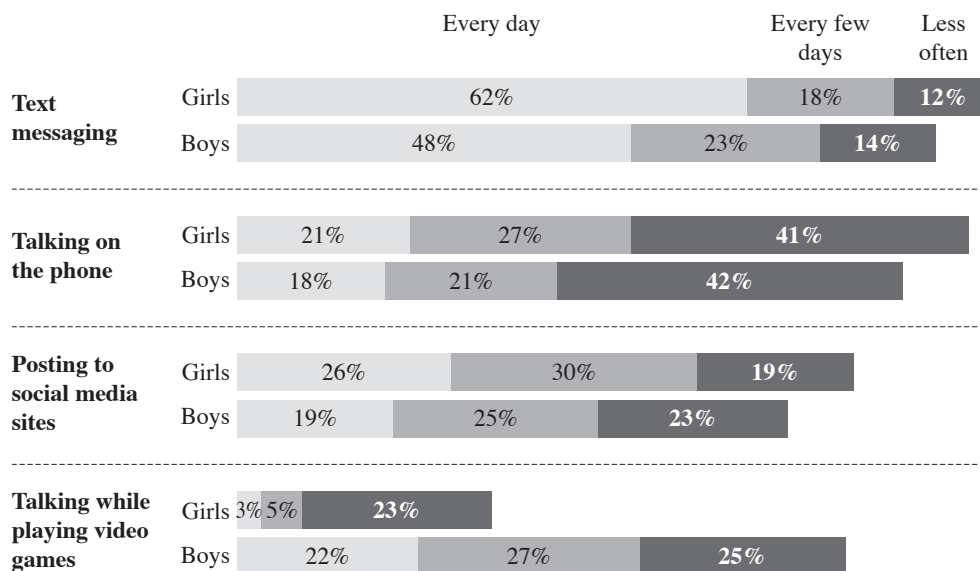
The above charts show the average expenditures of all households in the United States for the year 2018, featuring the average transportation expenditures. ① The largest portion of the average expenditures of all American households was for housing, which accounted for a little less than a third of the total expenditures, immediately followed by transportation and food. ② Personal insurance and pensions accounted for more than one-tenth of the total, exceeding the combined expenditures on health care and apparel & services. ③ The percentage of food expenditures was more than twice that of entertainment expenditures. ④ Within transportation expenditures, those on vehicle purchases constituted the highest percentage, while those on public transportation the lowest. ⑤ The percentage of expenditures on gasoline and motor oil was greater than that of other vehicle expenditures.

* pension: 연금 ** apparel: 의류

04

25005-0040

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Types of Communication U.S. Teenagers Have with Friends by Gender
(2014–2015)

The graph above shows the types of communication that U.S. teenagers had when they spent time together with friends, by gender, from 2014 to 2015. ① The most common way for both boys and girls in the United States to spend time with friends was through text messaging. ② Over 80% of both U.S. boys and girls responded that they spent time with friends through talking on the phone, and about one in five girls did so every day. ③ Posting to social media sites was the least popular among boys with less than one-third answering a combination of ‘every day’ and ‘every few days.’ ④ Boys were much more likely than girls to spend time talking with friends while playing video games: 74% of boys reported they did so. ⑤ More than three-fifths of girls spent time with friends every day via text messaging, while only 3% of girls talked daily with friends while playing video games.

Gateway

2025학년도 수능 26번

25005-0041

Dick Enberg에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Dick Enberg was one of America's most beloved sports broadcasters. He was born in Michigan in 1935. In the early 1960s, he became an assistant professor at San Fernando Valley State College, where he also served as a coach of its baseball team. Afterwards, he began a full-time sportscasting career in Los Angeles. In 1973, he became the first U.S. sportscaster ever to visit China. He joined NBC Sports in 1975 and remained with the network for about 25 years, covering such big events as the Olympics. He later worked for other major sports broadcasting stations. He made his last live broadcast in 2016 and died the following year at the age of 82. He served as Chairman of the American Sportscaster Association for more than three decades. Enberg was also a best-selling writer and won Emmy Awards as a sportscaster, a writer, and a producer.

- ① Michigan에서 태어났다.
- ② 대학 야구팀 코치였다.
- ③ 중국을 방문한 첫 미국인 스포츠 캐스터였다.
- ④ 마지막 생방송 후 3년 뒤에 사망하였다.
- ⑤ Emmy Awards를 수상하였다.

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> broadcaster 아나운서, 방송인 | <input type="checkbox"/> assistant professor 조교수 | <input type="checkbox"/> sportscasting 스포츠 중계 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cover 보도하다, 취재하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> broadcasting station 방송국 | |

Solving Strategies

정답과 해설 22쪽

STEP 1 글의 전반부에서 누구에 관한 글인지 확인한다.

Dick Enberg was one of America's most beloved sports broadcasters.

➔ Dick Enberg는 미국의 가장 사랑받는 스포츠 중계 아나운서 중 한 명이었다.

STEP 2 선택지의 핵심 정보를 확인하고 글의 내용을 예측한다.

- ① Michigan에서 태어남
➔ He was born in Michigan in 1935.
- ② 대학 야구팀 코치였음
➔ ~ served as a coach of its baseball team.
- ③ 중국을 방문한 첫 미국인 스포츠 캐스터였음
➔ ~ the first U.S. sportscaster ever to visit China.
- ④ 마지막 생방송 후 3년 뒤에 사망함
➔ He made his last live broadcast in 2016 and died the following year ~.
- ⑤ Emmy Awards를 수상함
➔ ~ won Emmy Awards ~.

STEP 3 글에 제시된 정보 중에서 선택지의 내용에 해당하는 부분을 찾아 비교하면서 일치하지 않는 진술을 찾는다.

- ① He was born in Michigan in 1935.
➔ 1935년에 Michigan에서 태어났다고 했으므로, 글의 내용과 일치한다.
 - ② In the early 1960s, he became an assistant professor at San Fernando Valley State College, where he also served as a coach of its baseball team.
➔ 1960년대 초에, 그는 San Fernando Valley State College의 조교수가 되었으며, 그곳에서 그는 그 대학의 야구팀 코치로도 활동했다고 했으므로, 글의 내용과 일치한다.
 - ③ In 1973, he became the first U.S. sportscaster ever to visit China.
➔ 1973년에 그는 중국을 방문한 사상 최초의 미국인 스포츠 캐스터가 되었다고 했으므로, 글의 내용과 일치한다.
 - ④ He made his last live broadcast in 2016 and died the following year at the age of 82.
➔ 그는 2016년에 자신의 마지막 생방송을 했고 그다음 해에 82세의 나이로 사망했다고 했으므로, 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는다.
 - ⑤ Enberg was also a best-selling writer and won Emmy Awards as a sportscaster, a writer, and a producer.
➔ Enberg는 또한 베스트셀러 작가였으며, 스포츠 캐스터, 작가, 제작자로 Emmy Awards를 수상했다고 했으므로, 글의 내용과 일치한다.
- ➔ 따라서 ①, ②, ③, ⑤는 글의 내용과 일치하고, ④는 일치하지 않는다.

Exercises

01

25005-0042

Lucian of Samosata에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Lucian of Samosata was born in 125 CE, near the Euphrates River at the far eastern edge of the Roman Empire. He became an assistant to his uncle, who owned a statue-making shop. Lucian proved to have little talent as a sculptor, but was a gifted writer and speaker, so he became a traveling lecturer. He lived in Athens for a decade and later in his life, gained wealth as a government official in Egypt. Due to his satirical and ironic style, and desire to be entertaining, it is difficult to know how seriously to take his statements. He frequently ridiculed religious practices, superstition, and belief in the paranormal. Lucian had an enormous impact on Western literature. His ideas influenced the work of William Shakespeare, Jonathan Swift, Voltaire, Johann Wolfgang Goethe, and many others reaching into the modern era.

* satirical: 풍자적인 ** superstition: 미신 *** the paranormal: 초자연적인 사건

- ① 삼촌이 조각상을 제작하는 작업장을 운영했다.
- ② 조각가로서의 재능이 거의 없었다.
- ③ 아테네에서 정부 관리로 일하며 부를 얻었다.
- ④ 종교 관행이나 미신을 자주 조롱했다.
- ⑤ 셰익스피어, 괴테 등의 작품에 영향을 미쳤다.

02

25005-0043

Gauls에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The ancient Gauls were a Celtic people who spoke forms of the Celtic language. They occupied the ancient country of Gaul, a region west of the Rhine River and north of the Pyrenees Mountains. The Gauls were led by priests, who were called Druids. By 390 B.C. the Gauls had moved southward, across the Alps and into Italy. In the third century B.C., they battled the powerful Romans and were briefly successful. Ultimately, however, they were defeated, becoming subjects of Rome. Later, under Julius Caesar, the Romans occupied all of Gaul, so that by 50 B.C. the region became part of the Roman Empire. Five centuries later, Gaul was overrun by the Franks, for whom the region was named. Thus, it can be said that French people today are descendants of the Gauls.

* overrun: 점령하다

- ① 고대에는 Rhine 강 서부이자 Pyrenees 산맥의 북부인 지역을 영유했다.
- ② 고대에는 Druid라고 불리는 사제가 이끌었다.
- ③ 기원전 390년경에 알프스산맥을 넘어 이탈리아로 이주했다.
- ④ 로마 제국과의 전쟁에서 승리하여 독립을 지켜 냈다.
- ⑤ 오늘날 프랑스인은 이들의 후예라고 할 수 있다.

25005-0044

Born in 1832 in Cheshire, England, Charles Lutwidge Dodgson was best known later by his pen name, Lewis Carroll. He was the eldest son and third child in a family of seven girls and four boys. Dodgson received a scholarship to study at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was later appointed as a mathematics lecturer. Apart from serving as a lecturer, he was an enthusiastic photographer and wrote essays, political pamphlets and poetry. In 1856 a poem called “Solitude” was published under the pen name Lewis Carroll. Dodgson arrived at this pen name by taking his own names Charles Lutwidge, translating them into Latin as Carolus Ludovicus, and then reversing and retranslating them into English. He used the name afterward for all his nonacademic works. His most famous books include *Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland* and *Through the Looking-Glass*.

- ① 11명의 자녀 중 장남이었다. ② Christ Church에서 수학 강사로 임명되었다.
- ③ 1856년에 ‘Solitude’라는 시를 발표했다. ④ 자신의 이름을 활용하여 필명을 지었다.
- ⑤ 자신의 비학술적 저작물에 본명을 사용했다.

25005-0045

Willard Van Orman Quine was an American logician and philosopher. Born in 1908 in Ohio, he was the youngest son of the family. His father was Cloyd Robert Quine, an engineer who founded the Akron Equipment Company. His mother, Harriet Van Orman, was a teacher. After studying mathematics and logic at Oberlin College, Quine won a scholarship to Harvard University, where he completed his Ph.D. in 1932. He traveled throughout Europe, meeting some of the leading philosophers and logicians of the day, including Rudolf Carnap and Alfred Tarski. Returning to teach at Harvard, Quine's philosophical career was briefly interrupted during World War II when he spent four years decoding messages for the US Navy intelligence. A great traveler, he was said to be prouder of the fact that he had visited 118 countries than of his many awards and fellowships. Quine became professor of philosophy at Harvard in 1956, and taught there until his death in 2000, aged 92.

- ① 집안의 막내아들로 태어났다.
- ② 1932년에 Oberlin 대학에서 박사 학위를 끝마쳤다.
- ③ 유럽을 여행하며 당시 주요한 철학자와 논리학자를 만났다.
- ④ 제2차 세계 대전 중에 철학 경력이 잠시 중단되었다.
- ⑤ 1956년에 Harvard 대학교 철학 교수가 되었다.

Gateway

2025학년도 수능 27번

25005-0046

Adenville City Pass Card에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Adenville City Pass Card

The Adenville City Pass Card is a public transportation card for tourists visiting Adenville.

Service Range

- Adenville-based subway lines
- Adenville-licensed buses
- ※ This card cannot be used for city tour buses.

Card Type

	Price	Additional Benefit
1-Day	\$10	10% off admission for major tourist attractions
3-Day	\$25	
5-Day	\$40	

※ Unused cards are refundable within 30 days of the purchase date.

Purchase Information

- Physical cards can be purchased at subway stations.
- Mobile cards can be purchased on the A-Transit app.

- ① 관광객을 위한 대중교통 카드이다.
- ② 시티 투어 버스에는 사용할 수 없다.
- ③ 5일 패스 카드에만 주요 관광지 입장료 할인 혜택이 제공된다.
- ④ 미사용 카드는 구입일로부터 30일 이내에 환불이 가능하다.
- ⑤ 모바일 카드는 A-Transit 앱에서 구입할 수 있다.

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> public transportation 대중교통 | <input type="checkbox"/> range 범위 | <input type="checkbox"/> licensed 인가를 받은, 허가된 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> additional 추가의 | <input type="checkbox"/> admission 입장료 | <input type="checkbox"/> tourist attraction 관광지, 관광 명소 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> refundable 환불이 가능한 | | |

Solving Strategies

STEP 1 안내문의 도입부 내용을 통해 소재를 파악한다.

The Adenville City Pass Card is a public transportation card for tourists visiting Adenville.

➔ Adenville City Pass Card에 관한 안내문이다.

STEP 2 선택지의 핵심 정보를 확인하고 안내문의 내용을 추측한다.

- ① 관광객을 위한 대중교통 카드
➔ ~ a public transportation card for tourists ~.
- ② 시티 투어 버스에 사용 가능성
➔ ~ for city tour buses.
- ③ 5일 패스 카드의 입장료 할인 혜택
➔ 5-Day, 10% off admission
- ④ 미사용 카드의 환불
➔ Unused cards ~.
- ⑤ 모바일 카드의 구입
➔ Mobile cards ~.

STEP 3 안내문에 포함된 정보 중에서 선택지의 서술 내용에 해당하는 부분을 찾아 비교하면서 일치하지 않는 진술을 찾는다.

- ① The Adenville City Pass Card is a public transportation card for tourists visiting Adenville.
➔ Adenville을 방문하는 관광객을 위한 대중교통 카드라고 했으므로 안내문의 내용과 일치한다.
 - ② This card cannot be used for city tour buses.
➔ 시티 투어 버스에 사용될 수 없다고 했으므로 안내문의 내용과 일치한다.
 - ③ 1-Day, 3-Day, 5-Day / 10% off admission for major tourist attractions
➔ 세 가지 카드 유형 모두 주요 관광지 입장료 10퍼센트 할인 혜택이 제공된다고 했으므로 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는다.
 - ④ Unused cards are refundable within 30 days of the purchase date.
➔ 미사용 카드는 구입일로부터 30일 이내에 환불이 가능하다고 했으므로 안내문의 내용과 일치한다.
 - ⑤ Mobile cards can be purchased on the A-Transit app.
➔ 모바일 카드는 A-Transit 앱에서 구입할 수 있다고 했으므로 안내문의 내용과 일치한다.
- ➔ 따라서 ①, ②, ④, ⑤는 안내문의 내용과 일치하고, ③이 일치하지 않는다.

Exercises

01

25005-0047

ADULT DODGEBALL LEAGUE에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

ADULT DODGEBALL LEAGUE

Remember the fun of playing dodgeball? Now you can relive those memories! Gather a group of friends and join a competitive dodgeball league. The season runs from February 5th to March 26th. There will be prizes and trophies for the 1st and 2nd place teams!

League Details

- Games are every Wednesday from 5:00 PM to 7:00 PM.
- Referees and all game equipment are provided. Team uniforms are not provided.
- All games will be held at the HUB Community Center.
- The league will have at least 6 teams and a maximum of 12 teams.
- Each team must have a minimum of 6 players and can have up to 10 players.

Registration & Fees

- To register, call us at 505-678-1234.
- Participants must be aged 18 and up.
- The fee is \$10 per player, regardless of team size.
- All fees must be paid by the registration deadline on January 31st, 2026.

For more information, please contact us by email at dodgeball@hubcenter.gov.

* dodgeball: 피구, 도지볼

- ① 1, 2위 팀에게는 상과 트로피가 수여된다.
- ② 경기 장비는 제공되지 않는다.
- ③ 최소 6개 팀에서 최대 12개 팀으로 구성된다.
- ④ 참가자는 18세 이상이어야 한다.
- ⑤ 참가비는 2026년 1월 31일까지 납부해야 한다.

02

25005-0048

2025 Visit Blue Bay Shorts Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

2025 Visit Blue Bay Shorts Contest

The 2025 Visit Blue Bay Shorts Contest is coming up! Here's your chance to capture the beauty of Blue Bay and share it with the world in a short, engaging video.

Contest Dates

- Submission Period: June 2nd (Monday)–June 27th (Friday)

Who can participate?

- Anyone 18 years of age or older can enter.

Video Requirements

- Short-form video (between 30 and 60 seconds)
- Only one entry per participant

How to Enter

- Upload your video to your personal UTube channel.
- Visit our official website at www.bluebaycity.net and find the contest form.
- Submit your entry through the contest form by providing the link to your Utube video.

Awards

- Grand Prize: \$1,000
- 1st Place (2 winners): \$700 each
- 2nd Place (4 winners): \$500 each
- Winner Announcement: July 25th (Friday) at 1:00 p.m.

Get ready to show the world what Blue Bay is all about!

For more information, visit our website: www.bluebaycity.net.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| ① 제출 기간은 일주일이다. | ② 참가자는 나이 제한이 없다. |
| ③ 영상 길이는 30초 이내이다. | ④ 참가자 개인 채널에 영상을 업로드해야 한다. |
| ⑤ 1등 수상자는 500달러의 상금을 받는다. | |

2025 K-Pop Cover Dance Class에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

2025 K-Pop Cover Dance Class

Join us for an unforgettable experience at the 2025 K-Pop Cover Dance Class, a special event hosted by Rhythm Studio, one of Korea's most renowned dance studios! This is your chance to learn the hottest K-pop choreography directly from our best instructors.

Class Details

- Date: September 20
- Location: Rhythm Studio, 123 Dance Street, Seoul
- No registration or class fees
- Spots are limited!

Class Information

CLASS 1 with JD

- Registration: 8:30 a.m.–9:00 a.m.
- Class: 9:30 a.m.–10:30 a.m.
- Song: "Hold Me Now" by Hannah Kim

CLASS 2 with SYA

- Registration: 10:00 a.m.–10:30 a.m.
- Class: 10:30 a.m.–12:00 p.m.
- Song: "Time to Dance" by Debby

Registration

- Scan the QR code below using your phone's camera to register.



After-class Activities

- K-Pop Dance Battle
- Photo Session (Capture the moment with a shot after class!)

Sign up and learn how to dance like your favorite K-pop idols!

* renowned: 유명한 ** choreography: 안무

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| ① 한국의 유명한 댄스 스튜디오에서 개최한다. | ② 강습료와 등록비는 무료이다. |
| ③ 휴대 전화로 QR 코드를 스캔해 등록한다. | ④ 강좌 1과 강좌 2에서 같은 곡을 사용한다. |
| ⑤ 강좌 후 사진 촬영이 있다. | |

04

25005-0050

Sydney Bike Tour에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Sydney Bike Tour

Are you looking to enjoy the beautiful sights of Sydney at your leisure without worrying about traffic? Then join the Sydney Bike Tour for a scenic and stress-free experience!

General Information

- All safety equipment provided, including bikes and helmets
- A cycling expert's guidance for an enjoyable scenic experience
- Lunch provided (sandwich and drink)

Prices & Other Details

- Adults (older than 18): \$66
Children & Students (18 & under): \$44
- Duration: Approximately 5 hours
- Departure and return location: The Rocks, Sydney
- The tour operates even in wet weather; raincoats will be provided.

This experience requires a minimum number of five participants. If the tour is cancelled because the minimum isn't met, you'll receive a full refund.

For further details, call (855) 123-5071.

- ① 자전거는 본인이 준비해야 한다.
- ② 점심 식사는 제공되지 않는다.
- ③ 18세 이하 학생의 참가비는 어른의 참가비의 절반이다.
- ④ 투어 일정은 우천 시에도 진행된다.
- ⑤ 최소 참여 인원은 열 명이다.

Gateway

2025학년도 수능 29번

25005-0051

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Think of yourself. When you decide to get up and get a drink of water, for example, you don't consciously organize or consider the host of steps involved. Imagine if we ① had to consider every single muscle that needed to be contracted or relaxed just to stand up and walk. It would be tiresome and very slow — as patients recovering from a brain injury affecting the motor system ② knows. The autopilot parts of our brain do it for us automatically, ③ freeing up our conscious mind for more important jobs. It is the older parts of our brain ④ that support these automatic processes that allow us to move, hear, see, and use many of our social skills. More recently evolved abilities like talking, reading, and writing are far less automated. So, most of the time, ⑤ what you are perceiving, feeling, or thinking is based on a very crude and fast analysis that happens completely without your awareness.

* crude: 투박한

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> consciously 의식적으로 | <input type="checkbox"/> host 많음, 다수 | <input type="checkbox"/> contract 수축시키다, 수축하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> tiresome 성가신 | <input type="checkbox"/> motor system 운동계 | <input type="checkbox"/> autopilot 자동 조종 (장치) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> perceive 지각하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> analysis 분석 | <input type="checkbox"/> awareness 의식 |

Solving Strategies

정답과 해설 27쪽

STEP 1 글의 내용을 파악하면서 읽는다.

➡ 뇌의 자동 조종 기능이 우리의 삶에 미치는 영향

STEP 2 밑줄 친 부분이 포함된 문장의 구조를 파악하여 어법의 정확성을 판단한다.

① 가정법 과거

Imagine if we had to consider every single muscle that needed to be contracted or relaxed just to stand up and walk.

if가 이끄는 절은 현재에 일어날 수 없는 상황을 가정하고 있는 가정법 과거가 쓰였으므로 과거형 동사 had는 어법상 옳다. ➡ OK

② 술어 동사의 수 일치

It would be tiresome and very slow — as patients recovering from a brain injury affecting the motor system knows.

as가 이끄는 절에서 recovering from a brain injury affecting the motor system이 patients를 수식해 주어 역할을 이루고 있으므로 술어 동사의 수를 patients에 일치시켜야 한다. ➡ STEP 3

③ 분사구문

The autopilot parts of our brain do it for us automatically, freeing up our conscious mind for more important jobs.

주절의 상황에 부수하는 분사구문을 이끄는 현재분사 freeing은 어법상 옳다. ➡ OK

④ 「It is ~ that ...」 강조 구문

It is the older parts of our brain that support these automatic processes that allow us to move, hear, see, and use many of our social skills.

the older parts of our brain을 강조하는 「It is ~ that ...」 강조 구문을 이루는 that은 어법상 옳다. ➡ OK

⑤ 관계사

So, most of the time, what you are perceiving, feeling, or thinking is based on a very crude and fast analysis that happens completely without your awareness.

문장의 주어 역할을 하는 명사절을 이끄는, 선행사를 포함하는 관계사 what은 어법상 옳다. ➡ OK

STEP 3 어법상 틀린 것으로 생각되는 ②의 올바른 형태를 떠올리며 답을 확정한다.

It would be tiresome and very slow — as patients recovering from a brain injury affecting the motor system knows.

➡ as가 이끄는 절에서 주어 patients에 동사의 수를 일치시켜야 하므로 knows를 know로 고쳐야 한다.

Exercises

01

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

25005-0052

Green marketing tries to overcome consumer distrust to induce positive associations between businesses and the natural environment. Such marketers often make claims that are vague, irrelevant, misleading, or unprovable. Common techniques include using words that ① imply sustainability (*clean, clear, natural, pure*), images of nature, brown and green color schemes, and recycled- or organic-looking content. Companies sometimes promote a green image by sponsoring Earth Day events and making donations to ecological charities, or ② facilitating customers doing so. Some of these practices, aesthetics, and vocabulary were once emblematic of alternative media, many of ③ them are driven by a sincere green ethos. Green marketing has become so suspect ④ that some businesses avoid the term. Instead, they label their activities “sustainability communication,” which ⑤ ideally engages audiences in supporting operational changes that substantially decrease a business’s environmental footprint and contribute to solving social problems.

* scheme: 배합, 구성 ** emblematic: 상징하는 *** ethos: 정신, 기풍

02

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

25005-0053

Both poetry and mathematics are hard to understand. The reason for students’ difficulties ① is almost always the same: the teacher doesn’t say all that he knows. He skips things. Even if he is aware of everything that came before, he doesn’t have the time to spell them all out. ② Conveying a lot of information in a single statement is what compression is all about. And it is this type of compression ③ that is responsible for the difficulty in understanding poetry and mathematics. But there is a significant difference between the two: the compression in mathematics is vertical, while poetical compression is horizontal. In other words, in mathematics many stages, built like floors one upon the other, ④ hidden within a single statement. In poetry, many distinct ideas, not necessarily vertically ordered, are compressed into one expression. This is why the vague understanding of poetry causes no harm, while a hazy comprehension of mathematics gets back at us in a later stage, ⑤ when the next floor is built.

* compression: 압축 ** hazy: 모호한

03

25005-0054

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

We do not recollect events exactly as we experienced them. Most often, our recollection of an event differs ① substantially from the actual event. This is because the way the brain processes and stores information differs from ② how a computer works. For example, we tend to extract the gist and meaning from our experiences so that what we infer may be mixed up with what we actually experience. If we hear a list of words related to sleep (e.g., bed, rest, awake, etc.), we tend to recollect “sleep” as being on the list, even though it ③ does not. Also, unlike a computer ④ recovering a file, some memories can interfere with the retrieval of other memories. If a long time has elapsed since experiencing a particular event, and if you have experienced similar events several times since the original experience, chances are you would find it difficult ⑤ to recollect the original event exactly as it happened; your memory of the original event may get mixed up with memories of related events.

* gist: 요점 ** retrieval: 회상, 복구 *** elapse: (시간이) 지나다

04

25005-0055

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Power is a common form of the urge for control. There is an entire social science, political science, devoted to studying power — and that is a persuasive sign that it is an important and fundamental aspect of human life. Power essentially involves control over other people. Researcher David G. Winter defined it as the ability ① to produce intended effects on another person’s actions or emotions. Some may seek power as a means to an end, such as on the assumption ② that once one is elected, one will be able to bring about certain much-wanted changes. But others probably seek power for its own sake and derive satisfaction directly from being able to make other people ③ change the way they act. Actually, the specific goal of people with a high craving for power ④ appear to be that they want to *have an impact* on other people’s lives, which does not necessarily mean making people do things. Having an impact can be for good or ill, and a person with a high desire for power may enjoy giving money to a struggling family simply because it is ⑤ satisfying to see how much she was able to change that family’s life.

* craving: 갈망

Gateway

2025학년도 수능 30번

25005-0056

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

Studies in psychology have reported cases in which competitive incentives resulted in lower task effort, and their focus was on the psychological underpinnings of the reduction in motivation. For example, competition presents an inevitable conflict between the motivation to achieve one's personal goal and the ① desire to maintain good relationships with others. When the maintenance of interpersonal relationships is important, with their counterparts in particular or with others generally, competitors experience an ② internal conflict that can harm their desire to achieve their goal and taint the good feeling brought about by winning. Exline and Lobel found that the perception of oneself as a target for upward social comparison often makes people ③ uncomfortable. When they believe that others are making envious comparisons with them, people feel uneasiness, distress, or sorrow. Feelings of guilt, an emotion generally associated with high motivation for goal-achievement, lead to ④ stronger motivation and performance in the pursuit of competitive goals. Consequences of this emotional state include lower task motivation in a competition and preferences for more cooperative and altruistic outcomes, such as ⑤ diminishing the significance of the outcome or sharing the winner's reward.

* taint: 더럽히다 ** altruistic: 이타주의의

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> competitive 경쟁적인 | <input type="checkbox"/> incentive 장려[우대]책 | <input type="checkbox"/> underpinning 기반, 기초 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> reduction 저하, 감소 | <input type="checkbox"/> motivation 동기 | <input type="checkbox"/> inevitable 피할 수 없는 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> maintenance 유지 | <input type="checkbox"/> interpersonal relationship 대인 관계 | <input type="checkbox"/> counterpart 상대(방) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> bring about ~을 생기게 하다, ~을 유발하다 | | <input type="checkbox"/> perception 인식 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> envious 시기하는[부러워하는] 듯한 | <input type="checkbox"/> uneasiness 불안 | <input type="checkbox"/> distress 괴로움, (심리적) 고통 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> associated with ~과 연관된 | <input type="checkbox"/> pursuit 추구 | <input type="checkbox"/> cooperative 협력적인 |

Solving Strategies

정답과 해설 30쪽

STEP 1 글의 앞부분(첫 번째 문장)을 읽으며 글의 핵심 소재를 파악한다.

- Studies in psychology have reported cases in which competitive incentives resulted in lower task effort, and their focus was on the psychological underpinnings of the reduction in motivation.
- ➡ 핵심 소재: 경쟁이 동기와 대인 관계에 미치는 심리적 영향

STEP 2 글의 논리적인 흐름을 따라가며 문장 간 또는 문장 내에서 그 근거를 찾아 밑줄 친 낱말의 적절성 여부를 판단한다.

- ① **desire**: 경쟁이 동기와 욕구 간의 갈등 야기
개인적 목표를 달성하려는 동기와 다른 사람들과 좋은 관계를 유지하려는 욕구 사이에 갈등이 생긴다는 맥락이므로, 적절하다.
- ② **internal**: 내면에서 발생하는 갈등
관계 유지가 중요할 때, 경쟁자는 심리적으로 내적 갈등을 경험한다는 맥락이므로, 적절하다.
- ③ **uncomfortable**: 다른 사람의 상향 사회적 비교의 대상이 되는 것 → 불편함
사람들은 다른 사람들이 그들과 시기하는 듯한 비교를 하고 있다고 생각하면 불안, 괴로움, 혹은 슬픔을 느낀다고 했는데, 그것은 사람들을 불편하게 만든다는 맥락이므로, 적절하다.
- ④ **stronger**: 죄책감의 결과로 약화되는 동기와 성과
심리적 갈등 과정에서 느끼는 죄책감은 경쟁 상황에서 동기와 성과를 더 약하게 만든다. 따라서 **stronger**는 문맥상 적절하지 않다.
- ⑤ **diminishing**: 결과의 중요성을 줄이거나 보상을 나누는 것 → 협력적이고 이타적인 결과
결과의 중요성을 줄이는 것과 같은 더 협력적이고 이타주의의 결과를 선호한다는 맥락이므로, 적절하다.

STEP 3 문맥상 적절하지 않은 ④ **stronger**의 대안을 생각해 보고 문맥을 점검하여 답을 정한다.

- 경쟁 상황에서 사람들은 다른 사람과의 관계를 유지하려는 욕구와 목표를 달성하려는 동기 사이에서 심리적 갈등을 겪으며, 그 과정에서 느끼는 죄책감은 더 약한 동기와 성과를 야기한다는 맥락이 되어야 한다.
- ➡ 따라서 ④ **stronger**(더 강한)를 **weaker**(더 약한)와 같은 낱말로 바꾸어야 한다.

Exercises

01

25005-0057

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

Our brains evolved when food was scarce; thus, we are compelled by our genetic heritage to eat whatever and whenever possible. Animals have a tendency to eat a great deal of food when tasteful food is readily ① available. In addition, we also subconsciously prevent others from taking our food source. We ② defend our access to tasty food when it is within easy reach and is at risk of being consumed by other humans. Studies have shown that humans will eat more when more food is available even when the food is stale or otherwise unappealing. Furthermore, even if you point out to others that the food is stale or that they have eaten more than their fair share, they will ③ continue to eat. Our biological ④ reluctance to consume tasty food to completion outweighs any opposing cognitive or motivational factors. Even after we have gained a lot of weight, our bodies want to ⑤ gain more.

* stale: 신선하지 않은, 상한

02

25005-0058

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

The world is shrinking in many ways. For better or worse, satellite television, mobile phone networks and the internet have created conditions for instantaneous and friction-free communication. ① Spatial distance is no longer a decisive hindrance for close contact and new, deterritorialized social networks or even ‘virtual communities’ have developed. At the same time, individuals have a larger palette of information to choose from than they previously did. The economy is also increasingly globally ② divided. In the last decades, transnational companies have grown exponentially in numbers, size and economic importance. The capitalist mode of production and monetary economies in general have become nearly ③ universal in the twenty-first century. In politics as well, global issues increasingly ④ dominate the agenda. Issues of war and peace, the environment and poverty are all of such a scope, and involve so many transnational linkages that they cannot be handled satisfactorily by single states alone. Pandemics and international terrorism are also transnational problems which can only be understood and addressed through international ⑤ coordination.

* deterritorialized: 탈영토화한 ** exponentially: 기하급수적으로 *** pandemic: 세계적 유행병

03

25005-0059

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

You could think of fluency as the brain's attempt at making a fast and intuitive truth-judgment as opposed to a more deliberate, analytical assessment. Of course, the fact that the brain processes familiar things more fluently isn't a ① bad thing in itself. In fact, in all likelihood it's probably a useful and adaptive heuristic, or rule of thumb, in many situations. It would be absolutely ② exhausting for your brain if you had to process every bit of information completely anew. You know that $2 \times 2 = 4$ when you read it — this has been ③ repeated to you many times, you can process it fast and fluently. The real problem is that something can be true or false for many reasons *other* than ④ familiarity. If I were to ask you, for example, how many animals of each kind Moses took with him on the Ark, most people would say 'two', despite the fact that in the biblical story it wasn't Moses on the Ark, it was Noah. This doesn't matter to your brain though; it's just ⑤ avoiding familiar answers.

* heuristic: 발견적 문제 해결법 ** Ark: (성서에 나오는 노아의) 방주

04

25005-0060

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

Targeting and segmentation are of prime importance to media strategy. The ① increase in the number of media channels and vehicles, and the consequent fragmentation of media audiences, mean that target groups of consumers are both easier and more difficult to reach. They are easier to reach in the sense that audiences have fragmented into ② narrow interest groups that are served by thousands of special interest magazines and TV channels. If an advertiser wants to reach, say, trout fishermen, sports car enthusiasts or TV drama fans, there are specialist publications and TV shows that are ③ ideal vehicles for targeting such narrowly defined audiences. But consumer groups are also more difficult to reach because agencies have great difficulty in categorising audiences into target groups that are sufficiently large to be workable for general advertisers. Being able to target trout fishermen is ④ useful if you are selling fishing tackle, but not for general fast-moving consumer goods sales that require varied target groups. While trout fishermen probably have other consumer interests too, media vehicles that cater for one hobby are of ⑤ unlimited use to most advertisers.

* segmentation: 세분화 ** fragmentation: 분열 *** fishing tackle: 낚시 도구

Gateway

2025학년도 수능 31번

25005-0061

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Literature can be helpful in the language learning process because of the _____ it fosters in readers. Core language teaching materials must concentrate on how a language operates both as a rule-based system and as a sociosemantic system. Very often, the process of learning is essentially analytic, piecemeal, and, at the level of the personality, fairly superficial. Engaging imaginatively with literature enables learners to shift the focus of their attention beyond the more mechanical aspects of the foreign language system. When a novel, play or short story is explored over a period of time, the result is that the reader begins to ‘inhabit’ the text. He or she is drawn into the book. Pinpointing what individual words or phrases may mean becomes less important than pursuing the development of the story. The reader is eager to find out what happens as events unfold; he or she feels close to certain characters and shares their emotional responses. The language becomes ‘transparent’ — the fiction draws the whole person into its own world.

* sociosemantic: 사회의미론적인 ** transparent: 투명한

- ① linguistic insight
- ② artistic imagination
- ③ literary sensibility
- ④ alternative perspective
- ⑤ personal involvement

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> foster 조성하다, 촉진하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> core 핵심의 | <input type="checkbox"/> operate 작동하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> essentially 본질적으로 | <input type="checkbox"/> analytic 분석적인 | <input type="checkbox"/> piecemeal 단편적인 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> superficial 피상적인 | <input type="checkbox"/> engage with ~에 몰입하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> mechanical 기계적인 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> inhabit ~에 깃들다, ~에 거주하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> pinpoint 정확히 집어내다 | <input type="checkbox"/> be eager to do 간절히 ~하고 싶어 하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> unfold 전개되다, 펼쳐지다 | | |

Solving Strategies

정답과 해설 33쪽

STEP 1 도입 부분을 읽고, 글의 핵심 소재를 파악한다.

- 언어 학습 과정에서 문학의 효용 가치
(Literature can be helpful in the language learning process ~)
- 핵심 언어 교육 자료는 언어가 규칙 기반과 사회의미론적 체계로서 작동한다는 것에 중점을 두어야 함
(Core language teaching materials must concentrate on how a language operates both as a rule-based system and as a sociosemantic system.)
- ➔ 언어 교육에서 문학의 역할에 관한 글임을 알 수 있다.

STEP 2 전개 부분을 읽고, 언어 교육에서 학습자가 문학에 몰입할 때 발생하는 구체적인 내용을 파악하여 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 추론한다.

- 문학에 몰입함으로써 학습자는 외국어 체계의 더 기계적인 측면 너머로 자신의 주의를 전환할 수 있음
(**Engaging imaginatively with literature** enables learners to shift the focus of their attention beyond the more mechanical aspects of the foreign language system.)
- 소설, 희곡, 단편 소설을 탐구할 때,
 - ① 독자는 텍스트에 ‘깃들기’ 시작함 ➔ 책 속으로 빨려 들어감
(When a novel, play or short story is explored over a period of time, the result is that **the reader begins to ‘inhabit’ the text**. He or she is drawn into the book.)
 - ② 독자는 사건의 전개에 대해 궁금해하며, 등장인물과 감정적 반응을 공유함 ➔ 언어는 ‘투명해’지고, 독자는 소설 자체의 세계에 들어가게 됨
(The reader is eager to find out what happens as events unfold; he or she feels close to certain characters and shares their emotional responses. **The language becomes ‘transparent’** — the fiction draws the whole person into its own world.)
- ➔ 소설, 희곡, 단편 소설과 같은 문학에 몰입할 때 얻게 되는 이점을 서술함

STEP 3 글의 요지를 파악하고, 빈칸에 들어갈 내용을 확인한다.

- **요지**: 언어 학습 과정이 분석적이고 단편적이며 피상적인 경우가 많지만, 문학은 독자가 이야기 전개와 등장인물에 몰입하고 그 세계로 빠져들도록 하여 외국어 체계의 기계적인 측면 너머로 자신의 주의를 전환할 수 있게 해 준다는 내용의 글이다.
- ➔ 따라서 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은 ⑤ ‘개인적 몰입’이다.
 - ① 언어적 통찰력
 - ② 예술적 상상력
 - ③ 문학적 감수성
 - ④ 대안적 관점

Exercises

01

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

25005-0062

Imagine someone eagerly attempting to explain why it is reasonable to conclude that the sun will rise tomorrow morning because it always has done so in the past. There may have been a time when primitive man anticipated the dawn with assurance based only upon the fact that he had seen dawn follow the blackness of night as long as he could remember, but this primitive state of knowledge, if it ever existed, was unquestionably *prescientific*. This kind of reasoning bears no resemblance to science; in fact, the crude induction exhibits a complete absence of scientific understanding. Our scientific reasons for believing that the sun will rise tomorrow are of an entirely different kind. We understand the functioning of the solar system in terms of the laws of physics. We predict particular astronomical occurrences by means of these laws in combination with a knowledge of particular initial conditions that prevail. Scientific laws and theories have the logical form of general statements, but they are seldom, if ever, simple generalizations from _____.

* crude: 서툰, 세련되지 않은 ** astronomical: 천문학의

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| ① chance | ② physics | ③ experience |
| ④ imagination | ⑤ experiments | |

02

25005-0063

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

At a certain age — nine, ten, eleven, we were all there once — most of us are capable of the kind of _____ it takes to master some single, obscure skill that we've decided is central to our identity. Maybe it's drawing a horse, or copying a guitar solo, or dribbling a basketball behind our back. Maybe it's an ollie, that elementary skateboarding move, a kind of standing jump where the feet never leave the board. We don't need a manual to tell us what to do, and we just do it. Repeatedly. Head-down, nose-to-the-grindstone, just like we've been told. A belief in repetition is in the cultural water supply, in every how-to-succeed manual and handbook, every sports and business autobiography. There's a reason that coaches, music instructors, and math teachers often run their students through drills, followed by more drills: Perform one hundred A-minor scales (or free throws, or toe kicks) in an afternoon and you will see progress. Do another two hundred and you'll see more still.

* obscure: 이해하기 어려운 ** nose-to-the-grindstone: 쉬지 않고 악착같이 *** minor scale: 단음계

- ① blind devotion
- ② creative thinking
- ③ deliberate breaks
- ④ mastering a manual
- ⑤ effective cooperation

03

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

25005-0064

Designers do not merely solve the problems people face today, they also create new meanings, a process also known as design-driven innovation. Innovative value creation is based on more fundamental insights about people and society, and is often enabled by advancements in technology. Consider, for example, the mobile phone. In a classic Dutch television program, people on the street were asked whether they would like to have a device that would allow them to make phone calls 24/7 from wherever they were. The typical response was that such a device would not offer any added value and that its use would be totally superfluous. That program was made in 1999 and now, 20 years later, we can simply not imagine a world without handheld communication devices. Design-driven innovation is about translating user insights into propositions — new meanings — that people love, but _____.

* superfluous: 불필요한

- ① were not able to gain access to
- ② never knew they wanted or needed
- ③ never became skilled in interpreting
- ④ didn't remember they had already considered
- ⑤ couldn't comprehend because of their complexity

04

25005-0065

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Through the ups and downs of our lives at school and at work, the reassuring stability of _____ can help us manage our moods and emotions. When we engage in such “environmental self-regulation,” we rely on cues *outside* ourselves to maintain the kind of equilibrium *inside* ourselves that facilitates the pursuit of our goals. In a study of mid-level professionals, Gregory Laurence, a professor of management at the University of Michigan-Flint, found that incorporating personal items into their workspaces helped them relieve the “emotional exhaustion” brought on by a stressful job. Especially for employees whose office settings did not afford much privacy, being able to personalize their work area — with photographs, posters, comic strips, mugs — helped them “carve out their own space, inscribe it with personal meaning, and thus create a kind of sanctuary at work,” write Laurence and his coauthors.

* equilibrium: (마음의) 평정 ** inscribe: 새기다 *** sanctuary: 안식처

- ① an unexpected encounter
- ② relaxing and calming music
- ③ meaningful material objects
- ④ keeping things neat and organized
- ⑤ preventing personal information leaks

Gateway

2025학년도 수능 34번

25005-0066

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Centralized, formal rules can _____. The rules of baseball don't just regulate the behavior of the players; they determine the behavior that constitutes playing the game. Rules do not prevent people from playing baseball; they create the very practice that allows people to play baseball. A score of music imposes rules, but it also creates a pattern of conduct that enables people to produce music. Legal rules that enable the formation of corporations, that enable the use of wills and trusts, that create negotiable instruments, and that establish the practice of contracting all make practices that create new opportunities for individuals. And we have legal rules that establish roles individuals play within the legal system, such as judges, trustees, partners, and guardians. True, the legal rules that establish these roles constrain the behavior of individuals who occupy them, but rules also create the roles themselves. Without them an individual would not have the opportunity to occupy the role.

* constrain: 속박하다

- ① categorize one's patterns of conduct in legal and productive ways
- ② lead people to reevaluate their roles and practices in a society
- ③ encourage new ways of thinking which promote creative ideas
- ④ reinforce one's behavior within legal and established contexts
- ⑤ facilitate productive activity by establishing roles and practices

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> centralize 중앙 집중화하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> regulate 규제하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> determine 결정하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> constitute 구성하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> impose 부과하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> corporation 기업 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> will 유언 | <input type="checkbox"/> trust 신탁금 | <input type="checkbox"/> negotiable instrument 양도성 증권 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> contract 계약하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> trustee 신탁 관리자 | <input type="checkbox"/> partner 동업자 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> guardian 후견인 | | |

Solving Strategies

정답과 해설 36쪽

STEP 1 도입 부분을 읽고, 글의 중심 소재와 그것의 예시를 파악한다.

- 중앙 집중화된, 공식적인 규칙은 _____ 할 수 있음
(**Centralized, formal rules can** _____.)
- 규칙의 예시
 - ① 야구 규칙: 선수들의 행동을 규제 ➡ 야구를 하는 관행을 만들어 냄
(The rules of baseball don't just regulate the behavior of the players; they determine the behavior that constitutes playing the game.)
 - ② 악보: 규칙을 부과 ➡ 음악을 만들어 내는 행동 양식을 만들
(A score of music imposes rules, but it also creates a pattern of conduct that enables people to produce music.)

STEP 2 전개 부분을 읽고, 법규가 하는 역할의 구체적 내용을 파악하여 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 추론한다.

- 법규: 기업 설립, 유언과 신탁금 사용, 양도성 증권, 계약하는 관행을 가능하게 함
➡ 개인에게 새로운 기회를 창출하는 관행을 만들
(Legal rules that enable the formation of corporations, that enable the use of wills and trusts, that create negotiable instruments, and that establish the practice of contracting all make **practices that create new opportunities for individuals.**)
- 법규: 사람들의 행동을 속박하지만, 역할 그 자체를 만들어 내기도 함
(True, the legal rules that establish these roles constrain the behavior of individuals who occupy them, but rules also **create the roles themselves.**)
➡ 야구 규칙, 악보, 법규의 예시를 통해 사람들의 행동을 규제하기만 하는 것이 아니라 실행도 촉진시켜 관행을 확립하는 규칙의 역할을 제시함

STEP 3 글의 요지를 파악하고, 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 확인한다.

- **요지:** 규칙은 사람들의 행동을 규제하거나 속박하기도 하지만 사람들의 행동을 촉진하는 관행과 역할을 확립하기도 한다는 내용의 글이다.
- ➔ 따라서 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은 ⑤ ‘역할과 관행을 확립함으로써 생산적인 활동을 촉진할’이다.
 - ① 합법적이고 생산적인 방식으로 행동 양식을 분류할
 - ② 사람들이 사회에서 자신의 역할과 실행을 재평가하도록 유도할
 - ③ 창의적인 생각을 촉진하는 새로운 사고방식을 장려할
 - ④ 법적인 입증된 환경 내에서 자신의 행동을 강화할

Exercises

01

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

25005-0067

Virtues are the basic building blocks of human character; they are fundamental qualities like kindness, playfulness, or self-respect. Virtues are not qualities that only some people possess; rather, a virtue is the *capacity to exercise that quality*. According to virtue ethics, every person is endowed with the same basic library of virtues, and the potential to excel in any of these virtues is part of our basic makeup. Therefore, what differentiates us from one another is not whether or not we possess a given virtue, but rather the degree to which we have developed (or our parents and teachers have developed in us) the ability to exercise that virtue. Within a virtue ethics framework, a chronic liar would be understood as being very short of honesty rather than lacking honesty entirely. Given the right conditions and a genuine desire on that person's part to become more honest,

_____.

* be endowed with: ~을 타고나다

- ① they could accept some acts of lying as a necessary evil
- ② they could over time develop a greater capacity for honesty
- ③ they could find themselves able to teach moral virtues to others
- ④ their courage to face uncomfortable truths could be compromised
- ⑤ all of their moral values could be assessed based on their honesty

02

25005-0068

다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

We, as teachers, cannot be willfully ignorant when we are developing our classroom libraries or making other choices about texts. If we are curating a classroom library, for instance, _____. I am not the most avid reader of science fiction and fantasy. A classroom audit of my collection revealed that I had far fewer titles in that genre than in other genres. What I knew, though, from talking with students and reading of their surveys, was that they *loved* science fiction and fantasy. It was one of their most popular genres. I admitted to students that I'd let my own disinterest lead to not doing what they were telling me they desired. I asked them what they wanted me to add to the classroom library, as well as what texts they wanted to read during our collective work, and I changed based on that feedback. Our science fiction/fantasy section doubled, and readers were able to offer continuous feedback that enabled their literacy practices to flourish.

* curate: 관리자 역할을 하다 ** avid: 열렬한 *** audit: 평가, 심사

- ① it's important to set specific goals before collecting books
- ② we need to arrange texts in a way that makes them easy to find
- ③ we should provide texts that can improve students' reading levels
- ④ our own preferences should not be more important than our readers'
- ⑤ any new texts should first be thoroughly reviewed before being displayed

03

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

25005-0069

The natural tendency to blame someone for an error is shared by those who made the error, who often agree that it was their fault. People do tend to blame themselves when they do something that, after the fact, seems inexcusable. “I knew better,” is a common comment by those who have done something wrong. But when someone says, “It was my fault, I knew better,” this is not a valid analysis of the problem. That doesn’t help prevent its recurrence. When many people all have the same problem, shouldn’t another cause be found? If the system lets you make the error, it is badly designed. And if the system induces you to make the error, then it is really badly designed. When I turn on the wrong stove burner, it is not due to my lack of knowledge: it is due to poor mapping between controls and burners. Teaching me the relationship will not stop the error from recurring: _____ will.

* recurrence: 재발

- ① redesigning the stove
- ② reminding me of the mistake
- ③ hiring more qualified workers
- ④ blaming myself for the mistakes
- ⑤ enforcing strict punishment for errors

04

25005-0070

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Production is useless without distribution. Without a powerful distributor, the list of products that a publishing organization's executives believe could be tremendously successful will have much less chance of achieving its potential. Some people believe that the Internet reduces the importance of publication and distribution because just about anyone can post — that is, distribute — a collection of just about anything online for very little cost. But putting things on a personal website or even on a backwater page of a popular distributor does not ensure that anyone but your friends will go to it. Perhaps you will get lucky, and the clip you posted will become a popular viral video viewed by millions. In most cases, however, the key is to have the power to place the content in a position where many people have a good chance of seeing it. That means _____.

* backwater: 후미진

- ① focusing solely on online self-promotion
- ② restricting reliance on existing distributors
- ③ getting the attention of a powerful distributor
- ④ displaying a persuasive message for a product
- ⑤ improving the originality of products to win the competition

Gateway

2025학년도 수능 35번

25005-0071

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The expansion of sports tourism in the twentieth century has been influenced by further developments in transportation. Just as the railways revolutionized travel in the nineteenth century, so the automobile produced even more dramatic changes in the twentieth. ① The significance of the car in the development of sport and tourism generally has attracted considerable coverage and it has had no less an impact on sports tourism specifically. ② Although originally invented towards the end of the nineteenth century, it started to become a mass form of transport in the 1920s in the USA and rather later in Britain. ③ Apart from its convenience and flexibility, the car has the additional advantages of affording access to many areas not served by public transport, as well as allowing the easy transport of luggage and equipment. ④ The expansion of reasonably priced, good quality accommodation associated with tourism growth has also facilitated the growth of locally based restaurants. ⑤ As a result, it was invaluable for the development of many forms of sports tourism but especially those which require the transportation of people and equipment to relatively remote locations.

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> expansion 확대 | <input type="checkbox"/> revolutionize 혁신을 일으키다 | <input type="checkbox"/> dramatic 극적인 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> apart from ~ 외에도 | <input type="checkbox"/> flexibility 유연성 | <input type="checkbox"/> luggage 짐 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> accommodation 숙박 시설 | <input type="checkbox"/> facilitate 촉진하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> invaluable 매우 유용한, 귀중한 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> relatively 비교적 | | |

Solving Strategies

정답과 해설 39쪽

STEP 1 반복적인 어구 또는 특정 개념과 관련된 어구를 통해 글의 내용을 추측한다.

- the expansion of sports tourism, developments in transportation, the automobile, the significance of the car in the development of sport and tourism

20세기의 스포츠 관광의 확대는 교통수단 발전의 영향을 받아 왔으며, 스포츠 및 관광 발전에서 자동차의 중요성은 매체의 상당한 주목을 끌었다.

- 글의 요지: 20세기에 교통수단이 더욱 발전하면서 스포츠 관광이 확대되었고, 스포츠 및 관광 발전에서 자동차가 중요한 역할을 했다.

STEP 2 글의 요지와 연관성을 고려하면서 흐름에서 벗어난 문장을 찾는다.

첫 두 문장 → 도입(주제): 20세기의 스포츠 관광의 확대는 교통수단 발전의 영향을 받아 왔으며, 자동차가 여행에 혁신을 일으켰음

문장 ① → 스포츠 및 관광 발전에서 자동차의 중요성이 매체의 상당한 주목을 끌었다는 내용이므로 요지와 연관됨

문장 ② → 자동차는 미국과 영국에서 대중적인 교통수단이 되기 시작했다는 내용이므로 요지와 연관됨

문장 ③ → 자동차는 편리함과 유연성 외에도 짐과 장비를 쉽게 운송하게 해 주며, 대중교통이 제공되지 않는 많은 지역에 접근할 수 있게 하는 장점이 있다는 내용이므로 요지와 연관됨

문장 ④ → 관광업 성장과 연관된, 가격이 적정하고 질이 좋은 숙박 시설의 확대는 현지에 기반을 둔 음식점의 성장을 촉진했다는 내용이므로 요지와 무관함

문장 ⑤ → 자동차는 여러 형태의 스포츠 관광 형태의 발전에 매우 유용했다는 내용이므로 요지와 연관됨

STEP 3 글의 전개 방식을 환기하면서 문장 ④가 무관함을 확인한다.

도입부(주제)	스포츠 관광의 확대는 교통수단 발전의 영향을 받아 옴
↓	
전개 1	스포츠 및 관광 발전에서 자동차의 중요성이 매체의 주목을 끌었음
↓	
전개 2	자동차는 미국과 영국에서 대중적인 교통수단이 되기 시작했음
↓	
근거	자동차는 편리함과 유용성, 운송 수월성, 지역 접근성 등의 장점이 있음
↓	
결과	자동차는 여러 형태의 스포츠 관광 형태의 발전에 매우 유용했음

→ 따라서, 숙박 시설 확대에 의한 음식점의 성장에 관한 ④는 글의 전체 흐름과 관계가 없다.

As a result 다음에 나오는 it이 가리키는 대상이 문장 ③의 the car이므로, 문장 ③ 다음에 문장 ⑤가 자연스럽게 연결된다.

Exercises

01

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

25005-0072

AI technologies are of great importance in terms of managing processes such as diagnosis and diagnostic tasks in the field of health. ① Wearable technology with AI systems provides considerable benefits in terms of early disease identification and regular health monitoring. ② Sensors detect signs such as heart rate, body temperature, and a person's workout habits, and this data can be monitored in real time. ③ The absence of standard guidelines for the moral use of AI in healthcare has not only served to worsen the situation but also raised concerns about patient privacy and data security. ④ The data collected and processed with wearable technologies have the potential to improve the health status of users, as well as provide significant benefits for public health. ⑤ This is especially valuable in terms of developing preventive health policies.

02

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

25005-0073

When we're in positive moods, we often develop a sense of naive optimism. ① For example, one factor that sustains a financial bubble is irrational exuberance, a term coined by Alan Greenspan, former chairman of the Federal Reserve. ② During the "dot-com bubble" in the late 90s, stock prices of Internet companies skyrocketed over several years, rising to a point where the underlying financials of those companies didn't support the overinflated stock prices. ③ This overinflated price led investors to fear that the company in which they invested their money would collapse at any moment, and their fear was not unfounded. ④ As stock prices continued to rise sharply, people developed a sense of naive optimism and irrational exuberance. ⑤ The positive emotions they experienced from their large gains led to a false assumption that stock prices would continue to rise, a perception that blinded them to the imminent burst of the bubble and the resulting depletion of their bank accounts.

* exuberance: 과열 ** imminent: 임박한 *** depletion: 고갈

03

25005-0074

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The human brain seems to be programmed for song. So fundamental is the human capacity for music that it may have evolved even before speech. ①Physiologists have shown that a mother's lullaby does double duty by lowering a child's arousal levels while simultaneously increasing the child's ability to focus attention. ②Music therapists have found that listening to music induces the release of pleasure-producing endorphins that both lower blood pressure and ease the sensation of physical pain. ③Social scientists believe that music, by bringing people together to perform and listen, may have provided an early model for social cooperation, cohesion, and even reproductive success. ④Surprisingly, the highest noise levels come from listening to music with earbuds, which often far exceed the danger point. ⑤If this is correct, then music would seem to be a fundamental building block in the development of culture.

* lullaby: 자장가 ** cohesion: 화합, 결합 *** earbud: (귀 안에 넣는 구형(球形)) 이어폰

04

25005-0075

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

A general evolutionary advantage for taking pleasure in math would be in seeing patterns in what would otherwise be an overwhelming amount of information. The ability to reduce information to succinct quantitative relationships with broad generalizable properties is a skill that would have enabled early humans to quickly gather important information from their environment. ①The discovery of underlying structural relationships in the world would have helped them master their surroundings. ②The simpler the final formulation, the easier and more useful it would have been in the mental toolkit of our ancestors. ③Despite getting poor grades in mathematics, many historical figures often made significant contributions to scientific, artistic, and philosophical fields. ④Those ancestors who found pleasure in playing with mathematical relationships, who enjoyed seeing underlying patterns in complex environments, who could capture these relationships succinctly, improved their chances of survival. ⑤We find pleasure in these desiccated mathematical objects because our ancestors that experienced such pleasures were the ones who survived and gave birth to us.

* succinct: 간결한 ** desiccated: 건조한

Gateway

2025학년도 수능 36번

25005-0076

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The potential for market enforcement is greater when contracting parties have developed reputational capital that can be devalued when contracts are violated.

- (A) Similarly, a landowner can undermaintain fences, ditches, and irrigation systems. Accurate assessments of farmer and landowner behavior will be made over time, and those farmers and landowners who attempt to gain at each other's expense will find that others may refuse to deal with them in the future.
- (B) Over time landowners indirectly monitor farmers by observing the reported output, the general quality of the soil, and any unusual or extreme behavior. Farmer and landowner reputations act as a bond. In any growing season a farmer can reduce effort, overuse soil, or underreport the crop.
- (C) Farmers and landowners develop reputations for honesty, fairness, producing high yields, and consistently demonstrating that they are good at what they do. In small, close-knit farming communities, reputations are well known.

* ditch: 개천 ** irrigation: 물을 댐

① (A) – (C) – (B)

② (B) – (A) – (C)

③ (B) – (C) – (A)

④ (C) – (A) – (B)

⑤ (C) – (B) – (A)

Words & Phrases in Use

☐ enforcement 강제력, (규제) 집행

☐ contract 계약하다; 계약

☐ party (소송 · 계약 등의) 당사자

☐ reputational capital 평판 자본

☐ violate 위반하다

☐ undermaintain 제대로 보수 유지하지 않다

☐ assessment 평가

☐ at one's expense ~에게 피해를 주면서

☐ deal with ~과 거래하다[상대하다]

☐ monitor 추적 관찰하다

☐ bond 보증, 유대

☐ crop 수확량, 작물

☐ yield 수확량

☐ consistently 일관되게

☐ close-knit (관계가) 긴밀한

Solving Strategies

정답과 해설 41쪽

STEP 1 주어진 글의 핵심 어구를 통해 글의 소재를 파악하고 글의 전개를 예측한다.

- 핵심 어구: the potential for market enforcement, contracting parties, reputational capital, contracts
- 소재: 평판 자본과 시장 강제력(시장 강제력은 계약 당사자들이 계약 위반 시 가치가 떨어질 수 있는 평판 자본을 쌓은 경우에 가능성이 더 큼)

STEP 2 주어진 글의 내용을 바탕으로 연결 어구와 지시어, 반복되는 어구 등을 활용하여 글이 전개되는 논리적 흐름을 파악한다.

- (C) ➔ Farmers and landowners **develop reputations** ~.에서 develop reputations 이하에서는 주어진 글에 제시된 평판 자본을 쌓아 나가는 과정을 농부와 토지 소유자의 예를 들어 설명함
 - 소규모의 긴밀한 농업 공동체에서는 평판이 잘 알려져 있음
- (B) ➔ **Over time** landowners indirectly monitor farmers by observing the reported output, ~.에서 Over time 이하에서는 농부와 토지 소유자가 평판을 쌓아 가는 과정의 의미를 나타냄
 - 농부와 토지 소유자의 평판은 보증의 역할을 함
 - 농부는 노력을 덜 하거나, 토양을 과도하게 사용하거나, 수확량을 축소 보고할 수 있음

STEP 3 마지막 부분을 연결하여, 글의 전체적인 흐름이 자연스럽게 완결성이 있는지 확인한다.

- (A) ➔ **Similarly**, a landowner can undermaintain fences, ditches, and irrigation systems.에서 Similarly 는 (B)에서 언급된 농부가 자기 평판에 해가 될 일을 하는 것처럼 토지 소유자도 자기 평판에 해가 될 일을 하는 내용의 글을 유도함
 - 농부와 토지 소유자의 행동에 대한 정확한 평가가 시간이 지남에 따라 이루어질 것이고, 농부와 토지 소유자는 자신들의 평판이 나쁠 경우에 다른 사람들이 향후 그들과 거래하기를 거부할 수도 있다는 것을 알게 될 것임
- ➔ 다른 순서도 가능한지 검토한 후, 최종적으로 정답을 결정한다.

Exercises

01

25005-0077

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Athletic performance is not the only impact that our changing climate has on sports. The impact on hockey has the National Hockey League concerned. Traditionally, many young Canadians learned to play hockey while skating on frozen ponds during the winter months.

- (A) Thus, it will become much more difficult for talented players growing up in rural areas and/or in poor families to learn to play the sport at a professional level. This may turn hockey into a sport largely inaccessible by the economically disadvantaged.
- (B) However, as temperatures rise globally, ponds once suitable for hockey no longer have enough ice to support skating. Some do not freeze at all, and those that do freeze maintain ice thick enough for play for much shorter periods of time each winter.
- (C) This means that young people have less access and opportunity to learn and play hockey outdoors. This may translate into fewer players and even fewer fans of the sport. Moreover, young players learning the sport will be forced to do so in indoor venues, which are much more expensive and harder to access than traditional outdoor play.

* venue: (스포츠) 경기장, 장소

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

02

25005-0078

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Ageism reflects the inequality between the old and the young, with the society placing a higher value on the young. This may explain why even older people themselves seem bothered by growing old. An American food company once tried to market dietetic food to older persons under the name “Senior Foods.”

- (A) This feeling may further be related to the biological and psychological processes of aging. But social forces, such as society’s tendency to define older persons as a national burden rather than a national treasure, play an important role, as well.
- (B) It turned out to be a complete failure. A perceptive observer explained, “People didn’t want to be seen eating the stuff. It was labeling them old — and in our society, it is still an embarrassment to be old.” The bottom line is that American culture is youth oriented, which makes older people feel bad about their age.
- (C) These social forces can worsen — or diminish — the biological and psychological aging. Moreover, the experience of aging varies within the United States and around the world, involves being subjected to prejudice and discrimination, and is misused to generate the myths of aging.

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

03

25005-0079

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

One important way in which our culture enhances our ability to survive and thrive in the world is by passing along the tools it has created to make our daily living more effective and efficient. Some tools are actual physical objects; for example, hammers help us build houses and scissors can cut paper and cloth.

- (A) For example, our *system of numbers* allows us to perform precise calculations related to building construction, engine design, and cooking. The *maps* we create help us find our way around new cities, subway systems, and shopping malls. Our *writing system* allows us to record our thoughts on paper or in computer documents.
- (B) By the way, *computers* are cognitive tools as well as physical ones because they help us think in increasingly sophisticated ways. All of these tools are cultural creations — the results of many, many years of our collective ingenuity and meaning-making.
- (C) But many others are cognitive tools that enable us to *think* in more productive ways. Cognitive tools take a variety of forms, including concepts, symbols, strategies, procedures, and any other culturally constructed mechanisms that help us tackle life's mental challenges more efficiently and effectively.

* ingenuity: 독창성

① (A) – (C) – (B)

② (B) – (A) – (C)

③ (B) – (C) – (A)

④ (C) – (A) – (B)

⑤ (C) – (B) – (A)

04

25005-0080

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Under the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) organic standards, animal products such as meat, milk, and eggs must meet certain minimum requirements to win an organic label.

- (A) To solve this problem, some animal producers are adding other labels to their foods, such as “open pasture” or “pasture-raised,” to indicate that animals are raised in a pasture rather than fattened in a confined facility. Consumers, however, must be cautious of some labels that seem to suggest humane conditions; designations such as “free range,” “cage-free,” or “grass-fed” do not necessarily guarantee that animals are not confined or raised in the outdoors.
- (B) However, critics say the government’s standards are not strict enough to ensure that farm animals are raised, transported, and slaughtered in a humane way. The USDA regulations, for example, provide that animals must have access to the outdoors, including access to pasture for cud-chewing animals such as cattle and sheep.
- (C) Critics say opening a barn door just minutes per day, however, might meet this definition and organic animals may never get to walk freely around an outdoor range or pasture. Instead, like most conventionally raised farm animals, organically-raised animals may live in very confined, close quarters throughout their lives.

* pasture: 목초지 ** slaughter: 도축하다 *** cud-chewing: 되새김질을 하는

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

05

25005-0081

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

If you had been walking around Philadelphia in the summer of 1787 and had come across Independence Hall, you would have encountered something strange.

- (A) Given the social mores of the day, there might have been occasional moments of emotional release through yelling or throwing things at one another. Still, there was an underlying recognition of the need for a quiet container in which to do difficult thinking as a group. The big dirt mound was an effort to make this possible.
- (B) The street in front of the meeting hall — where many of the nation’s founders were assembled to draft the U.S. Constitution — was filled with a gigantic mound of dirt. The delegates to the Constitutional Convention had ordered the construction of this earthen noise barrier.
- (C) They believed the sounds of carriages, street sellers, and conversations outside would disturb their intense deliberation and writing. They weren’t going for a monastic silence. As the historical records show, there were plenty of bitter vocal disagreements.

* mores: 관습 ** monastic: 수도원의

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

06

25005-0082

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Encoding is the term that is most often used to describe the way in which information is put into memory.

- (A) For example, suppose you are shopping at a farmers' market for winter squash. Each squash you see is given some low level of processing so that what is encoded into memory is the experience of seeing many squashes. This relatively shallow encoding will result in relatively weak memory traces.
- (B) Once an object, item, or event has been attended to (or, in some cases, even if it is not being attended to), it is a valid candidate for encoding into memory. The encoding process creates a mental representation based on the amount of effort and detail that was processed via attention.
- (C) However, if you happened to see a squash that was unusually shaped, or very large, or that really caught your attention in some way, you might encode with more effort and detail, and this would likely result in a stronger memory trace for that specific squash.

* squash: 호박

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

Gateway

2025학년도 수능 38번

25005-0083

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Without any special legal protection for trade secrets, however, the secretive inventor risks that an employee or contractor will disclose the proprietary information.

Trade secret law aims to promote innovation, although it accomplishes this objective in a very different manner than patent protection. (①) Notwithstanding the advantages of obtaining a patent, many innovators prefer to protect their innovation through secrecy. (②) They may believe that the cost and delay of seeking a patent are too great or that secrecy better protects their investment and increases their profit. (③) They might also believe that the invention can best be utilized over a longer period of time than a patent would allow. (④) Once the idea is released, it will be “free as the air” under the background norms of a free market economy. (⑤) Such a predicament would lead any inventor seeking to rely upon secrecy to spend an inordinate amount of resources building high and impassable fences around their research facilities and greatly limiting the number of people with access to the proprietary information.

* patent: 특허 ** predicament: 곤경

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> secretive 비밀주의의 | <input type="checkbox"/> contractor 계약자 | <input type="checkbox"/> disclose 누설하다, 폭로하다, 공개하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> proprietary 독점의, 독점적인 | <input type="checkbox"/> trade secret law 영업 비밀법 | <input type="checkbox"/> promote 촉진하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> innovation 혁신 | <input type="checkbox"/> objective 목적, 목표 | <input type="checkbox"/> notwithstanding ~에도 불구하고 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> secrecy 비밀 유지 | <input type="checkbox"/> investment 투자(물) | <input type="checkbox"/> utilize 활용하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> inordinate 과도한 | <input type="checkbox"/> impassable 통과할 수 없는 | <input type="checkbox"/> facility 시설 |

Solving Strategies

STEP 1 글의 소재와 요지를 포함한 글의 전반적인 내용을 개략적으로 파악한다.

- 소재: 영업 비밀법의 필요성
- 요지: 발명가의 독점 정보 보호에 들어가는 과도한 비용을 피하면서 혁신을 촉진하기 위해서는 영업 비밀법이 필요하다.

STEP 2 글의 소재와 요지를 염두에 두고 글을 읽으면서, 문장 사이의 흐름이 부자연스럽거나 단절되는 곳을 찾는다.

문장 1	영업 비밀법은 혁신을 촉진하는 것이 목적이지만, 특허 보호와는 매우 다른 방식으로 이 목적을 이룬다.
문장 2	특허 취득의 장점에도 불구하고, 많은 혁신가는 비밀 유지를 통해 자신의 혁신을 보호하는 것을 선호한다.
문장 3	그들은 특허를 구하는 것의 비용과 지연이 너무 크거나, 비밀 유지가 자신의 투자를 더 잘 보호하고 자신의 수익을 증가시킨다고 믿을 수도 있다.
문장 4	그들은 또한 그 발명품이 특허가 허용하는 것보다 더 오랜 기간 가장 잘 활용될 수 있다고 믿을 수도 있다.
문장 5	일단 그 아이디어가 공개되면, 그것은 자유 시장 경제의 배경 규범에 따라 ‘공기처럼 공짜인’ 상태가 될 것이다.
문장 6	그런 곤경에 처하게 되면, 비밀 유지에 의존하려는 어떤 발명가든 자신의 연구 시설 주변에 높고 통과할 수 없는 담장을 쌓고 독점 정보에 접근할 수 있는 사람의 수를 크게 제한하는 데 과도한 양의 자원을 쓰게 될 것이다.

STEP 3 주어진 문장의 단서를 통해 그 문장의 앞뒤에 올 수 있는 내용을 추론하여 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고른다.

주어진 문장은 영업 비밀에 대한 법적 보호가 없는 상황에서 비밀 유지에 의존하려는 발명가는 정보 누설의 위험에 처하게 된다는 내용이다. 앞의 내용과 however로 연결되는 것으로 보아, 주어진 문장 앞에는 비밀 유지를 통해 자신의 혁신을 보호하려는 혁신가들의 생각(문장 3, 4)이 언급되어야 하고, 주어진 문장 뒤에는 정보가 누설될 때 발생하는 문제점(문장 5, 6)이 이어져야 한다.

→ 따라서 주어진 문장은 문장 4와 문장 5 사이의 ④에 들어가야 한다.

Exercises

01

25005-0084

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

But the cultural animal tunes in to his society, and as society's standards change from year to year or century to century, each individual learns to want whatever currently signifies the good life.

The power of social comparison is an important factor in human motivation. (①) Cultural animals set their goals by what others in their community want. (②) If nature had programmed us merely to find food, shelter, and someone with whom to live, people would have had little urge to find ways to make life better once those basic natural goals were satisfied. (③) What is a luxury for one generation, such as cable television or a second car, is considered a necessity in the next generation. (④) The shifting standards of happiness depend on human motivational plasticity, which is rooted in keeping up with one's neighbors. (⑤) The constant factor is that cultural animals want to keep up with their peers.

* plasticity: 유연성, 가소성

02

25005-0085

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Upon closer analysis, however, you realize that the object is a branch from a small tree, and you go on your way.

Joseph LeDoux, an American neuroscientist, suggests that humans have a nonconscious "danger detector" that sizes up incoming information before it reaches conscious awareness. If it determines that the information is threatening, it triggers a fear response. (①) Because this nonconscious analysis is very fast, it is fairly crude and will sometimes make mistakes. (②) Thus it is good to have a secondary, detailed processing system that can correct these mistakes. (③) Suppose that you are on a hike and suddenly see a long, skinny, brown object in the middle of the path. (④) Your first thought is "snake!" and you stop quickly with a sharp intake of breath. (⑤) According to LeDoux, you performed an initial, crude analysis of the stick nonconsciously, followed by a more detailed, conscious analysis.

* crude: 허술한, 대강의

03

25005-0086

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

That isn't to say that lifelong learners must become specialists in all fields.

How do we improve our problem-solving skills? It first starts simply with the intrinsic desire to learn and to love the process of learning. Lifelong learners, too, are frequently interdisciplinary thinkers. (①) They see the value of the complexities and subtleties of various concepts, understanding when ideas from one area may provide a solution to a problem in another. (②) On the contrary, they are significantly more likely to recognize where their knowledge ends and where it begins. (③) However, those self-perceived frontiers can also reveal when collaboration is required and when it's best to follow someone else's lead. (④) In this approach, lifelong learning can help us solve problems in both our professional and personal lives. (⑤) It encourages us to improve ourselves, teaches us how things function, hints at what's possible, and, most importantly, allows us to tune out and focus on what counts.

* intrinsic: 본질적인 ** frontier: 한계

04

25005-0087

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

In today's world, with mass media, the world has become less localized but is still very diverse.

We live in a world that has always been very diverse in terms of adaptations to both our physical and social environments. These diversities have existed over many years of human evolution with limited conflict. (①) Initially, when conflict occurred, it happened mostly in areas where there was competition for natural resources needed for the survival and functioning of particular societies. (②) An example of this was the competition among the Plains Indians for territory and for buffalo. (③) The buffalo roamed over the Plains, thus causing conflict between tribes for territory and for the buffalo which was their main food source. (④) Although these conflicts were often severe, they were highly localized. (⑤) As a result, many cultures with diverse values, as with the Plains Indians, have come into contact and have increased the potential for misunderstanding and conflict.

* roam: 돌아다니다

05

25005-0088

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Students want to know why their favorite tools are constantly being monitored, taken away from them, or limited in schools.

Digital citizenship, digital leadership, big data, Internet safety, and privacy are high on the list of discussions for media literacy educators. (①) Teachers are concerned by the amount of technology that students are exposed to on a regular basis, and are debating how to handle those technology tools in the classroom. (②) School administrators worry constantly about how much freedom they should grant teachers when it comes to these platforms, as well as the questions involved in allowing students to use network services for personal or educational use. (③) Parents worry about how their children might be exploited on the Internet. (④) They question why education is not keeping up with their own technology preferences, and why teachers and administrators aren't seeing the possibilities of how they can become leaders with technology. (⑤) These concerns lead back to classroom educators, who must be conscious of all these issues while at the same time bringing some perspective to these conversations.

* exploit: (부당하게) 이용하다

06

25005-0089

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Thus, for hundreds of years, creativity was associated with the divine as opposed to the human.

A great example of why history matters — especially old histories — is offered by taking a close look at the word “creativity” itself. The term’s etymological roots take us back to the Latin verb *creare*, which meant bringing something forth — making or producing something. However, this notion was not applied to human creativity for several centuries. (①) Instead, the idea of “creation” was associated with God and the generative powers of nature. (②) Different terms, *ars* and *artis*, more similar to today’s notion of art, were applied to human forms of making, both technical and artistic. (③) As such, the earliest, thirteenth-century, uses of “create” were in the passive past participle (was created). (④) It is only in the fifteenth century that the present tense (to create) and present participle (creating) of the verb began to be used. (⑤) This conception was first challenged in the Renaissance and replaced more or less entirely during the Enlightenment.

* etymological: 어원의 ** participle: 분사

Gateway

2025학년도 수능 40번

25005-0090

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

People often assume that synthetic food ingredients are more harmful than natural ones, but this is not always the case. Typically, synthetic ingredients can be made in a precisely controlled fashion and have well-defined compositions and properties, allowing careful evaluation of their potential toxicity. On the other hand, natural ingredients often vary appreciably in their composition and properties depending on their origin, the time of year they were harvested, the climate they experienced throughout their lifetime, the soil quality, and how they were isolated and stored. These variations can make testing their safety extremely difficult — one is never sure about the potential toxicity of minor components that may vary from time to time. In some cases, a natural food component has been consumed for hundreds or thousands of years without causing any obvious health problems and can, therefore, be assumed to be safe. However, one must still be very careful.

* synthetic: 합성의



The _____ (A) _____ of the production process for synthetic food ingredients and the variability of natural food ingredients may _____ (B) _____ people's commonly held assumption that the natural ingredients are more secure.

- | (A) | | (B) | (A) | | (B) |
|-------------------|-------|-----------|------------------|-------|---------|
| ① controllability | ..... | challenge | ② predictability | ..... | support |
| ③ manageability | ..... | intensify | ④ affordability | ..... | reverse |
| ⑤ accessibility | ..... | question | | | |

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> assume (사실이라고) 추정하다, 상정하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> ingredient 성분, 재료 | <input type="checkbox"/> precisely 정밀하게, 정확하게, 신중하게 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fashion 방식 | <input type="checkbox"/> well-defined 명확한, 알기 쉬운 | <input type="checkbox"/> composition 구성, 구성물 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> property 특성, 성질 | <input type="checkbox"/> potential 잠재적인 | <input type="checkbox"/> toxicity 독성 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> appreciably 상당히, 눈에 띄게 | <input type="checkbox"/> harvest 수확하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> isolate 분리하다, 격리하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> variation 차이, 변동 | <input type="checkbox"/> consume 섭취하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> obvious 명백한, 분명한 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> variability 변화, 차이 | | |

Solving Strategies

정답과 해설 49쪽

STEP 1 요약문을 먼저 훑어보면서 핵심 어구로 보이는 것들을 근거로 글의 전반적 내용을 추론해 본다.

- synthetic food ingredients, natural food ingredients, people's commonly held assumption 등의 어구를 통해 합성 식품 성분과 천연 식품 성분에 대해 사람들이 흔히 갖고 있는 추정에 대한 글임을 추론한다.

STEP 2 요약문을 통해 얻은 단서를 바탕으로 글의 세부 내용을 파악한다.

- 도입: 사람들은 합성 식품 성분이 천연 식품 성분보다 더 해롭다고 추정하지만, 항상 그런 것은 아님
- 전개: 합성 식품 성분 vs 천연 식품 성분
 - 합성 성분은 정밀하게 관리된 방식으로 만들어지고 구성과 특성이 명확할 수 있어서, 잠재적 독성을 면밀하게 평가할 수 있음
 - 천연 성분은 다양한 요인으로 인해 구성과 특성이 달라질 수 있음 → 안전성 테스트가 어려워 미량 성분의 잠재적 독성에 대해 확신하기 어려움
- 결론: 일부 천연 식품 성분이 오랫동안 건강 문제를 일으키지 않고 섭취되어 왔으므로 안전하다고 추정할 수 있지만, 여전히 매우 주의해야 함

STEP 3 글을 읽으면서 파악한 내용을 바탕으로 요약문의 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 말을 선택지에서 고른다.

- (A) 천연 식품 성분이 합성 식품 성분보다 더 안전하다는 일반적인 추정과는 달리 합성 식품 성분은 생산이 정밀하게 관리되어 잠재적 독성을 평가할 수 있다는 내용으로부터 **controllability**를 추론할 수 있다.
- (B) 글의 도입부에 사람들은 합성 식품 성분이 천연 식품 성분보다 더 해롭다고 추정하지만, 항상 그런 것은 아니라고 한 내용으로부터 **challenge**를 추론할 수 있다.
- 그러므로 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은 ①이다.

Exercises

01

25005-0091

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

Historically, the worst times for labor have been those characterized by both worker-replacing technological change and slow productivity growth. If AI technologies turn out to be as brilliant as some of us think, we should be more optimistic about the long run. As Daron Acemoglu and Pascual Restrepo have pointed out, brilliant technologies are much preferable for labor to mediocre ones because as they make us richer, they create more demand for other goods and services produced by humans. Indeed, wages grew faster between 1995 and 2000, when computers prompted a brief productivity boom, than in the preceding and succeeding years. But while high productivity growth is always preferable to slow growth, growth in wages may fall behind that in productivity if technology is of the replacing sort, and some workers might see their incomes vanish in the process — even as new jobs are created elsewhere in the economy. That is what has happened in recent years, and it is also what happened during the classic years of industrialization.

* mediocre: 그저 그런 ** vanish: 사라지다



Technological advancements can _____ (A) _____ workers in the long run by increasing the demand for goods and services, but if this is a _____ (B) _____ for human labor as it has ever been, some people may lose their jobs even though new jobs are created.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|-----------|-------|----------------|-----|
| ① harm | | support | |
| ② benefit | | substitution | |
| ③ ignore | | challenge | |
| ④ impact | | simplification | |
| ⑤ exclude | | burden | |

02

25005-0092

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

The basic reason for the increasing opportunity cost is that some resources and skills cannot be easily adapted from their current uses to alternative uses. And, the more you produce of one good, the more you are forced to employ inputs that are relatively more suitable for producing other goods. For example, at low levels of food output, additional increases in food output can be obtained easily by switching relatively low-skilled carpenters from making shelters to producing food. However, to get even more food output, workers who are less well suited or appropriate for producing food (i.e., they are better adapted to making shelters) must be released from shelter making to increase food output. For example, a skilled carpenter may be an expert at making shelters but a very bad farmer because he lacks the training and skills necessary in that occupation. So using the skilled carpenter to farm results in a relatively greater opportunity cost than using the unskilled carpenter to farm. The production of additional units of food becomes increasingly costly as progressively lower-skilled farmers (but good carpenters) convert to farming.

* carpenter: 목수



Opportunity cost increases when it's challenging to ____ (A) ____ resources and skills to new uses, and producing more of a good requires using inputs that are more ____ (B) ____ for other goods.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|-----------|-------|--------------|
| ① apply | ..... | unsuitable |
| ② assign | ..... | exchangeable |
| ③ shift | ..... | appropriate |
| ④ adjust | ..... | expensive |
| ⑤ convert | ..... | ineffective |

03

25005-0093

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

As farming societies grew more productive and captured more energy from their environments, energy appeared to be scarcer and people had to work harder to meet their basic needs. This was because, up until the Industrial Revolution, any gains in productivity farming peoples generated as a result of working harder, adopting new technologies, techniques, or crops, or acquiring new land were always soon consumed by populations that quickly grew to numbers that could not be sustained. As a result, while agricultural societies continued to expand, prosperity was usually only ever momentary, and scarcity evolved from an occasional inconvenience that foragers endured every once in a while to a near perennial problem. In many respects, the hundreds of generations of farmers who lived before the fossil-fuel revolution paid for our extended lifespans and expanded waistlines now by enduring lives that were mostly shorter, gloomier, and harder than ours, and almost certainly tougher than those of their foraging ancestors.

* forager: 수렵 채집인 ** perennial: 지속적인



Farmers before the fossil-fuel revolution experienced greater _____ (A) _____ than their foraging ancestors and modern people because population growth _____ (B) _____ the benefits of agricultural productivity.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|-----------------|-------|-------------|-----|
| ① opportunities | | sustained | |
| ② opportunities | | compromised | |
| ③ difficulties | | compromised | |
| ④ difficulties | | accelerated | |
| ⑤ advantages | | accelerated | |

04

25005-0094

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

Contrary to common sense, memory and imagination may not be two independent processes; our memory clearly relies on constructive processes that are sometimes prone to error and distortion. Daniel Schacter, a psychologist at Harvard University, named this aspect of memory *constructive memory*: “When we remember, we piece together fragments of stored information under the influence of our current knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs.” Imagination is also a process of piecing together fragments of stored information. If so, it would be more efficient for the brain to share a common constructive process for memory and imagination rather than maintaining two independent processes. From this perspective, it would not be surprising to learn that the hippocampus is involved in both memory and imagination. Although it is not favorable for remembering an event precisely as it happened, it is adaptive in that it “enables past information to be used flexibly in simulating alternative future scenarios without engaging in actual behaviors.”

* prone to: ~이 발생하기 쉬운 ** fragment: 조각, 파편 *** hippocampus: (대뇌 측두엽의) 해마



Memory and imagination rely on constructive processes in which the brain _____ (A) _____ past information and models potential future events, suggesting they might not be _____ (B) _____ processes since both involve the hippocampus.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|--------------|-------|-------------|
| ① optimizes | ..... | passive |
| ② adjusts | ..... | separate |
| ③ classifies | ..... | passive |
| ④ removes | ..... | separate |
| ⑤ preserves | ..... | conflicting |

Gateway

2025학년도 수능 41~42번

01~02 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Imagine grabbing a piece of paper between your thumb and index finger. Maybe you already are, as you turn this page. We use this type of forceful, pad-to-pad precision gripping without thinking about it, and literally in a snap. Yet it was a breakthrough in human evolution. Other primates exhibit some kinds of precision grips in the handling and use of objects, but not with the kind of (a) efficient opposition that our hand anatomy allows. In a single hand, humans can easily hold and manipulate objects, even small and delicate ones, while adjusting our fingers to their shape and reorienting them with (b) displacements of our fingertip pads. Our relatively long, powerful thumb and other anatomical attributes, including our flat nails (which nearly all primates possess), make this (c) possible. Just picture trying — and failing — to dog-ear this page with pointy, curved claws.

With a unique combination of traits, the human hand shaped our history. No question, stone tools couldn't have become a keystone of human technology and subsistence (d) without hands that could do the job, along with a nervous system that could regulate and coordinate the necessary signals. Anybody who's ever attempted to make a spear tip or arrowhead from a rock knows that it (e) excludes strong grips, constant rotation and repositioning, and forceful, careful strikes with another hard object. And even with a fair amount of know-how, it can be a bloody business.

* primate: 영장류 ** anatomy: 해부학 *** subsistence: 생계

01

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

25005-0095

- ① Anatomical Distance Between Humans and Other Primates
- ② Human Hands: A Decisive Leap in the Evolutionary Path
- ③ Our Hands: An Unexpected Outcome of Evolution
- ④ Human Grip: The Dilemma of Human Survival
- ⑤ Hidden Power of the Daily Use of Tools

02

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

25005-0096

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> grab 붙잡다, 움켜잡다 | <input type="checkbox"/> pad-to-pad 손가락끝 살(부분)이 맞닿는 | <input type="checkbox"/> precision 정밀한, 정확한 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> literally 말 그대로 | <input type="checkbox"/> in a snap 순식간에 | <input type="checkbox"/> breakthrough 획기적 발전 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> opposition 맞섬, 대립 | <input type="checkbox"/> manipulate 다루다, 조작하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> delicate 깨지기 쉬운, 섬세한 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> reorient 방향을 바꾸다 | <input type="checkbox"/> displacement 이동, 위치 전환 | <input type="checkbox"/> attribute 속성 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> dog-ear 모서리를 접다 | <input type="checkbox"/> pointy 끝이 뾰족한 | <input type="checkbox"/> claw (동물 · 새의) 발톱 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> keystone 핵심 | <input type="checkbox"/> regulate 조절하다, 규제하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> coordinate 조정하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> spear 창 | <input type="checkbox"/> arrowhead 화살촉 | <input type="checkbox"/> rotation 회전 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> reposition (~의) 위치를 바꾸다 | <input type="checkbox"/> bloody 피투성이의, 유혈의 | |

Solving Strategies

STEP 1 글의 전반적인 흐름을 파악한다.

도입	인간 손의 해부학적 특징과 정밀한 잡기의 진화적 중요성
전개	인간 손이 기술적 도구 사용과 생존을 가능하게 한 구체적인 사례 (인간 손과 다른 영장류의 차이를 해부학적 특징을 통해 비교 · 설명)
결론	인간 손의 독특한 구조가 역사와 문명의 발전에 기여했음을 강조

STEP 2 글의 내용을 종합적으로 파악하여 제목으로 적절한 것을 고른다.

인간의 손가락끝 살(부분)이 맞닿는 정밀한 잡기는 인류 진화의 획기적 발전이었고, 우리 손의 해부학적 속성으로 볼 때 이는 다른 영장류가 따라 할 수 있는 유형의 동작이 아니었으며, 인간은 손을 통해 우리의 역사를 형성했다는 내용의 글이다. 따라서 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은 ② ‘인간의 손: 진화 경로에서의 결정적 도약’이다.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| ① 인간과 여타 영장류 사이의 해부학적 거리 | ③ 우리의 손: 진화의 예상치 못한 결과 |
| ④ 인간의 잡기: 인간 생존의 딜레마 | ⑤ 일상적 도구 사용의 숨겨진 힘 |

STEP 3 글의 맥락을 살피서 어휘의 적절성을 파악하고 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 낱말을 고른다.

- (e) 돌로 창끝 뾰족한 부분이나 화살촉을 만들기 위해서는 손으로 꼭 잡기, 지속적인 회전 및 위치 조정, 그리고 또 다른 단단한 물체로의 강하고 세심하게 치는 타격을 필요로 한다는 맥락이 되어야 하므로 (e)의 **excludes**는 **requires**와 같은 낱말로 바꾸어야 한다.
- (a) 다른 영장류도 어느 정도 정밀한 잡기를 보여 주지만, 인간은 손의 해부학적 구조 덕분에 훨씬 더 효율적인 (엄지와 다른 손가락의) 맞섬으로 물체를 잡을 수 있다는 설명이므로, **efficient**는 문맥상 적절하다.
- (b) 물체의 모양에 맞게 손가락을 조정하고 손가락끝 살 부분을 움직여 물체의 방향을 바꾸는 과정을 설명하고 있으므로, **displacements**는 문맥상 적절하다.
- (c) 앞서 언급한 인간 손의 정밀한 잡기(물체를 쉽게 잡고 조작)가 해부학적 속성들 덕분에 가능하다는 맥락이므로, **possible**은 문맥상 적절하다.
- (d) 인간의 손이 없었다면 석기 제작이 불가능했을 것이라는 가정을 통해 인간의 손의 중요성을 강조하고 있으므로, **without**은 문맥상 적절하다.

Exercises

01~02 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

When students have trouble spelling, we commonly describe them as having a “poor visual memory,” as if good spelling were primarily a function of a photographic image maker in the mind. After all, we use our eyes to look at print: shouldn’t spelling have something to do with looking longer and harder at a word or striving to (a) remember the word through visual imaging? Linguists who have studied spelling, however, have demonstrated that one’s memory for printed words has much to do with linguistic knowledge and the visual attention and memory processes of good and poor spellers do not explain the (b) differences in their skills. If spelling were a rote visual memory skill, how could the students in the Scripps National Spelling Bee (c) succeed in spelling words they have never seen before? Good spelling is the result of knowledge of language structure, word origin, and word meaning and the memory involved in spelling is memory for (d) linguistic information. This reality implies that asking students to close their eyes and imagine the letter strings in words or asking students to write words in lists many times over may have some value, but these “visual” strategies will be more (e) counterproductive if they are coupled with learning how the words are structured and why they might be spelled the way they are.

* rote: 기계적으로 암기한

01

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

25005-0097

- ① What Causes Children to Have Poor Spelling?
- ② Reading and Spelling: How Are They Connected?
- ③ Spelling Should Be Taught with an Eye for Accuracy
- ④ Good Spellers: Not Dependent on Good Visual Memory Alone
- ⑤ The Power of Visualization: A Picture Is Worth a Thousand Words

02

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

25005-0098

- ① (a)
- ② (b)
- ③ (c)
- ④ (d)
- ⑤ (e)

03~04 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Students who are from diverse backgrounds typically identify and connect with faculty who are also from diverse backgrounds. However, the number of faculty from diverse backgrounds is falling behind when compared to the increase in diverse students. *Forbes*, a leading business and financial magazine, cited a study from the *Hispanic Journal of Law and Policy* regarding the (a) minimum growth in the number of college faculty members of color in institutions qualified to offer doctoral degrees. Between 2013 and 2017, “the number of Hispanic and Latino faculty members grew by less than 1% and the number of black faculty members grew by only one-tenth of a percent.” While there have been some steps to increase hiring of diverse faculty, the academic pipeline for new faculty of color remains constrained, and recruitment practices which favor the status quo often create (b) shortcuts to achieving a diverse and well-represented faculty. As a result, students especially in an online platform feel underrepresented, unwelcomed, and alienated because most, if not all, of their instructors have cultural backgrounds and values that are very (c) different from what they are accustomed to. Several colleges now provide training in recognizing and addressing bias for their faculty and staff members. However, these, at best, can be categorized as tokenism. According to *Webster*, “‘tokenism’ is the practice of doing something only to prevent criticism by others.” To join the bandwagon, some educational institutions merely do the bare minimum to (d) create a façade of respecting and representing within their campus. To be truly inclusive, every aspect of the educational decision must be taken to ensure that all students are cared for and represented. In fact, diversity and inclusive practices should be incorporated as an (e) essential part of the mission and vision of the institution.

* status quo: 현재 상황 ** bandwagon: 시류, 유행 *** façade: (허위의) 겉치레

03

25005-0099

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① For Wholehearted Living, Embrace Who You Are!
- ② The Harmonious Bonds Between Students and Faculty
- ③ Education Opens the Door to Increased Cultural Sensitivity
- ④ Multicultural Students Gaining Ground in Academic Disciplines
- ⑤ Supporting Inclusion: Setting Diversity as a Core Institutional Value

04

25005-0100

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

05~06 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Nick Davies, the award-winning British journalist, writer and filmmaker calls it the “great blockbuster myth of modern journalism” that the news media reports, or strives to report, “objective” truth. The idea that journalists must always cover “both sides” of a story equally and with cool (a) detachment is deeply rooted in our culture. Journalists are taught this idea when they are trained and are later frequently reminded of it by way of clichéd mantras from their peers and superiors in the newsroom. “We need to give equal weight to the opposing viewpoint,” the saying goes, as if a holistic pursuit of truth were always made up of just two halves that are in every way always (b) equal. This simplistic understanding of reality means the news is yet again shaped to meet (c) artificial criteria. The result is another veil of distortion: cover-up of the story arrived at through the stripping away of perspective.

The attempt to find “balance” by telling “both sides” of a story has nothing to do with objectivity and everything to do with taking a stance of *neutrality*. This is a (d) worsened understanding of what real objectivity is: a position in relation to reality drawing on *numerous* perspectives that approach a whole. The automatic response to assume a neutral stance in journalism likely originated long ago as a safeguard to prevent media members and news organizations from pushing their own agendas — whether collective or individual. Our democratic and egalitarian culture that preaches fairness and even-handedness also (e) weakens this tendency to seek impartiality. As does the dichotomy of the argument culture. Fear by journalists and news organizations of being wrong helps to imprint that rule into stone.

* clichéd mantra: 상투적인 주문 ** egalitarian: (인류) 평등주의의 *** dichotomy: 이분법

05

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

25005-0101

- ① Journalism: The Job That Demands Perfection
- ② The Lessons Found in the Oldest Standing Stones
- ③ News Media Reports: The Strengths of Neutral Narrative
- ④ The Veil of Neutrality: How the News Media Masks Truth
- ⑤ Regain Audience’s Attention by Transforming the News Industry

06

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

25005-0102

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

07~08 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

To the casual observer, the rain forests of Southeast Asia about 10,000 to 12,000 years ago would have looked pretty much like the rain forests before and afterward — lots of palms and thorn-covered plants in the lower canopy, and dense trees of all shapes and sizes reaching to the sky. But to the eyes of researchers looking into the former forests via pollen analysis, digging into the soils, and reconstructing past landscapes, a pattern emerges: The plant species that make up the forests are (a) shifting in frequency and density. Certain palms and fruiting trees and climbing plants are becoming more common, others are moving from one type of growth pattern to another, and others are simply disappearing. One expects these types of change in forest structure as climates change and sea levels rise and drop — but these changes in Southeast Asian forests are not clearly linked to the (b) climate. Something else started to shape the way the forests look and work. Guess who.

The genus *Homo* had been living in and around the forests of Southeast Asia for hundreds of thousands of years without changing the ecology much, but by at least 10,000 to 15,000 years ago, humans started targeting certain types of trees, (c) favoring them and their fruits, nuts, and leaves or using their bark or their long, dense, threadlike stems. Moving small climbing vines or pulling out competing young trees that inhibited their access to the trees (d) blocked new space for growth and reproduction for humans' favorites. People might even have (e) defended certain trees against other animals and kept birds out during the fruiting season.

* canopy: 캐노피(나뭇가지들이 지붕 모양으로 우거진 것) ** pollen: 꽃가루 *** genus: (생물 분류상의) 속

07

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

25005-0103

- ① Uncovering the Stability of Southeast Asian Rainforests
- ② How Did the Genus *Homo* Outcompete Rainforest Animals?
- ③ The Rise of the Palm: How a Single Plant Took Over Southeast Asia
- ④ Did Introduced Species Become Architects of Change in Rainforests?
- ⑤ Over and Above Climate Change: Human Roles in Rainforest Evolution

08

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

25005-0104

- ① (a)
- ② (b)
- ③ (c)
- ④ (d)
- ⑤ (e)

Gateway

2025학년도 수능 43~45번

01~03 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

- (A) “Do you remember when Sean used to tell me that I was the best dad in the world?” Ethan asked his wife, Grace. “Yes, I do. I always envied your relationship with Sean,” she replied. Ethan then shared how things had changed since (a) his son started middle school. Grace had noticed Ethan often pushing Sean to study harder. “Maybe he isn’t that into school right now. How about going hiking, just the two of you?” she suggested. He agreed, and realizing that both his and Sean’s hiking jackets were still at the laundry, he asked his wife to go and pick them up with him.
- (B) Ethan and Grace came back home with the jackets and checked if Sean had everything else he needed for hiking. Luckily, in his drawers they found his hat, shoes, sunglasses, and hiking sticks. When Sean returned from school, Ethan softly said, “Sean, let’s go hiking this Saturday, just the two of us.” Though Sean thanked (b) him for the suggestion, he said he had to go to the library. Grace stepped in, “You know, the weather this weekend will be the best of the year. Why not enjoy it?” After a moment’s hesitation, (c) he agreed.
- (C) “When did you bring the jackets in?” the clerk at the laundry asked. “Maybe two weeks ago,” Ethan replied. Then, Grace quickly reminded (d) him, “Honey, we actually left them here a month ago.” The clerk went into the storage area to look for the clothes. Finally, he returned with the jackets and handed them to Ethan. The clerk politely said, “I am sorry, but please collect your items earlier next time. Our storage is too full.” Ethan felt embarrassed for the late collection and apologized.
- (D) The weather was perfect. Ethan and Sean set off hiking along the valley by Aicken Mountain. They walked in silence until Sean fell over a rock and twisted his ankle. Realizing he couldn’t walk, Ethan carried his son down on his back. He felt Sean’s heartbeat, something he hadn’t felt since Sean was a baby. Suddenly, Sean said, “Dad, I’m sorry. At some point, I started to become afraid of disappointing (e) you. But you are still the best dad.” Energized, he felt no weight on his back and replied, “You are the best son, no matter what.”

01

주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

25005-0105

- ① (B) – (D) – (C) ② (C) – (B) – (D) ③ (C) – (D) – (B)
 ④ (D) – (B) – (C) ⑤ (D) – (C) – (B)

02

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

25005-0106

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

03

윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

25005-0107

- ① Grace는 Ethan과 Sean의 관계를 부러워했다고 말했다.
- ② Grace는 Ethan에게 Sean과 둘이서 하이킹할 것을 권했다.
- ③ Sean의 선글라스가 서랍장 안에 있었다.
- ④ Ethan은 혼자서 세탁소에 하이킹 재킷을 찾으러 갔다.
- ⑤ Sean은 하이킹하는 도중 돌에 걸려 넘어졌다.

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> envy 부러워하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> laundry 세탁소 | <input type="checkbox"/> drawer 서랍장 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> step in 끼어들다, 개입하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> hesitation 망설임 | <input type="checkbox"/> remind 상기시키다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> collect 찾아가다 | <input type="checkbox"/> apologize 사과하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> twist 접질리다, 빠다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ankle 발목 | <input type="checkbox"/> disappoint 실망시키다 | <input type="checkbox"/> energize 기운을 북돋우다 |

Solving Strategies

STEP 1 주어진 글 (A)를 읽은 다음, 글 (B), (C), (D)의 앞부분을 살펴보고 글의 순서를 추측해 본다.

글 (A): Grace의 제안으로 Ethan이 아들 Sean과 하이킹하러 가기로 하고, 세탁소에 맡긴 하이킹 재킷을 같이 찾아오자고 Grace에게 부탁함

글 (B): Ethan and Grace came back home with the jackets and checked if Sean had everything else he needed for hiking.

→ 세탁소에 간 상황 다음에 이어지는 것이 적절함

글 (C): “When did you bring the jackets in?” the clerk at the laundry asked.

→ 세탁소를 방문하기 전 상황에 이어지는 것이 적절함

글 (D): 하이킹 준비가 모두 끝난 상황에 이어지는 것이 적절함

STEP 2 주어진 단서를 종합하여 글의 순서를 완성한다.

Ethan이 아들 Sean과의 멀어진 관계를 아쉬워하는 것을 알아차린 아내 Grace가 Ethan에게 Sean과 단둘이서 하이킹하러 갈 것을 권하자, 이에 동의한 Ethan이 Grace에게 세탁소에 함께 가서 자신과 Sean의 하이킹 재킷을 찾아오자고 부탁하는 내용의 (A) 다음에, 세탁소에서 재킷들을 찾아오는 내용의 (C)가 이어져야 한다. 그런 다음, 그들이 세탁소에서 돌아와 Sean의 하이킹 장비를 확인해 보는 내용과 Grace가 설득해서 Sean이 하이킹하러 가는 것에 동의하는 내용의 (B)가 이어지고, 마지막으로 Ethan과 하이킹을 하다가 발목을 접질리게 된 Sean을 Ethan이 업고 걸어가는 내용의 (D)로 마무리되는 것이 글의 순서로 가장 적절하다.

STEP 3 글의 흐름에 맞추어 글의 내용을 이해하고 나머지 문제를 푼다.

- (a), (b), (d), (e)는 Ethan을 가리키지만, (c)는 Sean을 가리킨다.
- Ethan은 Grace와 함께 세탁소에 하이킹 재킷을 찾으러 갔으므로, 글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은 ④이다.

Exercises

01~03 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

When Felix was a young elementary school boy in Colorado, Mr. Evans, his teacher said, “Take your coats with you to recess. You won’t be allowed to return to get them.” Felix thought, “No problem, I won’t be cold.” Once outside, however, he was getting *very* cold. He was really afraid to go back to the room, but reasoned it was better to risk his teacher’s anger than to freeze to death, and (a) he was clearly freezing to death. So he sneaked back into the classroom.

* recess: 쉬는 시간

(B)

The next day, Felix went to tell Mr. Evans what had happened. He said, “I was just freezing and tried to get my coat and I didn’t mean for the slides to break, and was too embarrassed to tell you, but I will pay my whole allowance of twenty-five cents a week.” At that point the teacher stretched the truth considerably. (b) He said, “I noticed that only two slides were broken, so you can pay fifty cents and that will cover the damage.” Felix had exactly fifty cents in his piggy bank, so he was extremely relieved.

(C)

Returning home, Felix felt really bad and his mother knew something was wrong, but he said nothing. Finally, (c) he could stand it no longer and blurted out the story to her. She said, “It’s okay. Just tell your teacher what happened and offer to pay for the slides.” At the time he was only getting twenty-five cents a week for allowance and figured (d) he would be thirty-seven by the time he finished paying.

* blurt out: 불쑥 말하다

(D)

Back in the closet where the coats were hung Felix grabbed his coat and pulled it down. Along with the coat came a box of brand-new microscope slides crashing down and breaking into pieces all over the floor. (e) He quickly ran back outside. Once the students came inside, Mr. Evans said, “Somebody knows who broke those slides. Can anyone tell me who it was?” Felix just hung his head and kept his mouth shut for the rest of the day.

01

25005-0108

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)

02

25005-0109

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

03

25005-0110

윗글의 Felix에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 밖으로 나가자 매우 추워졌다.
 ② 선생님께 슬라이드가 깨질 줄 몰랐다고 말했다.
 ③ 저금통에 50센트가 있었다.
 ④ 집에 돌아왔을 때 기분이 매우 좋았다.
 ⑤ 옷장에서 자신의 코트를 끌어 내렸다.

04~06 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

I was deeply engaged in practicing my singing, hitting some challenging high notes, when I suddenly heard an off-pitch cry outside. Is that a dog trying to imitate my singing? Annoyed, I stomped to the window, preparing to give the owner a piece of my mind. My new neighbor, Rober, was lounging on his swing chair, and next to him was a massive dog, head thrown back, belting out his version of my song. “Um, excuse me?” I called out. “Your dog seems to think (a) he’s the next big thing in opera?”

* stomp: 쿵쿵거리며 걷다 ** belt out: (노래를) 크게 부르다

(B)

The following day, sunlight filtered through the curtains as I started my vocal warm-ups. The notes flew smoothly, and the rhythm was right on point. However, as I hit a high note, I was rudely interrupted by a series of loud deep barks. I tried to continue, hoping the source, Thunder, would stop, but (b) his barks grew louder and more insistent, matching my pitch and rhythm. My concert was just around the corner, and every practice counted. Marching to the window to assert that Rober needed to control his dog, I saw him smiling at Thunder lovingly while putting a finger to his lips, signaling (c) him to be quiet.

(C)

When our eyes met, Rober motioned for me to come outside with an apologetic look. I went out and approached him. He hesitated, “Well, I was a military dog trainer, and there was my partner dog named Alice back then.” Together, they had navigated dangerous areas in Afghanistan until Alice died facing hostile forces. Rober added that Thunder is her young, who reminds (d) him of Alice’s brave eyes. Tears welled up in my eyes. I wrapped my arms around the massive dog, feeling the warmth of this living connection to Rober’s past.

(D)

Rober looked up, surprised, and then said. “Oh! I’m so sorry. That’s Thunder. He gets a little carried away when he hears music. Thinks he’s a canine Pavarotti or something. My apologies for his... performance.” I took a deep breath and forced a smile. “Tell Thunder (e) he might need a few more lessons before his big debut,” I teased, trying to hide my annoyance. We shared a friendly wave, and I returned to practice, hoping for a more peaceful practice session next time.

* canine: 개의

04

25005-0111

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)

05

25005-0112

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

06

25005-0113

윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Rober는 그네 의자에 느긋하게 앉아 있었다.
 ② T의 공연은 임박했다.
 ③ Rober가 군견 훈련사였던 시절 Thunder는 그의 파트너 개였다.
 ④ T는 그 거대한 개를 두 팔로 감싸안았다.
 ⑤ Rober는 Thunder가 음악을 들으면 흥분한다고 말했다.

Exercises

07~09 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

The Lenape, an indigenous tribe, had three clans. These were the Turkey, Turtle, and Wolf clans. Tamanend became the Chief of the Turtle Clan. He earned respect with his honorable behavior, resulting in him gaining more power. Through the reputation he built as an honorable individual and chief of the Turtle Clan, Tamanend was chosen as the representative of all three clans when dealing with Europeans. Eventually, the land on which the Lenape lived was granted to a white man named William Penn by the King of England. The king did not actually have a right to give the land to (a) him, but he acted as if the land was his anyway.

** indigenous: 토착의 * clan: 씨족

(B)

William's intention was to create an honest agreement where he would gain permanent ownership of the land. This attitude helped when forming the peace treaty, because Tamanend could see (b) he was a man to be trusted. The treaty would guarantee that there would be peace between the people represented by William Penn and the people represented by Chief Tamanend. The treaty meant that William Penn had to give things like blankets and kettles to the Lenape so that (c) he could take and sell their land.

* kettle: 주전자

(C)

Chief Tamanend said that the Lenape would live in love with William and his descendants while the water runs, and the sun, moon, and stars shine. This treaty was honored by both individuals and the people they represented. Peace reigned in the land for more than 75 years. This was thanks to the wisdom and hospitality of Chief Tamanend and his people. He did not desire to cause fighting, but rather to create peace. Because of (d) his wisdom, many celebrated him as the patron saint of America.

* reign: 가득하다, 지배하다 ** patron saint: 수호성인

(D)

This action disregarded the sovereignty of the Lenape people and their long-lasting claim to the land, which naturally led the Lenape to mistrust William Penn. So, to prevent serious conflict, William Penn and Chief Tamanend had many discussions with the Lenape and their representatives. After a long period, the two formed a treaty. William Penn was also known as a man of honor. (e) He sought to build a common understanding with the Native Americans on the land the English King gave him. He tried to learn *Unami*, the language of Chief Tamanend. William did not intend to interfere with the way Native Americans governed their tribes.

* sovereignty: 자주권, 통치권

07

25005-0114

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)

08

25005-0115

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

09

25005-0116

윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Tamanend는 훌륭한 행동으로 존경을 받았다.
② 잉글랜드의 왕은 William에게 땅을 줄 권리가 있었다.
③ Tamanend는 William이 신뢰할 수 있는 사람임을 알 수 있었다.
④ Tamanend는 싸움을 일으키지 않고 평화를 만들기를 원했다.
⑤ William은 Tamanend의 언어를 배우기 위해 노력했다.

10~12 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

Tom sat on the living room floor, watching his father, Jack, fine-tune the dial on their old tabletop radio. The sound of static gave way to a crisp British voice saying, “Ladies and gentlemen, we are moments away from Roger Bannister’s attempt at breaking the four-minute mile.” “Sit still, Tommy. You’ll want to remember this,” Jack advised, (a) his eyes narrowing as if trying to see the event through the radio itself.

* static: (수신기의) 잡음

(B)

Tom rounded the apple tree, his lungs burning but his heart upbeat. When he crossed his finish line, Jack clicked the stopwatch. “Five minutes and twenty-one seconds,” (b) he announced, but the numbers didn’t matter. That evening, Tom placed the stopwatch on the mantelpiece, next to his dad’s old track photo. Neither of them spoke about it, but both understood. It wasn’t just a moment in history they had listened to; it was a moment that had dashed through their living room, laced up its shoes, and sprinted right into their lives.

* upbeat: 들뜬 ** mantelpiece: 벽난로 위 선반

(C)

“Final stretch!” the announcer practically screamed. “He’s done it! Three minutes, fifty-nine point four seconds!” Jack grabbed Tom’s shoulder, giving it a joyous squeeze. “He broke it, Tommy! Broke it!” A week later, Tom found himself in the backyard wearing his father’s old track shoes, which were a few sizes too big. His course was nothing more than a circle around their property, marked by garden stones and an apple tree. Jack stood with a stopwatch, a smile covering (c) his face. “Ready, set, go!” Jack shouted. Tom’s initial steps were awkward in the oversized shoes, but (d) he soon found his rhythm.

(D)

Tom adjusted his sitting posture and looked at the black-and-white photo of his dad in a track uniform, placed prominently on the mantelpiece. (e) He had been a decent runner in his day, but nothing close to what they were about to hear. Finally, the announcer's voice broke the silence, "And he's off!" For the next few minutes, the small living room was filled with the play-by-play of Roger Bannister running the laps. Each description of his pace, his form, his determination was like a brushstroke painting an invisible image in the air — Jack and Tom leaning in as if they could will Bannister to go faster.

* posture: 자세

10

25005-0117

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)

11

25005-0118

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

12

25005-0119

윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 라디오의 잡음 소리가 사라지고 중계자의 목소리가 또렷이 들렸다.
 ② Tom은 벽난로 위 선반에 스톱워치를 올려놓았다.
 ③ Bannister는 4분 내로 결승선을 주파하는 데 성공했다.
 ④ Tom은 Jack의 낡은 육상화를 신지 않았다.
 ⑤ Tom은 육상 유니폼을 입은 아버지의 흑백 사진을 보았다.

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Part II

주제 · 소재편

Gateway

2025학년도 9월 모의평가 29번

25005-0120

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Victorian England is characterised by the full development of the Industrial Revolution. England became the first industrial nation in the world and, by 1850, the first nation to have more people ① employed in industry than in agriculture. Expanding trade coincided with the growth of the Empire and brought great wealth to Britain, but this wealth was not ② evenly distributed. Many enterprising individuals (the ‘self-made men’) rose from humble origins to positions of wealth and influence, but large sections of the working class ③ were forced into the overcrowded slums of large cities where they worked long hours for low wages in unhealthy conditions. The manufacturing towns of the north of England provided some of the worst examples and ④ inspired such socially conscious novels as Kingsley’s *Alton Locke*, Gaskell’s *Mary Barton*, and Dickens’s *Hard Times*. In the south there was London, already the largest city in the world, showing all the crime, evil, and misery ⑤ whose result from overpopulation and unplanned growth.

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> industrial 공업의, 산업의 | <input type="checkbox"/> employ ~에 종사하다, 고용하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture 농업 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> coincide with ~과 동시에 일어나다 | <input type="checkbox"/> evenly 고르게 | <input type="checkbox"/> distribute 분배하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> enterprising 진취적인 | <input type="checkbox"/> humble 비천한 | <input type="checkbox"/> origin 출신, 기원 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> slum 빈민가 | <input type="checkbox"/> wage 임금 | <input type="checkbox"/> manufacturing 제조업 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> inspire 영감을 주다 | | |

Academic Vocabulary by Topic

정답과 해설 60쪽

acquire 습득하다, 배우다 (to learn or develop (a skill, habit, or quality))

Immigrants often **acquire** the local language through daily interaction with native speakers.

이민자들은 보통 원주민들과의 일상적인 상호 작용을 통해 현지 언어를 **습득한다**.

abundant 풍부한 (existing or occurring in large amounts)

The Amazon Rainforest is known for its **abundant** natural resources, including minerals and forests.

아마존 열대 우림은 광물과 삼림을 포함한 **풍부한** 천연자원으로 알려져 있다.

accomplishment 성취, 업적 (something done, achieved, or accomplished successfully)

The construction of the new bridge was a significant **accomplishment** for the local community.

새로운 다리의 건설은 그 지역 사회로는 커다란 **성취**였다.

continent 대륙 (one of the great divisions of land of the Earth)

The explorers set out to discover new lands across the **continent**.

그 탐험가들은 **대륙**을 가로질러 새로운 땅을 발견하기 위해 출발했다.

descendant 후손 (someone who is related to a person or group of people who lived in the past)

As a **descendant** of immigrants, Christopher feels a strong connection to his cultural heritage.

이민자의 **후손**으로서, Christopher는 자신의 문화적 유산에 강한 연대감을 느낀다.

geography 지리, 지리학 (the nature and relative arrangement of places and physical features)

Geography helps us understand the physical layout and features of different regions.

지리는 다양한 지역의 물리적 배치와 특징을 이해하는 데 도움을 준다.

colony 식민지 (an area that is controlled by or belongs to a country and is usually far away from it)

India was once a British **colony** before gaining independence in 1947.

인도는 1947년에 독립을 이루기 전까지 한때 영국의 **식민지**였다.

Quick Review

다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 <보기>에서 고르시오.

< 보기 >

accomplishment

abundant

acquire

continent

descendant

1. Children _____ social skills by interacting with their peers.
2. The completion of the research project was recognized as a major _____ by the scientific community.
3. Africa is the second largest _____ in the world.
4. We had a(n) _____ harvest this year, so there is plenty of fresh produce available.
5. Thomas is a direct _____ of the famous king who ruled the country centuries ago.

Exercises

01

25005-0121

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

We learnt to cut wood and plough the earth once we had acquired the ability to attach a stone tip to a wooden handle. Wood was abundant, but rare flint was needed for the tip. In axes, raw and unrefined stone was ① replaced with flint in about 4000 BCE. Found all over Europe, flint axes and knives were produced in great quantities — about half a million every year. But there were very ② few flint mines. Axe heads originating from one flint deposit in the Alps have been found all over Western Europe. Axes from central Poland have been discovered 800 kilometres away. So the earliest human tool, the flint axe, already ③ combined two types of raw material — the easily replaceable stick and the precious flint, which was handed down from one generation to another, travelling huge distances on its way. The owners had to ④ abandon the sites where flint was found, and the first property rights developed. Others had to produce something of value to ⑤ exchange: a flock of sheep, for example, or cured hides. This is how trade began.

* plough: 쟁기로 갈다[일구다] ** flint: 플린트(쇠에 대고 치면 불꽃이 생기는 아주 단단한 회색 돌) *** cure: 보존 처리하다

02

25005-0122

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Malcolm Gladwell, in his best-selling book *Outliers*, shows not only how a culture's history can influence a child's development and, thus, adult accomplishments, but also that such influences can extend back many generations and over different continents. Did one's ancestors make a living as independent farmers tending rice paddies, which required planning and persistent labor, or did they make a living as serfs growing potatoes, which required planting in the spring and harvesting in the fall, with little attention necessary in between? Are you a descendant of farmers, whose crops were relatively immune to theft, or of ranchers, whose livelihoods could be stolen from under one's nose? Were people born in a time of economic plenty or hardship? Exceptional people (the "outliers" in the title of his book), Gladwell asserts, are not simply the product of hard work and native intelligence. They are the result of _____. Although Gladwell never mentions Vygotsky or sociocultural theory, his book illustrates the importance of sociohistorical influences on development.

* rice paddy: 논 ** serf: 농노(중세 농민의 한 계급)

- ① a unique combination of different harvesting techniques
- ② the practices of their culture at a particular time in history
- ③ innovative breakthroughs in unexpected ideas and concepts
- ④ the use of a dramatically different model of food production
- ⑤ the acceptance of stereotypes that are becoming more influential over time

03

25005-0123

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

The Americans can now fly a plane all the way from Missouri to Mosul on a bombing mission without needing to land to refuel.

Seeing geography as a decisive factor in the course of human history can be construed as a bleak view of the world, which is why it is disliked in some intellectual circles. It suggests that nature is more powerful than man and that we can go only so far in determining our own fate. (①) However, other factors clearly have an influence on events, too. (②) Any sensible person can see that technology is now bending the iron rules of geography. (③) It has found ways over, under, or through some of the barriers. (④) That, along with their great aircraft carrier battle groups, means they no longer absolutely have to have an ally or a colony in order to extend their global reach around the world. (⑤) Of course, if they *do* have an air base on the island of Diego Garcia, or permanent access to the port in Bahrain, then they have more options; but it is less essential.

* construe: 이해하다 ** bleak: 암울한, 절망적인

Gateway

2025학년도 6월 모의평가 38번

25005-0124

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Continuous emissions measurement can be costly, particularly where there are many separate sources of emissions, and for many pollution problems this may be a major disincentive to direct taxation of emissions.

Environmental taxes based directly on measured emissions can, in principle, be very precisely targeted to the policy's environmental objectives. (①) If a firm pollutes more, it pays additional tax directly in proportion to the rise in emissions. (②) The polluter thus has an incentive to reduce emissions in any manner that is less costly per unit of abatement than the tax on each unit of residual emissions. (③) The great attraction of basing the tax directly on measured emissions is that the actions the polluter can take to reduce tax liability are actions that also reduce emissions. (④) Nevertheless, the technologies available for monitoring the concentrations and flows of particular substances in waste discharges have been developing rapidly. (⑤) In the future, it may be possible to think of taxing measured emissions in a wider range of applications.

* abatement: 감소 ** liability: 부담액

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> continuous 지속적인 | <input type="checkbox"/> emission 배출(물) | <input type="checkbox"/> measurement 측정 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> disincentive 저해 요소 | <input type="checkbox"/> taxation 과세 | <input type="checkbox"/> base ~ on ... ~을 ...에 기반하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> in proportion to ~에 비례하여 | <input type="checkbox"/> residual 잔여의, 나머지의 | <input type="checkbox"/> concentration 농도 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> substance 물질 | <input type="checkbox"/> discharge 배출, 방출 | |

Academic Vocabulary by Topic

정답과 해설 62쪽

emission 배출(물) (the act of producing or sending out something (such as energy or gas) from a source)

The government introduced new regulations to limit the **emission** of harmful gases from power plants.

정부는 발전소에서 발생하는 유해 가스 **배출**을 제한하기 위한 새로운 규정을 도입했다.

concentration 농도 (the amount of a component in a given area or volume)

Scientists measured the **concentration** of oxygen in the atmosphere to study air quality.

과학자들은 공기 질을 연구하기 위해 대기 중 산소 **농도**를 측정했다.

convert 전환하다 (to change (something) into a different form or so that it can be used in a different way)

Solar panels **convert** sunlight into electricity, providing a renewable energy source.

태양광 패널은 햇빛을 전기로 **전환하여** 재생 가능한 에너지를 제공한다.

contaminate 오염시키다 (to make (something) dangerous, dirty, or impure by adding something harmful or undesirable to it)

Improper disposal of chemicals can **contaminate** the soil, making it unsuitable for farming.

화학 물질의 부적절한 처리는 토양을 **오염시켜** 농사에 적합하지 않게 만들 수 있다.

landfill 쓰레기 매립지 (an area where waste is buried under the ground)

New York City is running out of space in its **landfill**, so they are exploring recycling options.

뉴욕시는 **쓰레기 매립지** 공간이 부족해져서 재활용 방안을 모색하고 있다.

legislation 법률 제정 (the action or process of making laws)

Environmental groups are advocating for stronger **legislation** in order to protect endangered species.

환경 단체들은 멸종 위기종을 보호하기 위해 더 강력한 **법률 제정**을 지지하고 있다.

profitability 수익성 (the degree to which a business or activity yields profit or financial gain)

Expanding into international markets has greatly increased the **profitability** of the business.

국제 시장으로의 확장이 그 사업의 **수익성**을 크게 증가시켰다.

Quick Review

다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 <보기>에서 고르시오.

< 보기 >

convert

profitability

concentration

contaminate

emission

1. Bacteria from raw meat can easily _____ other foods if not handled properly.
2. The _____ of salt in seawater is much higher than in freshwater.
3. The car's _____ of pollutants has been reduced thanks to new technology.
4. The restaurant's _____ improved after introducing more efficient management strategies.
5. The software can _____ a PDF document into an editable Word file.

Exercises

01

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

25005-0125

Milk is mostly water. For every unit of milk she produces, a dairy cow must consume an equivalent unit of water. Commercial dairy operations convert millions of gallons of water into milk. They use thousands of gallons of water daily to keep their herds and megafacilities clean enough to pass inspections. This water becomes waste that contaminates surrounding aquifers. Production of methane gas is also problematic. Agribusiness dairies employ advanced technologies (animal genetics, food microbiology, biophysics, and biochemistry) and gigantic housing and production facilities stocked with specialized equipment (milking machines, piping, sprinklers, and sprayers) that are manufactured by other industries that also produce waste. Infrastructure must be disposed of as newer industry standards make it outdated. Transporting milk long distances requires refrigeration and fuel. Milk used to be packaged in reusable glass containers, but it is now typically sold in plastic, most of which becomes solid waste, although much of it is recyclable.

* herd: 소 떼 ** aquifer: 대수층(지하수를 품고 있는 지층)

- ① different types of packages used for transporting milk
- ② the process of producing milk on commercial dairy farms
- ③ the burden that the dairy industry places on the environment
- ④ the necessity of developing technologies for the dairy industry
- ⑤ solutions to the challenges of sustainable wastewater management

02

25005-0126

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Corporate social responsibility requires businesses to be accountable for their actions and recognize the impact they have on society and the environment. Managing waste responsibly is part of this responsibility. Companies can improve their waste management practices by evaluating their waste production and ① finding ways to reduce it. They can also implement recycling and composting programmes, which can reduce the amount of waste ② sent to landfills. By being conscious of their waste management practices, businesses can prove to consumers ③ what they are committed to being sustainable and environmentally responsible. In addition to reducing ④ their own waste, companies can also contribute to waste reduction on a larger scale. They can work with suppliers to reduce packaging and find ways to use more sustainable materials. They can also partner with organizations that promote recycling and waste reduction and support legislation aimed at reducing waste. By taking these steps, businesses can help ⑤ to reduce waste throughout the entire supply chain and promote sustainability on a larger scale.

* composting: 퇴비화

03

25005-0127

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Redesigning products and changing consumer preferences may need to be supported by new business models that reshape the means by which consumers obtain products and services. Stahel and Jackson have criticized the prevailing ‘fast replacement’ production system and propose that ‘commercial innovations are necessary to decouple the profitability of commercial enterprises from the throughput of goods for consumption.’ They suggest that the source of future company profitability should be _____. Nieuwenhuis has similarly presumed that in a more sustainable system ‘car producers might make their money not primarily by making and selling new cars, but by selling spares, repair and afterware through their dealer networks to keep their own products on the road for a long time.’ Such examples of reshaping the product-service mix represent a systems-based approach through which material throughput is reduced while the service provided is maintained (or increased).

* throughput: 생산량, 처리량

- ① the sale of services rather than products
- ② customer preference for premium products
- ③ the public awareness of environmental problems
- ④ the frequency with which products are repurchased
- ⑤ innovative methods for rapid product manufacturing

Gateway

2025학년도 9월 모의평가 31번

25005-0128

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

There has been a lot of discussion on why moths are attracted to light. The consensus seems to hold that moths are not so much attracted to lights as they are _____ by them. The light becomes a sensory overload that disorients the insects and sends them into a holding pattern. A hypothesis called the Mach band theory suggests that moths see a dark area around a light source and head for it to escape the light. Another theory suggests that moths perceive the light coming from a source as a diffuse halo with a dark spot in the center. The moths, attempting to escape the light, fly toward that imagined “portal,” bringing them closer to the source. As they approach the light, their reference point changes and they circle the light hopelessly trying to reach the portal. Everyone is familiar with moths circling their porch lights. Their flight appears to have no purpose, but they are, it is believed, trying to escape the pull of the light.

* moth: 나방 ** consensus: 합의 *** diffuse: 널리 퍼진

- ① warmed ② trapped ③ targeted
④ protected ⑤ rejected

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> sensory 감각의 | <input type="checkbox"/> overload 과부하 | <input type="checkbox"/> disorient 방향을 잃게 하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> send ~ into a holding pattern ~이 제자리를 맴돌게 하다 | | <input type="checkbox"/> hypothesis 가설 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> perceive 인식하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> halo 광륜(光輪), 후광 | <input type="checkbox"/> portal 입구, 정문 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> reference point 기준점, 참조점 | <input type="checkbox"/> porch 현관 | |

Academic Vocabulary by Topic

정답과 해설 65쪽

predator 포식자 (an animal that kills and eats other animals)

The lion is a **predator** that hunts antelope and other animals in the wild.

사자는 야생에서 영양과 다른 동물을 사냥하는 **포식자**이다.

intuition 직관 (knowledge or belief obtained neither by reason nor by perception)

Her **intuition** about market trends helped the company make successful investments.

시장 동향에 관한 그녀의 **직관**은 회사가 성공적인 투자를 하는 데 도움이 되었다.

alter 변형하다, 바꾸다 (to make somebody/something different)

Erosion can **alter** rock surfaces by wearing them down over time.

침식은 시간이 지남에 따라 암석 표면을 마모시켜 **변형**할 수 있다.

undergo 겪다 (to experience something that involves a change)

Children **undergo** rapid physical and cognitive development during their early years.

아이들은 어린 시절에 빠른 신체적, 인지적 발달을 **겪는다**.

uplift 융기 (the process or result of land being raised to a higher level)

The region experienced a significant **uplift**, resulting in the formation of new mountain ranges.

그 지역은 상당한 **융기**를 겪었고, 그 결과 새로운 산맥이 형성되었다.

spring 샘, 샘물 (a place where water naturally flows out from the ground)

High in the mountains, a **spring** emerges from the rocks, providing a vital source of water for local wildlife.

산 높은 곳에서 **샘**이 바위에서 솟아나 지역 야생 동물에게 중요한 식수원을 제공한다.

constant 일정한 (staying the same, or not getting less or more)

The heating system maintains a **constant** temperature throughout the house.

난방 시스템은 집 전체에 **일정한** 온도를 유지한다.

Quick Review

다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 <보기>에서 고르시오.

< 보기 >

alter

uplift

intuition

predator

constant

1. A skilled _____, the spider traps insects in its web or actively hunts them.
2. The _____ of the coastal regions has resulted in high sea cliffs and rugged terrain.
3. Volcanic eruptions can _____ the landscape by forming new lava flows.
4. He ensured that the pressure in the system remained _____ to avoid any potential malfunctions.
5. The engineer relied on his _____ to find a solution to the complex technical problem.

Exercises

01

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

25005-0129

There is a problem from biology called “the paradox of enrichment.” Intuitively, one would think that a population of predators would tend to do better if the amount of food available to its prey were to increase. More food for the prey means that more prey is available to the predator, and hence the predators’ population should expand as well. Yet, in fact, sometimes the opposite happens. An increase in the food available to rabbits, for example, in a given area might lead to an overabundance of rabbits, and increase the population of its predator — say, wolves — until the population of wolves becomes unsustainably large and is destabilized. So, more food for the rabbits can actually pose a threat to the population of wolves. This example shows that our ordinary intuition — that more food and hence more prey is always good for a predatory group — is flawed. More is not always more, at least in the case of predators and prey. The paradox of enrichment shows that our intuitions about abundance and enrichment do not always conform to observable facts.

* paradox: 역설 ** overabundance: 지나치게 많음

- ① How Predators Obtain Their Food from Nature
- ② The Difficulty of Setting Up Appropriate Food Webs
- ③ Predators’ Food Acquisition Strategies in Harsh Environments
- ④ Does More Food for Prey Mean Better Survival for Predators?
- ⑤ What Determines the Amount of Optimal Prey for Each Species?

02

25005-0130

Basement Complex rocks에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Our planet is about 4.6 billion years old. Much of the Sahara is underlain by rocks that date back to between 2.5 billion and 500 million years ago. These rocks have been greatly altered by extreme heat and pressure and have long been known by the very general term Basement Complex. The Basement Complex rocks have undergone periodic intervals of uplift and deformation followed by intervals of prolonged erosion. They are overlain by more or less undeformed sedimentary rocks that were laid down by water, wind, and ice. This sedimentary cover is up to ten kilometres thick and occupies well over half of the present Sahara. As a result, Basement Complex rocks are only visible at the surface of the Sahara in about 15 percent of its total area. The contact between Basement Complex and sedimentary cover is often very sharp and is sometimes evident as a line of springs, some still active, some long dry.

* erosion: 침식 ** sedimentary cover: 상부 퇴적층

- ① 25억 년 전에서 5억 년 전 사이에 형성되었다.
- ② 극심한 열과 압력에 의해 변형되었다.
- ③ 주기적인 융기 및 변형을 겪었다.
- ④ 거의 변형되지 않은 퇴적암으로 덮여 있다.
- ⑤ 사하라 사막 표면 전체에서 볼 수 있다.

03

25005-0131

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

The drive toward *equilibrium*, a minimum energy state where there is no further tendency to change, is one of the fundamental principles of chemistry and physics. Falling objects come to ① rest at the lowest energy state; chemical reactions proceed to completion where no further reaction occurs. While this driving force is manifest everywhere, natural systems, even when they are at a steady state, are usually ② far from equilibrium. At equilibrium, properties such as temperature and pressure are constant throughout the system, and the system is isolated from external influences. That is not the natural world! One of the benefits of laboratory experiences is that when we actually try to measure properties at equilibrium, it becomes ③ evident that controlling the conditions for such perfection to appear is very difficult indeed. Natural systems are not ④ inseparable. Matter flows in and out; properties such as temperature and pressure change continuously. Natural phenomena do not exist in static equilibrium states, but are in ⑤ movement at all scales.

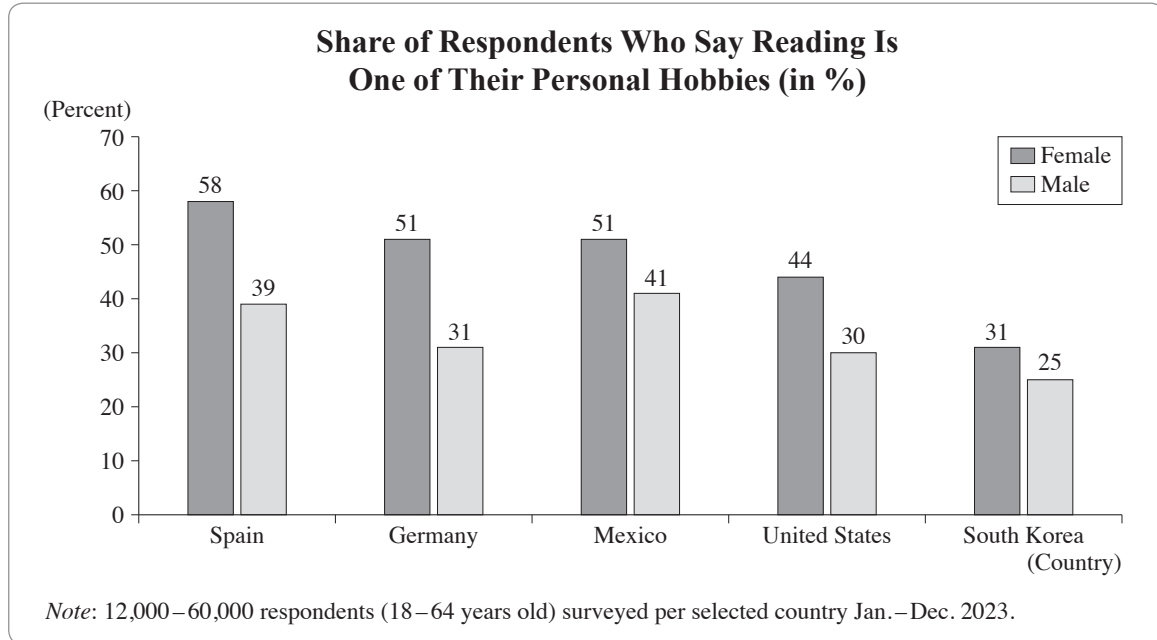
* equilibrium: 평형 (상태) ** manifest: 분명한

Gateway

2025학년도 6월 모의평가 25번

25005-0132

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph, based on a survey conducted in 2023, shows the share of respondents who say reading is one of their personal hobbies according to their gender group in five countries. ① Among the countries shown in the graph, Spain had the largest share of females who said reading was one of their hobbies, which was 58%. ② The gap between the share of females and that of males who selected reading as one of their hobbies was larger in Germany than in Mexico. ③ The share of males who selected reading as one of their hobbies in Mexico was 41%, which was smaller than that in the United States. ④ The share of females who selected reading as one of their hobbies in the United States was larger than that in South Korea. ⑤ As for South Korea, the share of respondents who selected reading as one of their hobbies was the smallest among the countries shown in the graph for each gender, respectively.

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> share 비율 | <input type="checkbox"/> respondent 응답자 | <input type="checkbox"/> survey 설문 조사를 하다; 설문 조사 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> conduct 수행하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> gap 차이 | <input type="checkbox"/> respectively 각각 |

Academic Vocabulary by Topic

정답과 해설 67쪽

possession 소유물 (something owned, occupied, or controlled)

The painting by a famous artist became his most valuable **possession** after he bought it at an auction.

한 유명 화가의 그림은 그가 경매에서 구입한 후 그의 가장 소중한 **소유물**이 되었다.

disruptive 지장을 초래하는, 파괴적인 (causing problems, noise, etc. so that something cannot continue normally)

The constant noise from construction was **disruptive** to the office's daily workflow.

공사로 인한 지속적인 소음은 사무실의 일상적인 업무 흐름에 **지장을 초래했다**.

dedication 헌신 (the act of giving a lot of your time and effort to a particular purpose)

His **dedication** to helping the community inspired many others to volunteer.

지역 사회를 돕고자 하는 그의 **헌신**은 많은 다른 사람에게 자원봉사를 하도록 고무시켰다.

abuse 남용, 오용 (the use of something in a way that is wrong or harmful)

Drug **abuse** is the misuse of prescription medicines or illegal drugs.

약물 **남용**은 처방 약이나 불법 약물을 오용하는 것이다.

obedience 준수, 순종 (the fact of doing what you are told to do)

The soldier's **obedience** to orders was crucial for the success of the mission.

명령에 대한 그 군인의 **준수**는 그 임무의 성공에 매우 중요했다.

loyalty 충성심 (the quality of being constant in your support of somebody/something)

The **loyalty** of the fans to their team was demonstrated by their steady support at every match.

자신의 팀에 대한 그 팬들의 **충성심**은 매 경기 그들의 꾸준한 응원으로 증명되었다.

vital 필수적인 (necessary or essential in order for something to succeed or exist)

Drinking water is **vital** for maintaining proper hydration and overall health.

물을 마시는 것은 적절한 수분 공급과 전반적인 건강 유지에 **필수적이다**.

Quick Review

다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 <보기>에서 고르시오.

< 보기 >

vital

obedience

dedication

possession

abuse

1. The teacher's _____ to her students made a significant impact on their learning.
2. He lost his most prized _____, a precious watch, during the trip.
3. Getting enough sleep is _____ for mental clarity and physical recovery.
4. The doctor warned that the _____ of medicines could lead to serious health problems and adverse reactions.
5. _____ to the law is essential for maintaining a peaceful society.

Exercises

01

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

25005-0133

Sport reflects the norms and values of the general culture of a society. In most world cultures, winning and success are highly valued qualities. Sport can serve as an excellent exemplar of the valued “win-at-all-costs” philosophy. This prevailing attitude often leads to elitism, sexism, racism, nationalism, extreme competitiveness, abuse of drugs (including performance-enhancing drugs), gambling, and a number of other deviant behaviors. However, the true spirit of sport often reveals itself as well. The notions of cooperation and teamwork, fair play, sportsmanship, hard work, dedication, reaching to achieve personal excellence, obedience to rules, commitment and loyalty are also revered values of the society, and that is, perhaps, the primary reason that people love sport so much. Despite the highly publicized negative sport stories that are often sensationalized by the mass media, including social media, there are far more positive sport-related stories which help to justify that our support of our favorite teams and athletes is not a wasted endeavor.

* deviant: 일탈적인 ** revered: 존중받는 *** endeavor: 노력

- ① reasons professional athletes are addicted to drugs
- ② societal perceptions of sportsmanship and fair play
- ③ sport as a demonstration of social values and norms
- ④ psychological effects of winning and losing in sport
- ⑤ efforts to increase athletes' awareness of sport ethics

02

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

25005-0134

In tourism, demonstration effect refers to local residents adapting the styles and manners of visiting tourists. Locals notice the ① superior material possessions of the visitors and wish to have the same. One of the positive effects of demonstration effect is that it ② encourages residents to better work and productivity. Particularly, in developing countries, hosts can be motivated to perform better because they can see in tourists the standard of living they want to ③ follow. However, the expensive cameras and watches carried by tourists can not only be the objects of admiration and motivation to work harder, but also a source of anger and even threat. Demonstration effect can be disruptive; locals can become resentful of visitors because they are ④ unable to obtain the goods and lifestyle demonstrated by them. The exposure of the host society to tourists' goods or ways of living can create unhappiness of hosts with what they previously regarded as ⑤ unacceptable. Demonstration effect can often generate jealousy, resentment, and even hatred of tourists in the developing host countries, especially when locals see they cannot be as wealthy as tourists and have the same standard of living.

* resentful: 분개하는

03

25005-0135

2025 Bat Watch Picnic에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?**2025 Bat Watch Picnic**

The Bat Watch Picnic is a fun family event held at Turrella Reserve, typically during Australasian Bat Month. This year, it's back again on 8th March! Come enjoy a unique chance to see one of the most amazing moments, as thousands of grey-headed bats stream out from their roosting camp beside Wolli Creek.

Details

- Date: Saturday 8 March
- Time: 6:00 pm – 8:00 pm

Share this 'wow' experience with friends and family.

- Celebrate our amazing city wildlife.
- Enjoy creative and crafty batty activities for young and old.
- Wear or bring something bat-themed.
- Learn about these fascinating long-distance pollinators who are vital for our forests.

Join us from 6:00 pm at Turrella Reserve. No need to book. Just show up. Don't forget to bring a picnic mat or chair because they are not provided.

* roost: (나무에) 앉다, 쉬다 ** pollinator: 꽃가루 매개자

- ① 수천 마리의 박쥐가 줄을 지어 나오는 것을 볼 수 있다.
- ② 2시간 동안 진행되는 행사이다.
- ③ 나이에 상관없이 박쥐 관련 활동을 즐길 수 있다.
- ④ 사전에 예약해야 한다.
- ⑤ 피크닉용 매트나 의자는 제공되지 않는다.

Gateway

2025학년도 6월 모의평가 32번

25005-0136

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Creativity is commonly defined as the production of ideas that are both novel (original, new) and useful (appropriate, feasible). Ideas that are original but not useful are irrelevant, and ideas that are useful but not original are unremarkable. While this definition is widely used in research, an important aspect of creativity is often ignored: Generating creative ideas rarely is the final goal. Rather, to successfully solve problems or innovate requires one or a few good ideas that really work, and work better than previous approaches. This requires that people evaluate the products of their own or each other's imagination, and choose those ideas that seem promising enough to develop further, and abandon those that are unlikely to be successful. Thus, being creative _____. In fact, the ability to generate creative ideas is essentially useless if these ideas subsequently die a silent death.

- ① does not stop with idea generation
- ② rarely originates from practical ideas
- ③ is often regarded as a shortcut to innovation
- ④ frequently gives way to unanticipated success
- ⑤ brings out tension between novelty and relevancy

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> commonly 흔히 | <input type="checkbox"/> define 정의하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> novel 참신한 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> original 독창적인 | <input type="checkbox"/> appropriate 적절한 | <input type="checkbox"/> feasible 실현할 수 있는 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> irrelevant 무의미한 | <input type="checkbox"/> unremarkable 특별한 것이 없는, 평범한 | <input type="checkbox"/> ignore 간과하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> generate 생성하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> innovate 혁신하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> previous 이전의 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> evaluate 평가하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> promising 유망한 | <input type="checkbox"/> abandon 포기하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> subsequently 뒤이어, 그 뒤에 | | |

Academic Vocabulary by Topic

정답과 해설 70쪽

original 독창적인 (completely new and different; not a copy or imitation)

Jane wrote an **original** story that captivated the audience.

Jane은 청중을 사로잡는 **독창적인** 이야기를 썼다.

evaluate 평가하다 (to carefully judge or assess the value, quality, or importance of something)

The teacher will **evaluate** our projects based on creativity and effort.

그 교사는 창의력과 노력에 근거하여 우리의 프로젝트를 **평가할** 것이다.

precede 앞서다, 선행하다 (to come before something else in time, order, or position)

Dark clouds usually **precede** a storm, signaling heavy rain ahead.

먹구름은 대개 폭풍에 **앞서며**, 앞으로 폭우가 내릴 것임을 나타낸다.

flexibility 유연성 (the ability to bend easily or to adapt to new situations)

Sara's **flexibility** in negotiations allowed the team to reach an agreement.

Sara의 협상에서의 **유연성** 덕분에 그 팀은 합의에 도달할 수 있었다.

persistence 끈기 (the quality of continuing to try, even when facing difficulties)

Persistence in the face of difficulties often leads to unexpected success.

어려움에 직면하여 **끈기**가 있으면 예상치 못한 성공을 거두는 경우가 많다.

interpret 해석하다 (to explain the meaning of something, or to understand it in a particular way)

Can you **interpret** this ancient text and explain its meaning to us?

이 고대의 텍스트를 **해석하고** 그 의미를 우리에게 설명해 줄 수 있니?

perspective 관점 (a particular way of looking at or thinking about something)

From Smith's **perspective**, the proposed plan had several potential flaws.

Smith의 **관점**에서 볼 때, 제안된 계획에는 몇 가지 잠재적인 결함이 있었다.

Quick Review

다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 <보기>에서 고르시오.

< 보기 >

perspective

flexibility

precede

evaluate

original

1. The designer is famous for his _____ and creative work.
2. Regular yoga practice helps improve _____ and mental focus.
3. It's important to _____ your progress before setting new goals.
4. A brief introduction will _____ the main speaker's presentation.
5. A new _____ on the problem can help us find a better solution.

Exercises

01

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

25005-0137

Conveying values to your children is complicated by the fact that what you think you are teaching them is not always what they are learning from you. This disconnect can occur because your actions may not always be clear to your children. For example, your children may see you working hard in your career and being well rewarded financially for your efforts. You may believe that the message they are getting is that you work hard because of your passion for your work. But they may actually be getting the message that you work hard because money is important to you. Clearly, two very different values would arise depending on how they interpret your messages. This is why you should not only make sure you're living a life that expresses your values but also periodically ask yourself whether your actions clearly express the values or whether your children could misinterpret them. Also, ask your children what value messages they are getting from you. For example, you can ask them, "Why do you think Daddy [or Mommy] works so hard?"

- ① Peer Pressure: A Barrier to Value Creation
- ② Experience: The Best Way to Learn Values
- ③ Outdoor Activities for Exploring Family Values
- ④ Let Your Children Make Decisions About Values
- ⑤ Coordinating Perceived and Intended Values in Parenting

02

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

25005-0138

Having a rich store of knowledge in an area is the basis for creativity, but something more is needed. For many problems, that "something more" is the ability to see things in a new way — restructuring the problem, which leads to a sudden *insight*. Often this happens when a person has struggled with a problem or project and then sets it aside for a while. Some psychologists believe that time away allows for *incubation*, a kind of unconscious working through the problem. Actually, it is more complex than that. Incubation is more helpful when a longer preparation period precedes the individual's setting the problem aside. _____ probably interrupts strict ways of thinking so you can restructure your view of the situation and think more differently. Creativity requires extensive knowledge, flexibility, and the continual reorganizing of ideas as well as motivation and persistence.

- ① Engaging in related activities
- ② Maintaining consistent focus
- ③ Exploring alternative solutions
- ④ Seeking feedback from others
- ⑤ Leaving the problem for a time

03

25005-0139

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

However, in many other cultures, including some Aboriginal and Asian groups, this would be a mark of disrespect — particularly if shown by a younger person to someone in a position of authority.

Difficulties may arise for students when the beliefs of the home and school differ. (①) When an individual's behaviour is interpreted from a cultural perspective that is different from that of the individual in question, misunderstandings and conflict can result. (②) Malcolm and his colleagues described a number of ways in which this can happen for Aboriginal students in mainstream Australian classrooms. (③) In Western Anglo culture, looking people in the eye when you speak to them is a mark of respect, and shows you are attending to them. (④) Without this understanding, teachers might assume that students from cultures that do not favour eye contact are not listening or are not interested. (⑤) Similarly, teachers who insist on eye contact without explaining that it denotes respect in their culture risk some students and parents assuming that those teachers do not want to be respected.

* denote: 의미하다, 나타내다

Gateway

2025학년도 9월 모의평가 40번

25005-0140

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

Human speech differs from the cries of other species in many ways. One very important distinction is that all other animals use one call for one message as the general principle of communication. This means that the number of possible messages is very restricted. If a new message is to be included in the system, a new sound has to be introduced, too. After the first few tens of sounds it becomes difficult to invent new distinctive sounds, and also to remember them for the next time they are needed. Human speech builds on the principle of combining a restricted number of sounds into an unlimited number of messages. In a typical human language there are something like thirty or forty distinctive speech sounds. These sounds can be combined into chains to form a literally unlimited number of words. Even a small child, who can communicate by only one word at a time, uses a system for communication that is infinitely superior to any system utilized by any other animal.



In animal cries, each call _____ (A) _____ a different message, which limits the number of possible messages, whereas human language creates an unlimited number of messages using a _____ (B) _____ set of distinctive sounds.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|--------------|-------|-----------|
| ① represents | ..... | finite |
| ② symbolizes | ..... | universal |
| ③ distorts | ..... | fixed |
| ④ expresses | ..... | novel |
| ⑤ records | ..... | complex |

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> distinction 차이, 구별 | <input type="checkbox"/> general 일반적인 | <input type="checkbox"/> principle 원칙, 원리 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> restricted 제한된, 한정된 | <input type="checkbox"/> distinctive 구별되는, 독특한 | <input type="checkbox"/> build on ~을 기반으로 하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> typical 일반적인, 전형적인 | <input type="checkbox"/> literally 말 그대로 | <input type="checkbox"/> infinitely 엄청, 대단히, 무한히 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> superior to ~보다 더 뛰어난 | <input type="checkbox"/> utilize 활용하다 | |

Academic Vocabulary by Topic

정답과 해설 72쪽

distinction 차이 (a difference or contrast between similar things or people)

There is a subtle **distinction** between happiness and contentment.

행복과 만족 사이에는 미묘한 차이가 있다.

superior 더 뛰어난, 더 우수한 (higher in quality, better, or more excellent than others)

Kevin's work is considered **superior** to his colleagues' efforts.

Kevin의 작업은 동료들의 노력보다 더 뛰어난 것으로 여겨진다.

flourish 번영하다, 번성하다 (to grow or develop in a healthy or vigorous way, especially as the result of a favorable environment)

The small business began to **flourish** under new management.

그 작은 사업체는 새로운 경영진하에서 번영하기 시작했다.

coordination 조정, 조화 (the organization of different elements or groups to work together effectively)

Effective **coordination** helped resolve the conflict quickly.

효과적인 조정이 그 갈등을 신속히 해결하는 데 도움이 되었다.

implicit 함축적인 (suggested or understood without being directly stated)

Susan's words contained an **implicit** criticism of Peter's actions.

Susan의 말에는 Peter의 행동에 대한 함축적인 비판이 담겨 있었다.

texture 질감 (the feel, appearance, or consistency of a surface or substance)

Lora loves the rich **texture** of oil paint on the canvas.

Lora는 캔버스 위의 유성 물감의 풍부한 질감을 좋아한다.

formulate 고안해 내다, 공식화하다 (to create, devise, or develop a plan or idea in a systematic way)

Scientists need time to **formulate** a solution to the problem.

과학자들은 그 문제에 대한 해결책을 고안해 내는 데 시간이 필요하다.

Quick Review

다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 <보기>에서 고르시오.

< 보기 >

coordination

implicit

flourish

distinction

formulate

1. With enough sunlight and water, the plants will _____.
2. The _____ theme of justice unfolded through the story's key conflicts.
3. Researchers are trying to _____ a new scientific theory.
4. Good _____ between departments led to quick decisions.
5. It's important to understand the _____ between myth and fact.

Exercises

01

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

25005-0141

You may have noticed that language has a variety of actual and potential uses. Marvel for just a moment at the flexibility, utility, and power of language as a set of tools. Language can be used to describe the world or some part of it, pose problems, suggest solutions, issue orders, make agreements, tell stories, tell jokes, sing songs, exchange greetings, buy things, sell things, make friends, insult enemies, and so on. Can language be said to serve any specific *single, essential* function amid all this variety? Remember that humans are social animals. Our chances of survival and of flourishing are greatly enhanced by association with others of our kind. We do much better in groups than as individuals. This places a high premium on *cooperation* and *coordination with others*. Thus the essential function, as well as the functional essence, of language would seem to be communication. What exactly is communication? Communication is what we do to achieve common understanding — essential to cooperation and coordination — among two or more sentient beings.

* sentient: 지각 능력이 있는

- ① 비언어적 신호는 인간의 생존을 위해 발달했다.
- ② 언어의 통일성은 구성원 간의 결속력을 향상한다.
- ③ 언어의 변화는 문화의 발전과 불가분의 관계에 있다.
- ④ 모든 언어에 적용되는 보편적인 언어 규칙이 존재한다.
- ⑤ 언어의 본질적인 기능은 공동의 이해를 추구하는 의사소통이다.

02

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

25005-0142

Texts must be interpreted, that is, analyzed for both explicit and implicit meanings. Since it is impossible to know with any certainty what an author intends, one alternative is to discount the intentions of the author and concentrate on whatever meaning the text generates. ① As D. H. Lawrence famously declared, “Never trust the teller, trust the tale.” ② The physical aspects of a book, such as the texture of the paper or the size of the font, can significantly influence the reading experience. ③ New Criticism in the twentieth century would reject the notion that deciphering an author’s intention is a central goal of literature. ④ Literature, they argued, is not a secret message planted by the author to be decoded but a dynamic field of multiple meanings, generated because of, despite, and indeed regardless of the author. ⑤ In this model, literature is a textual world that the author has set in motion but does not control; the reader controls the text through interpretation.

* decipher: 해독하다 ** decode: 해독하다

03

25005-0143

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

It is fascinating to watch an artist striving to achieve the right balance, but if we were to ask him why he did this or changed that, he might not be able to tell us. He does not follow any fixed rules. He just feels his way. It is true that some artists or critics in certain periods have tried to formulate laws of their art; but it always turned out that poor artists did not achieve anything when trying to apply these laws, while great masters could break them and yet achieve a new kind of harmony no one had thought of before. When the great English painter Sir Joshua Reynolds explained to his students in the Royal Academy that blue should not be put into the foreground of paintings but should be reserved for the distant backgrounds, for the fading hills on the horizon, his rival Thomas Gainsborough — so the story goes — wanted to prove that _____. He painted the famous ‘Blue Boy’, whose blue costume, in the central foreground of the picture, stands out triumphantly against the warm brown of the background.

- ① blue is the best color for the background
- ② such academic rules are usually nonsense
- ③ a true art spirit is based on social support
- ④ he first adopted those rules of color in art
- ⑤ he was a great master of landscape painting

Gateway

2025학년도 9월 모의평가 20번

25005-0144

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Truth is essential for progress and the development of knowledge, as it serves as the foundation upon which reliable and accurate understanding is built. However, one of the greatest threats to the accumulation of knowledge can now be found on social media platforms. As social media becomes a primary source of information for millions, its unregulated nature allows misinformation to spread rapidly. Social media users may unknowingly participate in creating and circulating misinformation, which can influence elections, cause violence, and create widespread panic, as seen in various global incidents. As creators and consumers, it is our responsibility to take on a greater role in the enhancement of fact-checking protocols in order to ensure accuracy. It is critical that participants safeguard the reliability of information, supporting a more informed and rational public community.

- ① 소셜 미디어 플랫폼을 운영할 때 사용자의 의견을 반영해야 한다.
- ② 디지털 창작물의 저작권 보호에 관한 사회적 합의를 도출해야 한다.
- ③ 소셜 미디어 사용자는 정보의 정확성과 신뢰성 확보를 위해 힘써야 한다.
- ④ 광범위한 지식을 축적하기 위해 다양한 정보의 유통을 촉진해야 한다.
- ⑤ 소셜 미디어 기업은 개인 정보 보호를 위한 대책을 세워야 한다.

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> progress 진보 | <input type="checkbox"/> foundation 토대, 기반 | <input type="checkbox"/> reliable 신뢰할 수 있는 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> accurate 정확한 | <input type="checkbox"/> threat 위협 | <input type="checkbox"/> accumulation 축적 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> primary 주요한 | <input type="checkbox"/> unregulated 규제받지 않는 | <input type="checkbox"/> unknowingly 자신도 모르게 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> circulate (소문 따위를) 유포하다, 퍼뜨리다 | <input type="checkbox"/> enhancement 강화, 향상 | <input type="checkbox"/> panic 공황 상태, (극심한) 공포 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> take on ~을 (떠)맡다 | <input type="checkbox"/> informed (명확한) 정보에 근거한, 학식이 풍부한 | <input type="checkbox"/> protocol 규약, 의전 |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> rational 합리적인 |

Academic Vocabulary by Topic

정답과 해설 75쪽

amplify 증폭하다 (to increase the size or effect of something)

The news story was **amplified** on social media, reaching millions of people.

그 뉴스는 소셜 미디어에서 **증폭되어** 수백만 명의 사람들에게 전달되었다.

distort 왜곡하다 (to change something from its original or intended meaning, especially in a negative way)

Fears **distort** reality and make situations appear worse than they actually are.

두려움은 현실을 **왜곡해서** 상황을 실제보다 더 나쁘게 보이게 만든다.

biased 편향된 (showing an unreasonable preference or dislike based on personal opinion)

The newspaper article was criticized for its **biased** reporting on the election.

그 신문 기사는 선거에 대한 **편향된** 보도로 비판을 받았다.

forefront 선두, 맨 앞 (an important or leading position in a particular group or activity)

Since the 1970s, young people have been at the **forefront** of the environmental movement.

1970년대부터 젊은이들은 환경 운동의 **선두**에 서 왔다.

contest 경쟁하다 (to compete for something)

Eight candidates **contested** the election, but none achieved over 50% of the vote.

8명의 후보가 선거에서 **경쟁했**지만, 50%가 넘는 득표를 한 사람은 아무도 없었다.

analyst 분석가 (someone whose job is to study or examine something in detail)

The **analyst** gave useful information about the company's finances.

그 **분석가**는 그 회사의 재정에 관한 유용한 정보를 제공했다.

subscriber 가입자, 구독자 (someone who pays money regularly in order to have a newspaper or magazine sent to them, or to receive telephone, television or Internet service)

With the advent of digital OTT platforms, the number of **subscribers** to cable television is reducing.

디지털 OTT 플랫폼이 출현하면서 케이블 TV **가입자** 수가 감소하고 있다.

Quick Review

다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 <보기>에서 고르시오.

< 보기 >

subscribers

distort

analyst

biased

contest

1. Some media outlets tend to _____ the facts to influence public opinion.
2. As the number of cell phone users has exploded, the number of landline _____ has declined.
3. The senator announced that he was ready to _____ the presidency.
4. The article seemed _____ toward one side of the issue.
5. The _____ predicted an increase in sales for the next quarter.

Exercises

01

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

25005-0145

In media, the echo chamber effect arises in a situation where information, ideas, or beliefs are amplified or reinforced by transmission and repetition inside an “enclosed” system, often drowning out different or competing views. Big data sources utilising web data are particularly prone to this effect. People using web forums and communities often surround themselves with voices that echo similar opinions to their own. Diverging opinions are ignored, marginalised or dismissed as ‘trolls’. This has the effect of distorting what is then considered to be the general consensus. This theory of cognitive dissonance, how humans strive for internal consistency, is well-established. When we experience inconsistency (dissonance), we become psychologically distressed and will try to avoid and/or reduce the dissonance and achieve consonance. The implications for big data are clear — web data-sets may be heavily biased and require significant interpretation before conclusions can be drawn.

* prone to: ~하기 쉬운 ** troll: 트롤(인터넷 토론방에서 남들의 화를 부추기는 메시지를 보내는 사람) *** dissonance: 부조화

- ① How to Build a General Consensus
- ② Keep in Mind That Big Data Can Be Biased
- ③ Echo Chambers: Where People Learn the Truth
- ④ Best Ways to Purchase Big Data Needed for News
- ⑤ The Value of Internal Consistency to Resist Web News Distortion

02

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

25005-0146

Although computer scientists and mathematicians tend to be talented at computer science and math, as a group they tend not to be sensitive to the nuances of language. If something needs a name, they don’t obsess over picking the perfect name that has ideal connotations and Latin roots and what have you. They just pick a name, usually one that _____. Python, the programming language, is named after Monty Python the comedy troupe (Monty Python is the ur-comedy text in computer science, like Star Wars is the ur-narrative text.) Django, a web framework, is named after Django Reinhardt, the jazz guitarist, a favorite of the Django framework’s inventor. Java, the programming language, is named after coffee. JavaScript, an unrelated language, was invented around the same time as Java and is also (unfortunately) named after coffee.

* connotation: 함축(된 의미) ** troupe: 극단 *** ur-: 원조의, 초기의

- ① contains Latin roots
- ② gives musical inspiration
- ③ has to do with something they like
- ④ matches a specific branding strategy
- ⑤ reflects the program’s functionality

03

25005-0147

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

In communications services, when “picture phones” were introduced in 1963 at the New York World’s Fair, an American telecom giant, which had been at the forefront of designing and introducing the technology, estimated that there would be 10 million such phones in use in America by 1980.

- (A) The reality, however, was vastly more modest than these experts predicted. Such satellite phones, aside from some subsidized national security applications, are mostly used as rental units on adventure travel, and even that niche has been rapidly contested by alternatives.
- (B) But the real number in that year was closer to zero. Thirty years later, with smartphones, laptops, tablets, and camera-equipped desktop computers, personal video penetration was at the other extreme, at 230 million.
- (C) Similarly, at one time mobile phones connected by satellites were widely expected by experts to be the next Big Thing. In 1998, *The Wall Street Journal* enthusiastically claimed that “the consensus forecast by media analysts is of 30 million satellite phone subscribers by 2006.”

* subsidized: 보조금을 지급받는 ** niche: 틈새시장 *** penetration: 시장 침투[진출]

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

Gateway

2025학년도 6월 모의평가 30번

25005-0148

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

Internalization depends on supports for autonomy. Contexts that use controlling strategies such as salient rewards and punishments or evaluative, self-esteem-hooking pressures are ① least likely to lead people to value activities as their own. This is not to say that controls don't ② work to produce behavior — decades of operant psychology prove that they can. It is rather that the more salient the external control over a person's behavior, the more the person is likely to be merely externally regulated or introjected in his or her actions. Consequently, the person does not ③ develop a value or investment in the behaviors, but instead remains dependent on external controls. Thus, parents who reward, force, or cajole their child to do homework are more likely to have a child who does so only when rewarded, cajoled, or forced. The salience of external controls ④ drives the acquisition of self-responsibility. Alternatively, parents who supply reasons, show an emotional understanding of difficulties overcoming problems, and use a ⑤ minimum of external incentives are more likely to cultivate a sense of willingness and value for work in their child.

* autonomy: 자율성 ** salient: 두드러진 *** introject: 투입하다

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> internalization 내면화 | <input type="checkbox"/> context 상황, 맥락 | <input type="checkbox"/> strategy 전략 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> reward 보상; 보상을 주다 | <input type="checkbox"/> evaluative 평가적인, 평가하는 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> operant psychology 조작적 심리학(강화는 행동의 빈도를 증가시키고, 처벌은 행동의 빈도를 감소시킨다는 개념을 강조하는 심리학) | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> external 외적인, 외부의 | <input type="checkbox"/> regulate 규제하다, 통제하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> cajole 회유하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> acquisition 습득, 획득 | <input type="checkbox"/> self-responsibility 자기 책임 | <input type="checkbox"/> alternatively 그 대신에, 그렇지 않으면 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> incentive 유인, 동기, 장려책 | <input type="checkbox"/> cultivate 기르다, 함양하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> willingness 자발성, 기꺼이 하려는 마음 |

Academic Vocabulary by Topic

정답과 해설 77쪽

contribute 기여하다, 도움이 되다 (to play a significant part in making something happen)

Trust **contributes** significantly to healthy and lasting relationships.

신뢰는 건강하고 지속적인 관계에 크게 **기여한다**.

reverse 뒤집다, 반대로 하다, 바꿔 놓다 (to change the direction, order, position, result, etc. of something to its opposite)

If confidence is low, we may change our minds and **reverse** our decision.

자신감이 낮으면, 우리는 마음을 바꾸어 우리의 결정을 **뒤집을** 수도 있다.

inclined ~하는 경향이 있는, ~을 하고 싶은 (likely or wanting to do something)

People are **inclined** to avoid those who frequently criticize them.

사람들은 자신을 자주 비판하는 사람들을 피하는 **경향이 있다**.

integrate 통합시키다, 융합[조화]시키다 (to combine (two or more things) to form or create something)

It's important to **integrate** new knowledge with what you already know.

새로운 지식을 이미 알고 있는 것과 **통합시키는** 것이 중요하다.

isolated 고립된, 외딴 (separate from others, far away from any others)

Loneliness often makes people feel **isolated** from their peers.

외로움은 흔히 사람들에게 또래로부터 **고립된** 느낌을 들게 한다.

awkward 어색한, 서투른 (making you feel embarrassed, difficult to deal with)

There was an **awkward** silence after his unexpected comment.

그의 예상치 못한 논평 후에 **어색한** 침묵이 있었다.

generate 만들어 내다, 발생시키다 (to cause something to exist)

Positive feedback can **generate** a sense of belonging in groups.

긍정적인 피드백은 집단 내에서 소속감을 **만들어 낼** 수 있다.

Quick Review

다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 <보기>에서 고르시오.

< 보기 >

awkward

generate

inclined

integrate

reverse

1. Apologizing can sometimes _____ the damage done to friendships.
2. We are _____ to trust those who we believe resemble us.
3. Group activities help _____ new members into a team.
4. It was _____ when nobody knew how to start the conversation.
5. Small misunderstandings can _____ unnecessary tension between friends.

Exercises

01

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

25005-0149

By focusing on just one aspect of our lives, we are failing to consider all the other things that contribute to happiness. For example, if you ask students two questions, ‘How happy are you with your life in general?’ followed by ‘How many dates did you have last month?’, there is absolutely no relationship between the answers. However, if you reverse the order of the questions and start with the dating question, this produces a strong relationship. Those with more dates rate themselves as happier with their lives compared with those who went on fewer dates. By focusing (and anchoring) the respondent to a measure of popularity, you are influencing their subsequent evaluation of well-being. The same effect can be found when attention is first called to a respondent’s marriage or their health. The reason happiness levels change is that people do not know how happy they are in general and so they become susceptible to the focusing of attention on different aspects of their life. When people consider the impact of any single factor on their happiness, they are inclined to _____.

* subsequent: 그다음의 ** susceptible: 영향받기 쉬운

- ① doubt its contribution
- ② measure its frequency
- ③ question their judgment
- ④ exaggerate its importance
- ⑤ overlook their achievements

02

25005-0150

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Women and men differ in whether they describe themselves as empathic. If you have *empathy*, you identify with others and imagine what it must be like ① to walk in their shoes. You celebrate with those who are happy and cry with those who cry. Physiological measures of empathy, such as heart rate while ② seeing another's distress, reveal a much smaller gender gap than is found in self-reports in surveys. Nevertheless, females are more likely to *express* empathy — to cry and to report distress when observing someone in distress. Ann Kring and Albert Gordon observed this gender difference in videotapes of men and women students ③ watch film clips that were sad (children with a dying parent), happy (slapstick comedy), or frightening (a man nearly falling off of a tall building). Their findings showed ④ that the women reacted more visibly to each film type. Women also tend to experience emotional events more ⑤ deeply — with more brain activation in areas sensitive to emotion — and to remember the scenes better three weeks later.

* empathy: 공감 ** physiological: 생리적인

03

25005-0151

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

It is one of the reasons that most of us think we have a better than average sense of humor — although statistically, that cannot be true.

Laughing and smiling are not just signals for others that we are like them — they are strong emotional drives that bind us together as a social species. They are just some of the mechanisms that begin to integrate the individual into a group. (①) When my infant daughter burst into laughter, she was demonstrating one of the most powerful primitive needs to make contact. (②) Without the ability to laugh and smile, we would be isolated individuals. (③) We use laughter to lubricate awkward social interactions, as a way of signalling that we are easy-going, not aggressive, and potentially someone worth investing time and effort in. (④) In short, we use laughter to generate our reflected self because our sense of self depends on what others think of us, and being funny is considered by many in our culture as an important measure of who we are. (⑤) Very few people would readily admit that they do not have a sense of humor.

* lubricate: 매끄럽게 하다

Gateway

2025학년도 9월 모의평가 21번

25005-0152

밑줄 친 from their verandas가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Around the turn of the twentieth century, anthropologists trained in the natural sciences began to reimagine what a science of humanity should look like and how social scientists ought to go about studying cultural groups. Some of those anthropologists insisted that one should at least spend significant time actually observing and talking to the people studied. Early ethnographers such as Franz Boas and Alfred Cort Haddon typically traveled to the remote locations where the people in question lived and spent a few weeks to a few months there. They sought out a local Western host who was familiar with the people and the area (such as a colonial official, missionary, or businessman) and found accommodations through them. Although they did at times venture into the community without a guide, they generally did not spend significant time with the local people. Thus, their observations were primarily conducted from their verandas.

* anthropologist: 인류학자 ** ethnographer: 민족지학자

- ① seeking to build long-lasting relationships with the natives
- ② participating in collaborative research with natural scientists
- ③ engaging in little direct contact with the people being studied
- ④ cooperating actively with Western hosts in the local community
- ⑤ struggling to take a wider view of the native culture examined

Words & Phrases in Use

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> reimagine 다시 생각하다, 재고하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> go about ~을 시작하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> insist 주장하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> significant 상당한, 중요한 | <input type="checkbox"/> observe 관찰하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> remote 외딴 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> in question 연구[논의]되고 있는 | <input type="checkbox"/> seek out ~을 찾아내다 | <input type="checkbox"/> local 현지의, 지역의 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> colonial 식민지의 | <input type="checkbox"/> missionary 선교사 | <input type="checkbox"/> accommodations 숙박 시설 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> at times 가끔, 때로 | <input type="checkbox"/> venture into ~을 탐험하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> observation 관찰 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> primarily 주로 | <input type="checkbox"/> conduct (특정한 활동을) 하다 | |

Academic Vocabulary by Topic

정답과 해설 80쪽

dominate 지배하다 (to control someone or something or to have more importance than other people or things)

A small number of powerful multinational companies are likely to **dominate** the global economy.

소수의 강력한 다국적 기업이 세계 경제를 **지배할** 가능성이 있다.

justify 정당화하다 (to give an acceptable explanation for something that other people think is unreasonable)

No one can **justify** spending so much money on weapons.

누구도 무기에 그렇게 많은 돈을 쓰는 것을 **정당화할** 수 없다.

underlying 근본적인 (important in a situation but not always easily noticed)

Unemployment may be an **underlying** cause of the rising crime rate.

실업은 증가하는 범죄율의 **근본적인** 원인일 수 있다.

competent 유능한 (having enough skill or knowledge to do something to a satisfactory standard)

A **competent** teacher can explain even the most difficult topics in a way that students understand.

유능한 교사는 가장 어려운 주제까지도 학생들이 이해하는 방식으로 설명할 수 있다.

legendary 전설적인 (very famous and talked about a lot by people)

The band's **legendary** concert sold out within minutes and is still talked about today.

그 밴드의 **전설적인** 콘서트는 몇 분 만에 매진되었고 지금도 회자되고 있다.

potential 잠재력 (the possibility that something will develop in a particular way, or have a particular effect)

The region has enormous **potential** for economic development.

그 지역은 경제 발전의 **잠재력**이 매우 크다.

prejudice 편견 (an unfair and unreasonable opinion or feeling, especially when formed without enough thought or knowledge)

The Nobel Peace Prize winner has fought against **prejudice** and racial hatred.

그 노벨 평화상 수상자는 **편견**과 인종적 증오에 맞서 싸워 왔다.

Quick Review

다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 <보기>에서 고르시오.

< 보기 >

competent

legendary

underlying

prejudice

potential

1. This small business has the _____ to grow into a major company.
2. Economists are trying to identify the _____ causes of the current recession.
3. By learning more about others, we can reduce _____ and build stronger communities.
4. Voters want a(n) _____ politician who can address the country's economic challenges.
5. Her performance in the school play was so good that it became _____ among the students.

Exercises

01

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

25005-0153

Every society maintains inequalities that benefit some groups and hurt others. In Taiwan, people from mainland China who fled the Communists in 1949 still dominate native Taiwanese. Gaps in income and opportunity between men and women and between Whites and people of color persist in the United States. As stereotypes reflecting these differences have developed, they have justified and rationalized the underlying inequalities. For example, historically, women and people of color have often been viewed in ways that justified their treatment as childlike, unintelligent, and weak, and thus in need of direction and guidance. And in fact, people who believe inequality is natural and right — views that are more often found among members of dominant groups, such as Whites and males — are particularly likely to be prejudiced against others. Moreover, high-status groups are stereotyped as more competent than are low-status groups, providing apparent justification for the status differences. Thus, as these examples illustrate, inequalities can produce different opportunities for different groups in a society, and then perceivers form stereotypes of those groups that will help perpetuate and maintain those same inequalities.

* perpetuate: 영속시키다, 영구화하다

- ① effects of economic inequality on social dynamics
- ② contribution of education to resolving social conflicts
- ③ ever-changing social rankings in contemporary societies
- ④ mutual reinforcement of social inequalities and stereotypes
- ⑤ challenges to achieving gender equality in modern societies

02

25005-0154

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Nothing quite captures _____ like the frequent public hysteria over minute changes to the look and feel of products. Take the story of an American fruit-based beverage company's disastrous logo change. In 2009, a legendary ad agency was hired to redesign the company's logo and label. The aim was to give the brand a more modern look. Gone was the iconic image of the straw-punctured orange. The recognizable color scheme was changed, too. The product itself wasn't any different. It was still the same fruit juice with the same product name. The box just looked a little different. But people didn't like it. Within two weeks of the rebrand, the company had lost 20 percent of its earnings. Less than 30 days after launch, it pulled the new design off the shelves and went back to the original label. Not long afterward, the three-decade-old ad agency shut down. This is not the only case. Ask Facebook. Every time Facebook changes its layout, there's an outcry from users who demand a return to "the way it used to be."

* hysteria: 히스테리, 과잉 흥분 ** straw-punctured: 빨대가 꽂힌

- ① consumer sensitivity to price
- ② our distaste for the unfamiliar
- ③ our stereotypes about a product's color
- ④ consumer fascination with brand-new products
- ⑤ public obsession with iconic stars in advertising

03

25005-0155

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Information sometimes spreads epidemically. Like a virus that spreads by infection, information spreads through word of mouth. ① The mechanism of viral information spread is simple and can be compared with the tradition of fairy tales or legends, which spread all over the world only through word of mouth, being retold countless times and passed on. ② Transferred to a broader basis, this means that if only 10 people are addressed in the first generation, 10,000 people can be reached by the fourth generation. ③ This huge potential has attracted the interest of marketing researchers: if viral news spread could be systematically implemented as a marketing vehicle, this would have a major advantage. ④ Viral news often spreads misinformation quickly, lacks context, and can fuel panic or prejudice, making it a poor choice for a long-term marketing strategy. ⑤ In comparison with traditional marketing campaigns whose effect gets diluted over time, the effect of viral news spread is self-reinforced with an increasing degree of distribution, resulting in a sustainable anchoring of information.

* epidemically: 유행병같이 ** dilute: 약하게 하다

Gateway

2025학년도 9월 모의평가 37번

25005-0156

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The generally close connection between health and what animals want exists because wanting to obtain the right things and wanting to avoid the wrong ones are major ways in which animals keep themselves healthy.

- (A) They can take pre-emptive action so that the worst never happens. They start to want things that will be necessary for their health and survival not for now but for some time in the future.
- (B) Animals have evolved many different ways of maintaining their health and then regaining it again once it has been damaged, such as an ability to heal wounds when they are injured and an amazingly complex immune system for warding off infection.
- (C) Animals are equally good, however, at dealing with injury and disease before they even happen. They have evolved a complex set of mechanisms for anticipating and avoiding danger altogether.

* pre-emptive: 선제의 ** ward off: 막다

① (A) – (C) – (B)

② (B) – (A) – (C)

③ (B) – (C) – (A)

④ (C) – (A) – (B)

⑤ (C) – (B) – (A)

Words & Phrases in Use

☐ generally 전반적으로, 대개☐ connection 연관성, 관계☐ obtain 얻다, 획득하다☐ evolve 진화[발달]시키다☐ regain 회복하다, 되찾다☐ heal 치유하다☐ wound 상처☐ immune system 면역 체계☐ infection 감염☐ deal with ~을 처리하다, ~을 대하다☐ mechanism (생물체 내에서 특정한 기능을 수행하는) 기제[구조], 메커니즘☐ anticipate 예측하다☐ altogether 완전히

Academic Vocabulary by Topic

정답과 해설 82쪽

reflect 반영하다 (to show or be a sign of a particular situation or somebody's attitude)

Dietary choices often **reflect** an individual's cultural background, personal preferences, and health goals.

식단 선택은 보통 개인의 문화적 배경, 개인적 취향, 건강 목표를 반영한다.

misleading 오해의 소지가 있는, 오도하는 (giving a false or incorrect idea, making someone believe something that is not true)

It's important to confirm medical information online, as some sources can be **misleading**.

온라인에서 얻은 의료 정보를 확인하는 것은 중요한데, 일부 출처가 오해의 소지가 있을 수 있기 때문이다.

application 활용, 응용 (the action of putting something into use or operation)

Artificial intelligence has a wide range of **applications** in healthcare.

인공 지능은 의료 서비스에서 다양하게 활용된다.

organism 유기체 (a living thing, especially one that is extremely small)

A weakened immune system makes the body more affected by harmful **organisms**.

약화된 면역 체계는 신체가 유해한 유기체에 의한 영향을 더 많이 받게 한다.

nutrient 영양분 (a substance that is needed to keep a living thing alive and to help it to grow)

For promoting overall health, it's essential to include a variety of **nutrients** in your diet, such as vitamins, minerals, and proteins.

전반적인 건강을 증진하기 위해서는 비타민, 무기질, 단백질과 같은 다양한 영양분을 여러분의 식단에 포함하는 것이 필수적이다.

flavor 향료 (a substance added to food or drink to give it a particular taste)

Artificial **flavors** are commonly used in processed foods to imitate natural ingredients.

인공 향료는 천연 재료를 모방하기 위해 가공식품에 흔히 사용된다.

treatment 처리 (a process or method used to deal with or clean something)

The water must undergo chemical **treatment** before being officially declared safe for drinking.

물은 음용에 안전하다고 공식적으로 표명되기 전에 화학적 처리를 거쳐야 한다.

Quick Review

다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 <보기>에서 고르시오.

< 보기 >

treatment

misleading

organism

nutrient

flavor

1. When vanilla _____ is added, the espresso coffee gains a smooth taste.
2. The _____ of waste materials is crucial for protecting the environment.
3. A lack of _____s, such as vitamins A and D, can lead to vision problems and bone pain.
4. The advertisement was criticized for its _____ portrayal of the medicine's effectiveness.
5. All living _____s need to take food to obtain energy for their growth.

Exercises

01

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

25005-0157

Calorie counts and labels, it seems, have always been shaped by social anxieties about fatness. And while those labels do reflect the number of calories in a particular food, they don't reflect their caloric availability: the number of calories our bodies can actually metabolize from those foods. University of Cambridge researcher Giles Yeo asserts that understanding caloric availability is central to understanding the science of weight and metabolism. "Caloric availability is the amount of calories that can actually be extracted during the process of digestion and metabolism, as opposed to the number of calories that are locked up in the food." That is, while a food may have one hundred calories in it, our bodies may be able to digest only a portion of those. Accordingly, Yeo argues, every calorie count on every nutrition label and restaurant menu is, at worst, false and, at best, misleading.

* metabolize: 대사하다 ** digestion: 소화

- ① 노화 진행 속도와 체질 변화에 따라 체내 흡수되는 열량은 다를 수 있다.
- ② 영양 성분 표시의 열량 수치로는 실제 체내 가용 열량을 올바르게 알 수 없다.
- ③ 일일 식사량을 영양 성분 표기에 기재된 열량에 맞추면 건강을 해칠 수 있다.
- ④ 일일 권장 열량을 섭취하는 것은 원활한 신진대사와 체중 조절에 필수적이다.
- ⑤ 영양 성분 표시에 열량을 기재하는 것은 비만에 대한 사회적 불안을 조장한다.

02

25005-0158

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

When viewing a film, in order for us to understand and internalise a situation, it can be seen that it is not necessary for us to identify completely, or even at all, with the protagonist. Indeed, the viewer only needs to have a sense of why the protagonist's response is appropriate to their situation. If we consider this in respect of — for example — horror films, we do this most easily when supernatural entities appear; we understand why, for instance, a character might run from a haunted house. Especially in circumstances where we share the same culture as the protagonist, we can easily establish why the characters we are watching find supernatural or horrible monsters unnatural. In respect of illness in film, the same is true. We do not need to identify entirely with the protagonist to be able to understand and internalise their responses to illness — only that illness and disease is a universal threat. _____, therefore, often become the most powerful empathetic element in film.

* protagonist: 주인공 ** entity: 존재 *** empathetic: 공감을 불러일으키는

- ① Universal conflicts
- ② Emotional variations
- ③ Character reactions
- ④ Narrative perspectives
- ⑤ Interpersonal relationships

03

25005-0159

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Seaweeds are known for their use in diverse applications. Being the first organism in the marine food chain, they provide nutrients to animals both in water and land. ① They are used as a protein source, flavor supplement, for reducing blood sugar, making medicines for colds, coughs, etc., preventing obesity, as animal feed, as a source of biofuel, for biogas production, gelling, thickening, and stabilizing agents, treatment of wastewater, and many more. ② While the seaweeds have a variety of uses, they are considered to be environment friendly and are found to improve the health of the marine ecosystem where they grow. ③ Overall, they are good both for the economy and the ocean ecosystem, as they provide a safe and healthy ground for marine life. ④ The rate of growth of seaweeds can be directly influenced by changes in the water temperature of the ocean. ⑤ Their presence also acts as an obstacle to the sea bottom trawlers, thereby protecting the seafloor and the fragile environment of the region.

* obesity: 비만 ** trawler: 저인망 어선 *** fragile: 취약한

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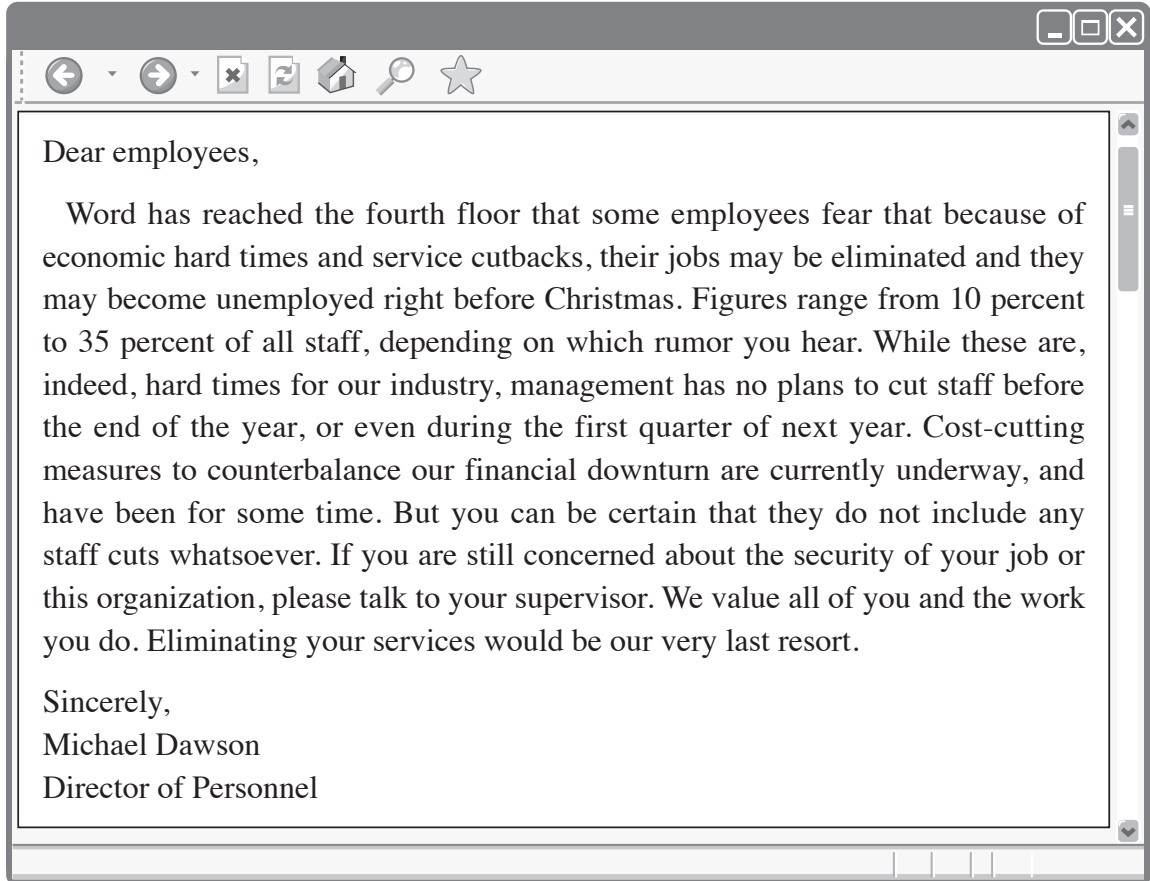
Part III

테스트편

01

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

25005-0160



- ① 근무 시간 중 사적 활동 자제를 당부하려고
- ② 감원과 관련된 직장 내 소문을 바로잡으려고
- ③ 경제 침체 시기의 고용 안정 방안을 제안하려고
- ④ 회사의 경영난으로 인한 감원 계획을 공지하려고
- ⑤ 회사의 특별 행사에 대한 아이디어를 공모하려고

02

25005-0161

다음 글에 드러난 Gloria의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

When her cousin Jess visited, Gloria couldn't wait to take her to Stylist Visions, a bright boutique filled with clothes and jewelry. Upon arriving at Stylist Visions, Gloria told Jess that she would love the shop and offered to help her choose clothes. Twenty minutes later, they had toured the entire shop, and a pile of clothes was waiting for them in the fitting rooms, including clothes Gloria had picked out for Jess. She thought that they would look great on Jess. "Okay!" Gloria said, "Let's go and try them on! You'll look fantastic in that pink skirt!" At that moment, however, Jess told her that she wasn't going to try anything on. "What did you say?" "I'm not going to try anything on," Jess repeated. "But you go ahead. I'll wait here." Gloria couldn't believe her ears and her spirits sank. Gloria realized Jess didn't like her taste. Gloria concluded that Jess had been quiet because she wanted to be polite.

* boutique: 부티크(값비싼 옷이나 선물류를 파는 작은 가게)

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| ① nervous → bored | ② excited → disappointed |
| ③ impatient → terrified | ④ helpless → ashamed |
| ⑤ delighted → calm | |

03

25005-0162

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

New-value creation is a leap of faith, and a high degree of failure is expected. If you study the most innovative companies you can think of, you will find that they have had more failures than successes, more misses than hits. How you deal with failure is the main feature of an innovation biome. No one knows beforehand what will work or be successful, so you need to expose yourself and your customers to a breadth of ideas and solutions. The business model of an innovation is uncertain, and while we might attempt to reduce this uncertainty, innovation needs to run freely and with flexibility. Companies should not assume they know whether an innovation will work, how it will be used, who exactly will use it, or how it will be monetized. All of these variables need to be fluid, and the organization must be ready for change. Rigidity in any of these aspects is the antithesis to value creation.

* biome: 생물군(같은 자연환경에 사는 생물 개체 집단) ** rigidity: 경직성 *** antithesis: 정반대(되는 것)

- ① 기업은 혁신의 모든 변수에 유연하게 대처하고 변화에 대비해야 한다.
- ② 관리자는 직원이 아이디어를 자유롭게 제안하는 분위기를 조성해야 한다.
- ③ 관리자는 고객의 불만 요소를 빨리 파악하여 서비스의 질을 개선해야 한다.
- ④ 기업의 성공을 위해 관리자는 모든 상황을 면밀히 분석하여 대처해야 한다.
- ⑤ 기업은 다른 기업의 혁신 성공 사례를 분석하여 변화의 계기로 삼아야 한다.

04

25005-0163

밑줄 친 it's more of an art than a science가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

As irritating as it is for an individual to go to all the effort to get a competing offer, let me explain why that is such an effective strategy. Appraising an individual's value in the workforce is a very difficult proposition. There isn't an exact amount that is universally fair to pay any given job title. There are too many variables. Therefore, companies do their best to determine competitive pay through salary surveys or other data, but it's more of an art than a science. The best way to appraise worth is similar to how you appraise a house. One of the best indicators of home value is to see what other houses have sold for. When you have other competitive offers or bids on a home, it sets its value in the market. The more unlike other homes, the more difficult it is to appraise. The same is true for employees. The best way to establish value is to see competitive offers.

* appraise: 평가[감정]하다 ** bid: 가격 제시, 호가

- ① data analysis on salary surveys can differ depending on the researcher
- ② companies need different hiring processes to reflect their unique visions
- ③ competitive pay is calculated using what the market sets as an absolute value
- ④ unique insights of the employer can ensure that more qualified people are hired
- ⑤ estimating an employee's value is a subjective process best handled via comparison

05

25005-0164

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Schools tend to structure outdoor learning, indeed just about all learning, around an age-based framework (unless of course school numbers encourage mixed-age classes). Recent research in Australia has found that mixed-age grouping helps children develop social, cognitive and language skills, with children engaging in ‘more mature and complex play’. Children will naturally mix with children of different age groups at ‘playtime’ outside on the school field or playground. Perhaps we should reconsider the idea that learning outdoors simply involves taking a class outside, and instead, view it as how a school supports the social and cognitive opportunities of mixing classes and age groups to learn in a wide range of environments. Should Forest School be restricted to your school’s Year One class? Why not take a mix of classes with some pupils from each year? Perhaps our outdoor experiences as teachers can be the foundation to challenge many accepted notions of what education should look like.

- ① 복잡한 놀이에 참여한 경험이 많은 아이들이 언어 발달 속도가 빠르다.
- ② 야외 학습은 저학년보다는 학습 경험이 많은 고학년 학생에게 적합하다.
- ③ 교사는 야외 학습에 활용할 수 있는 다양한 학습 활동을 개발할 필요가 있다.
- ④ 아이들에게 학교 운동장이나 야외에서 자유롭게 놀 기회를 많이 주어야 한다.
- ⑤ 연령을 섞어서 야외 수업을 하면 학생의 사회성, 인지, 언어 능력 발달에 도움을 준다.

06

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

25005-0165

Today, children in early childhood education centers have access to computer games, even though the children are often restricted in their use of such games. Naturally, it is the oldest children in early childhood education centers who tend to play such games the most. These games are often very simple and may well include some aspect of learning. Children growing up today meet digital technology early, and it becomes a natural part of their personal promotion. Often a program is peppered with songs and music and is a form of entertainment (hence the word *edutainment* which is sometimes used for this). Such computer games help to develop fine motor skills (using the finger tips) and require cognitive skills in order to find a solution to a challenge or a task in relation to a menu. Accordingly, this means that the child needs to know or learn the codes in order to be able to make the game work by choosing from the menu.

* pepper ~ with ...: ~에 ...을 가득[많이] 넣다

- ① importance of self-directed problem solving in creativity education
- ② reasons children should not be exposed to computer games too early
- ③ danger of computer games distracting children's attention from thinking
- ④ different roles that characters play in making computer games more enjoyable
- ⑤ benefits of computer games for children's physical and cognitive development

07

25005-0166

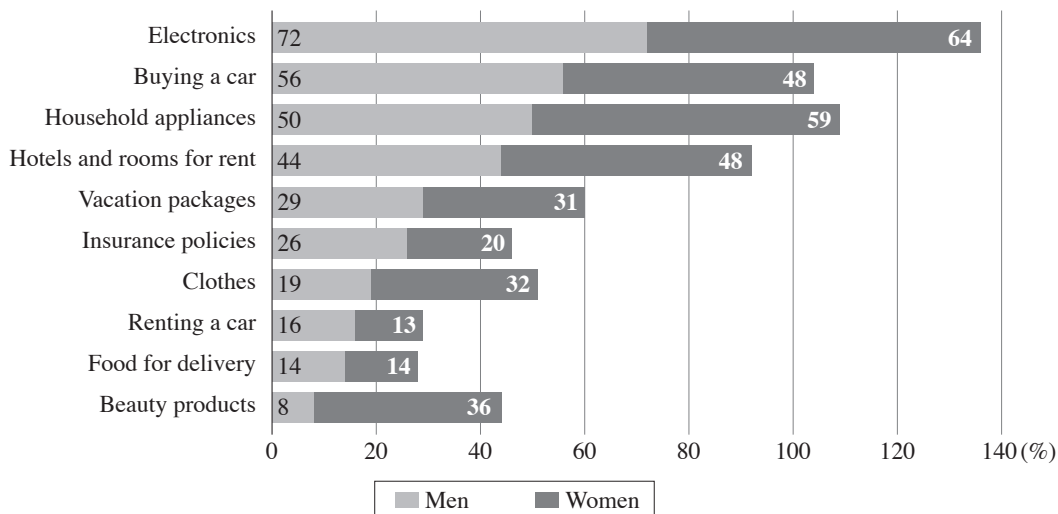
다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

A few years ago, I took a group of restaurateurs and hoteliers to visit a number of restaurants in Rochester, New York. At our first stop, a major burger franchise, members of our group were pleasantly surprised to find a vase with a bouquet of flowers in the ladies' washroom and a small plant in the men's room. We had 35 people in our group, but as we ordered our food the staff remained polite and welcoming, took the food order expediently, and put up the orders promptly, with no mistakes. All of the group members were surprised to see such service and hospitality. Though we never met him, this restaurant owner expressed hospitality and service to us. No corporate policy required plants and flowers in the washrooms. Instead, the independent franchisee personally saw to it that this particular burger restaurant was memorable.

* expediently: 재빨리

- ① How Specific Should Corporate Policy Be?
- ② Steps for Successfully Opening a Franchise Restaurant
- ③ Hospitality: Impressive, but Not Helpful to a Restaurant
- ④ What Services Are the Most Memorable for Local Tours?
- ⑤ Impressive Service: Going Beyond Customers' Expectations

Online Review Readership by Gender and Product Category in 2015



The graph above shows the percentage of men and women who read online reviews before making purchases in 2015 by product category. ① Both men and women had the highest percentage of online review readership in the electronics category. ② The categories with the lowest percentage of online review readership were renting a car for women and beauty products for men. ③ Men were more likely than women to read online reviews in four categories: electronics, buying a car, insurance policies, and renting a car. ④ In the food for delivery category, the percentage of online review readership was the same for men and women. ⑤ In the beauty products category, far more women than men read online reviews, with women being more than five times as likely as men to do so.

09

25005-0168

Rebecca L. Crumpler에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Rebecca L. Crumpler was born in 1831 in Delaware and died in 1895 in Fairview, Massachusetts. She is known as the first African-American woman to earn a medical degree in the United States. She was raised by an aunt in Pennsylvania who cared for sick neighbors, and this may have affected her career choice as a physician. In 1852, she was working as a nurse, but in 1860, she was admitted to the New England Female Medical College in Massachusetts, where she graduated in 1864. Crumpler challenged the prejudice that prevented African Americans from pursuing careers in medicine. Although little has survived to tell the story of Crumpler's life, she secured her place in the historical record with her book of medical advice for women and children. Crumpler practiced general medicine in Boston for a short while before moving to Richmond, Virginia, after the Civil War ended in 1865. Living in Richmond gave her the opportunity to care for freed slaves who would otherwise have had no access to medical care.

- ① 미국에서 의학 학위를 취득했다.
- ② 의과 대학에 입학하기 전 간호사로 일했다.
- ③ 아프리카계 미국인의 의학 분야 종사를 막는 편견에 도전했다.
- ④ 생애에 관한 이야기를 전해 주는 것이 많이 남아 있다.
- ⑤ Richmond에서 해방 노예를 돌보았다.

Fraser Park Ghost Train에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Fraser Park Ghost Train

Each year the Fraser Park Ghost Train takes riders on a journey through a mystical and magical world, inspired by Halloween and other mysterious tales.

Ticket Prices

Adult (19–64 years)	\$14
Youth (13–18 years) Senior (65+ years)	\$11
Child (3–12 years)	\$10
Child (2 years and under)	free

Riding the Train

- Trains depart every 30 minutes from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
- Passengers should line up at the start of their time slot for shorter waits.
- Children must always be accompanied by an adult when riding the train.

Accessibility

- The train is wheelchair-accessible and has special rooms for people in wheelchairs and their companions.
- Stroller parking is available.
- Dogs of any size are not permitted on the train unless they're certified service animals.

* stroller: 유아차

- ① 연령대에 따라 탑승권 가격이 다르다.
- ② 열차는 30분마다 출발한다.
- ③ 아동은 성인을 동반하여 탑승해야 한다.
- ④ 휠체어 이용자와 그 동반자를 위한 특별 객실이 있다.
- ⑤ 개는 크기에 따라 탑승 허용 여부가 결정된다.

11

25005-0170

2025 My Pet Look-Alike Photo Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

2025 My Pet Look-Alike Photo Contest

We're looking for local pets and their twin human owners in San Luis. Dashing dogs, cute cats, loveable lizards, charming chickens... all pets are welcome!

Contest Details:

Step 1: Submit your photos by clicking the link on our website.

Step 2: Participating photos will be posted on our website for public voting.

Step 3: The photo with the most 'likes' within the voting period wins!

Contest Dates:

- Submission deadline: Saturday, May 10th

- Voting starts on Sunday, May 11th and ends on Tuesday, May 13th.

- The winner will be announced on our website on Friday, May 16th.

Prize:

- The winner will get a pet bed and a personalized painting of their pet made by a local artist.

- The winner must pick up their prize in person with a valid photo ID.

* The contest is open only to residents of San Luis who are 18 years of age or older.

* dashing: 능률한, 멋진

- ① 출품 사진은 우편으로 보내야 한다.
- ② 우승자는 선정된 심사위원의 투표에 의해 정해진다.
- ③ 우승작 선정을 위한 투표는 3일 동안 진행된다.
- ④ 우승자에게는 상금이 수여된다.
- ⑤ San Luis 주민은 연령 제한 없이 참가할 수 있다.

12

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

25005-0171

It is obvious that any significant achievement occurs only where the self attributes intrinsic pleasure to the pursuit of knowledge. Students may pass courses, but little of the information learned from the reward of grade incentives will ① be stored in long-term memory. When the rewards cease, so ② does the motivation to remember, which is why the vast amount of information learned is lost within weeks. In one study on math games children's performance was compared between a reward program and the follow-up ③ during which no rewards were provided. The reward program did initially produce more interest and the children played more. However, those who initially had enjoyed the games ④ losing interest during the follow-up and played less after the reward program ended. The researchers determined that it was the reward program that caused the children to like the games less. Related research should cause us to think about ⑤ what we do to the minds of children in an obsessive grade competitive educational system.

13

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

25005-0172

By giving an alarm call, a babbler tells the predator that it has been spotted. Once it has been spotted, the predator's chances of launching a successful attack are low, as the babbler can now seek ① cover. Many species, from lizards to kangaroo rats, ② warn predators in this way! What keeps the signal honest, guaranteeing its evolutionary stability? Why don't babblers emit these calls at frequent intervals, just in case there happens to be a predator around? One reason is that the calls don't always deter predators; they simply ③ lower the odds of an attack. If the prey has already been spotted by a predator, giving the call is ④ worthless. But if the prey hasn't been spotted, then it just made its position known to any predators nearby and, since it doesn't know where these predators might be, its chances of escape are low. As a result, prey have an incentive to give the calls only when they have actually spotted the predator, making the calls ⑤ credible.

* babbler: 꼬리치레(딱새과의 새) ** deter: 단념시키다

14

25005-0173

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The theory of comparative advantage was first proposed by David Ricardo in 1817 when he demonstrated the idea by examining wine and cloth production in Portugal and England. Both commodities could be produced in Portugal more easily than in England; however, the relative cost of production of the two goods differed within each country. In England, wine production was extremely difficult, but cloth was readily manufactured. It could therefore be said that there were high opportunity costs for England to produce wine and it was better to focus on cloth making. Although in Portugal it was easy to produce both commodities, there was a comparative advantage in concentrating on the production of a surplus of wine to meet England's demand, and trade it for English surplus cloth. _____ enabled economies of scale to be secured and investment meant that a high-quality product could be delivered. England also benefited from the arrangement because, while the cost of its cloth production remained the same, it enjoyed access to a supply of wine produced more cheaply than was possible at home.

* commodity: 상품 ** surplus: 잉여, 여분 *** economy of scale: 규모의 경제(대량 생산에 의한 경비 절감)

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| ① Automation | ② Competition | ③ Specialization |
| ④ Diversification | ⑤ Standardization | |

15

25005-0174

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Sports, by their very design, are highly structured; they involve institutionally defined rules, give rise to a hierarchical authority pattern, and are often so over-regulated that they seem only nominally related to play. Although it is commonly said that athletes “play” sports, the rules and customs that control the behaviors of athletes often distance sports from the domain of play. Sports represent the formalization of play, with every move closely examined and subjected to rules and rules-interpretation by game officials and league administrators. The participants of sports (athletes, owners, trainers, etc.) have an investment with the games they play. Their very livelihoods are dependent upon success in the sports world. Generally, the investment aspect of sport _____. Thus, as Edwards noted decades ago, sport is often “anything but a diversion to its participants. In fact, for many participants it is sport that produces the primary stresses and strains in their lives.”

* hierarchical: 위계적인, 계급에 따른 ** nominally: 명목상으로 *** diversion: 오락, 유희

- ① contributes to an increase in sports spectators
- ② becomes an essential part of sports development
- ③ encourages participants to become absorbed in sports
- ④ makes people focus on play, not on the sports themselves
- ⑤ outweighs the recreational, playful aspect of the game itself

16

25005-0175

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In a documentary film released in 2004, psycho-pharmacologist Candace Pert retells a story about the conquistadors and Montezuma. The story, a reportedly factual account, essentially states that when the Spanish galleons approached, they were invisible to the Aztec people. The reason was simply that the Aztec had never seen ships of that nature. When the Spanish approached the shore with their helmets on their heads, what the Aztec perceived were gods with golden helmets reflecting the sun as they walked on water. The Aztec welcomed them as gods, and of course everyone knows what happened. According to the story, it took several days of just staring at the water where the Spanish arrived for one of the Aztec scholars to finally see the ships. Arguably, this story illustrates how we fail to see what we see, either because of psychological defense strategies and/or the inability to see _____.

* pharmacologist: 약리학자 ** conquistador: 신대륙 정복자 *** galleon: 갈레온(15~17세기에 사용되던 스페인의 대형 범선)

- ① what is truly meaningful in life
- ② what success destroys on its path
- ③ what is happening in our daily lives
- ④ what our enemy truly thinks about us
- ⑤ what is not already in the mind to see

17

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

25005-0176

The basic aesthetic elements of cinema may be summarized as visual composition, lighting, movement, color, direction of action, editing, sound (dialogue, sound effects, and music), and special effects. These elements of film craft may represent aspects of actual subjects in the real world, but they may also embody subjective perspectives communicated by the filmmaker. For example, the angle of a shot may make a subject appear more or less powerful, and a long take may convey a deeper sense of continuous reality than a series of quick cuts. Sound effects recorded in postproduction may add realism and emotional attachment to footage shot in the field without sync sound. Adding a musical soundtrack may lend an emotional tone to a scene, reinforcing the message of the imagery. Even in *direct cinema* — the most pure mode of documentary style, which often relies on long takes and neutral camera angles — the filmmaker still makes decisions about where to put the camera, when to move it, and when to make a cut. There is no avoiding the conclusion that, as an art form, cinema _____.

* aesthetic: 미적인 ** footage shot: 촬영 영상 *** sync sound: 동시 녹음된 소리

- ① actively reflects audience opinions about the movie
- ② uncovers something the director didn't even mean to convey
- ③ molds its own reality as much as it presents that of the world
- ④ intensifies the audience emotions to the point of being unrealistic
- ⑤ portrays realistic aspects of everyday life as minimally as possible

18

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

25005-0177

The term “big data” can be used to talk about the analytic techniques used to extract useful information from the massive amount of data making up our digital form of life. Over the last several decades, our analytic methods for information extraction have increased in sophistication along with the increasing size of the data sets we have to work with. ① And these techniques have been put to a mind-boggling variety of uses, from Wall Street to science of all sorts. ② A simple example is the data “exhaust” you are leaving as you read these very words on your e-reader or tablet. ③ How much of this book you read, as well as the digital notes you take on it, is commercially available information, extracted from the trail of data you leave behind as you access it in the cloud. ④ The potential danger of abusing big data is one reason that it is wrong to store incidentally collected information. ⑤ Major online book-selling retailers use this sort of information to further target the types of products they market.

* sophistication: 정교화 ** mind-boggling: 아주 놀라운

19

25005-0178

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Recently when devastating wildfires caused widespread destruction across parts of the Pacific Northwest region of North America in the summers of 2018 and 2020, news organizations predictably focused on both the human dramas created by the blazes — and the climate change angle.

- (A) But an important component of that story was largely bypassed in the rush to drama fueled by the emotionally-charged climate change angle. Those fires are also the result of poor forest management practices for over half a century.
- (B) Decades of suppression of naturally-occurring and regenerative wildfires have resulted in weaker, diseased and more combustible forests. That combined with widespread clear-cutting of more fire-resistant old growth trees and their replacement with second growth species has also greatly contributed to the blazes.
- (C) The latter is treated as the sole worsening factor for the increase in fires. To be sure climate has been a considerable factor. Somewhat cooler, wetter weather, which was more recently the norm in the northwest, does not result in uncontrollable fires of that scale.

* devastating: 파괴적인 ** blaze: (대형) 화재 *** combustible: 불이 붙기 쉬운

① (A) – (C) – (B)

② (B) – (A) – (C)

③ (B) – (C) – (A)

④ (C) – (A) – (B)

⑤ (C) – (B) – (A)

20

25005-0179

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Energy democracy is based on the fundamental principle that energy production must not harm the environment or people. This seemingly obvious proposition comes with a radical outcome: planet-killing fossil fuels must be left in the ground.

- (A) Since the free market is notoriously unconcerned with such questions of equal access, energy democracy thus also implies that the means of power production must be socialized and democratized. This involves conceptualizing energy as a form of public goods rather than, as at present, a commodity produced by for-profit entities.
- (B) But it is not enough simply to switch to wind-, solar-, and tide-based renewable energy sources. This is not, in other words, simply an issue of technological innovation — as the shift to renewable energy is so often represented by mainstream commentators. Advocates of energy democracy insist that everyone should have sufficient access to renewable energy sources.
- (C) This shift makes sense since the new forms of renewable energy are predominantly produced in decentralized forms, making collective ownership of the means of production the most sensible way to regulate them, and to shift power to community and grassroots organizations.

① (A) – (C) – (B)

② (B) – (A) – (C)

③ (B) – (C) – (A)

④ (C) – (A) – (B)

⑤ (C) – (B) – (A)

21

25005-0180

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

They also have sophisticated knowledge that enables them to survive in their desert environment.

Some groups of humans have been genetically isolated from the rest for a long time. It has been argued that the San from southwestern Africa have been largely isolated for more than one hundred thousand years. (①) However, San culture shares with humans across the globe all the basic features that I shall associate with educability. (②) Like other groups, they have origin myths, deities, and stories about their deities, which all involve complex belief systems that individuals acquire from others. (③) For example, they traditionally hunt game using arrows poisoned by extracts from the roots of rare desert plants. (④) This hunting technique must have been difficult for an individual to invent, given that it uses knowledge that would be challenging to learn from experience. (⑤) Once invented, however, it is easy to pass the technique down from generation to generation.

* educability: 교육 가능성 ** deity: 신

22

25005-0181

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

However, a man has no such objective property as “reputation.”

In a free society, every man is a self-owner. No man is allowed to own the body or mind of another, that being the essence of slavery. This condition completely rejects the basis for a law of defamation, i.e., libel (written defamation) or slander (oral defamation). (①) For the basis of outlawing defamation is that every man has a “property in his own reputation” and that therefore any ill-intended or untruthful attack on him or his character (or even more, a truthful attack!) injures his reputation and therefore should be punished. (②) His reputation is simply what others think of him, i.e., it is purely a function of the *subjective* thoughts of others. (③) But a man cannot own the minds or thoughts of others. (④) Therefore, I cannot invade a man’s property right by criticizing him publicly. (⑤) Further, since I do not own others’ minds, either, I cannot force anyone else to think less of the man because of my criticism.

* defamation: 명예 훼손

23

25005-0182

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

Depending upon the historical era, the political context, and the emergence of fashionable theory in criminology, different philosophies of punishment arise and become dominant, although never exclusively so. For example, during the 1950s and the early 1960s rehabilitative philosophies predominated. The more conservative era of the 1980s revived a punitive model of “just deserts.” However, during the 1960s retribution was not abandoned; neither was rehabilitation absent in the 1980s. The major concern of the philosophy of punishment reflected the dominant correctional ideology. While ideologies and their constitutive philosophies change over time, few are ever totally abandoned, and newer versions of thinly disguised old ideas may gain renewed currency and popular acceptance. The late twentieth and early twenty-first century have seen a reversion to harsh punitive philosophies as exemplified in the wide use of the “three strikes and you are out” laws and the increase in the use and widespread acceptance of the death sentence, yet the same period has welcomed a victim- and offender-centered approach called “restorative justice” that aims to reintegrate offenders back into the community and correct the harm of those offended.

* rehabilitative: 갱생시키는, 복귀시키는 ** desert: 응분의 벌[상] *** retribution: 응징, 징벌



The philosophy of punishment reflects the prevailing correctional ideology of the time, but it does not completely ____ (A) ____ old ideologies, as shown by the ____ (B) ____ of punitive and restorative approaches across different eras.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|--------------|-------|-------------|
| ① reject | ..... | decline |
| ② reject | ..... | coexistence |
| ③ advocate | ..... | revision |
| ④ advocate | ..... | coexistence |
| ⑤ understand | ..... | decline |

24~25

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Although animals devise a wide range of tricks to deceive their peers, they more often cheat by a much subtler means: free riding — that is, putting less effort into a group project than the other members of the group. For instance, many young birds help their parents raise younger siblings, a behavior estimated to occur in 3–8% of bird species in the world. Helping allows young, inexperienced birds to learn critical (a) survival skills, especially when they themselves are not yet ready to strike out on their own. Helping also benefits their fitness indirectly because they share, on average, half of their genes with any of the chicks in the nest. (This aspect of evolution is known as kin selection.) However, just as a half-full glass can be seen as half empty, so too are shared genes. A 50% genetic similarity can also be seen as a 50% genetic difference. This is why there is (b) conflict as well as cooperation between the helper birds and their siblings.

For this reason, helpers may not pour their full effort into this (c) communal reproductive enterprise. In carrion crows, for example, as many as 27% of helpers are sluggish workers, contributing less effort than they can toward helping raise their siblings. But if the dominant breeders are removed, these lazy helpers will immediately (d) decrease their efforts in feeding the chicks. Clearly, they can be quite competent in food provisioning when they have to. They are by no means born lazy; they simply (e) avoid their duty when they can get away with it.

* carrion crow: 까마귀 ** sluggish: 게으른

24

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

25005-0183

- ① Genetic Diversity and Conflict in Bird Communities
- ② The Impact of Dominant Breeders on Offspring Growth
- ③ The Role of Genetic Relatedness in Birds' Social Structures
- ④ The Most Common Strategies Birds Employ to Locate Food
- ⑤ The Dynamics of Cooperation and Deception in Bird Societies

25

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

25005-0184

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

26~28 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

Emma started her car and drove towards the parking lot exit. A couple in their 30's had walked in front of her car and as she watched them pass, she noticed the woman was having difficulty walking, and she was struggling with her groceries. Emma put down her passenger window and yelled for them, but they did not hear (a) her through the wind. She beeped her horn and waved to them, "Would you like a ride?" she yelled.

* beep: 경적을 울리다

(B)

She said, "My leg is really bad and I'm always supposed to use my cane. That cane really gets in the way when I carry groceries, so I left it behind today. My leg hurts so badly. (b) You don't know how much this means to us." The man said, "We have to eat so we just do what we can. We will never forget your kindness." As Emma pulled into the parking lot of their apartment building, she asked them if she could help them carry in their groceries.

* cane: 지팡이

(C)

The woman touched the man's arm and told him that they had a ride. They both got in with six bags of groceries. "Thank you so much! You really saved us. (c) You are an angel!" she said. Emma asked them where they needed to go and she started driving. They each thanked her about five times. Then the woman said something that touched Emma so much she could feel it in her heart.

(D)

They refused her offer and said that she had done enough already. Emma watched them walk towards the building. The man was carrying five of the bags and the woman was carrying one. She was walking with great difficulty from side to side. It was the same walk Emma had noticed outside the store. (d) She assumed that she was struggling because of the heavy groceries and strong winds. If Emma had not given them a ride that day she never would have discovered the real reason that (e) she was having such a tough time walking. She left her cane at home so she could carry her groceries.

26

25005-0185

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)

27

25005-0186

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

28

25005-0187

윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Emma는 걷는 데 어려움을 겪고 있는 여자를 보았다.
 ② Emma는 부부가 사는 아파트 주차장에 차를 세웠다.
 ③ 부부는 모두 여섯 개의 식료품 봉지를 가지고 차를 탔다.
 ④ 부부는 차를 태워 준 것에 대해 Emma에게 감사를 표했다.
 ⑤ 부부는 식료품을 날라 주겠다는 Emma의 제안을 받아들였다.

01

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

25005-0188

Dear Hazel,

Harold is now home from the hospital and doing well. I can tell he's getting back to his normal self because he's started criticizing my treatment of our beloved pet dog, Max. When my husband fell ill and was hospitalized, it was a challenging period for both of us. Your willingness to come to the hospital and spend time with us, offering comforting words as well as delicious meals, made a significant difference. Your kindness provided a source of strength for both my husband and me during those tough days. Please know that your thoughtfulness will always be remembered and cherished. I'd like to invite you to lunch later, once my husband is fully recovered. We'll have much to talk about.

Sincerely,
Monica

* cherish: 소중히 간직하다

- ① 병원 입원 절차를 안내하려고
- ② 점심 초대에 대한 승낙 의사를 밝히려고
- ③ 남편의 갑작스러운 입원 소식을 알리려고
- ④ 입원 기간에 반려견 임시 보호를 부탁하려고
- ⑤ 남편을 병문안하러 와 준 것에 대해 감사하려고

02

25005-0189

다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Once my brother Buddy's outfit was finished, he modeled it proudly for Mom and Dad. But when he saw my distracted expression, his smile faded. "What's wrong, Ella?" I forced a smile. "Nothing, sweetie. You look awesome!" Buddy, noticing my trembling hand, took my hand and looked up at me with concern in his big eyes. My heart raced, and I hugged him tight, unable to shake the image of the scarecrow I had seen the other night. But in that moment, an idea came to me. Maybe going to face the dumb straw figure myself again was the only way to stop feeling so afraid. As Buddy and I played, I started to form a plan. After he went to bed, I'd sneak out under cover of darkness and storm. I'd march right up to that old scarecrow and show it that nothing could stop me. The thought of finally standing up for myself was strangely empowering. I might even work up the nerve to knock the stupid thing over. I tightened my fists, ready to confront my fears head-on.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| ① thrilled → moved | ② jealous → regretful |
| ③ excited → frustrated | ④ nervous → delighted |
| ⑤ frightened → determined | |

03

25005-0190

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Before classes start, take a good long look at the classroom that you have been assigned. If you had the room last year, pitch out old work from former students and throw out the old so you can bring in the new. Think about real-estate agents who encourage clients to get rid of clutter so that potential buyers can "see" themselves in the house or apartment they are thinking of buying. It is the same with students. Let them enter the space and see it as a place where they can make their mark (literally and figuratively). Find ways of making the classroom space welcoming, not overwhelming. Try to limit your imprint. Organize the space, but restrain yourself from decorating it. The decoration will happen throughout the year as students' writing, photos, messages, and projects fill up the space. The classroom then becomes a collaborative space that belongs to the students who inhabit it.

* clutter: 잡동사니

- ① 교사는 학생들에게 영감을 줄 수 있는 여러 학습 자료를 교실에 두어야 한다.
- ② 교사는 지식이 실생활에서 사용될 수 있는 사례를 적극적으로 제시해야 한다.
- ③ 교사는 학생이 편안하게 다가와 질문할 수 있도록 수용적 자세를 가져야 한다.
- ④ 교사는 교실이 학생들 스스로 협력하여 꾸며 가는 공간이 되도록 도와야 한다.
- ⑤ 교사는 학생이 학습에 집중할 수 있도록 교실 환경을 청결하게 관리해야 한다.

04

25005-0191

밑줄 친 you can't eat money가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

The influence of ecology began to be felt during the 1970s when some scholars in North American society predicted the upcoming clash between ecology and traditional economic theory. This influence and the potential conflict became recognizable and significant during the 1980s. However, little attention was paid to this threatening development by the general population before the 1990s. Even today the large majority of people conduct their lives in a manner that clearly indicates they still do not appreciate the gravity of the situation. Maybe people will finally come to their senses when they are finally confronted by the purported Cree Indian prophecy: “When the last tree is cut down, the last fish eaten, and the last stream poisoned, you will realize that you can't eat money.” Mark Twain said it even more concisely: “Humans are the only animals that blush, and need to.”

* purported: ~이라고 알려진 ** blush: (부끄러움에) 얼굴을 붉히다, 부끄러워하다

- ① you should worry about unequal economic growth benefiting only a few
- ② you can only choose one of two desirable options at a time, but not both
- ③ true wealth lies in preserving traditions, not accumulating monetary assets
- ④ you should invest in sustainable food sources to maximize economic growth
- ⑤ economic development without sustainability cannot provide essentials for survival

05

25005-0192

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Early medieval universities had no easy way to convey information and ideas to their students. Machines to print words and drawings on paper with ease didn't appear until the middle of the fifteenth century. So professors simply told their classes what they wanted them to remember and understand. That oral communication had some advantages, incorporating a rich vocabulary of gestures, words, and inflections that made the best of lecturers masters at simplifying and clarifying their complex ideas, and for several hundred years, this was the only game in town. But deep learning requires intellectual struggles in which learners try not just to comprehend and remember but also to apply, analyze, synthesize, evaluate, and theorize. With lectures just to say the content of a subject in front of students taking up all the class time, little, if any, space remained to help them engage in those higher-order — and more difficult — mental activities.

* inflection: 어조 ** synthesize: 종합하다

- ① 각 시대마다 그 사회에 적합한 고유의 교육 방식이 존재한다.
- ② 중세 대학은 지식 전달에 효과적인 수단을 다수 가지고 있었다.
- ③ 중세 교육의 장점을 현대에 맞게 재해석하여 계승할 필요가 있다.
- ④ 학생들의 사고력을 향상하기 위해서는 복잡한 개념을 제시하는 것이 좋다.
- ⑤ 중세 교육은 심층 학습을 위한 고차원적 정신 활동을 하기에 미흡한 것이었다.

06

25005-0193

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Cultural influences related to identities and difference can lead to distorted self-perceptions, especially for people who occupy marginalized or oppressed identities. While perception research has often been used to support the notion that individuals who are subjected to discrimination, like racial and ethnic minorities, are likely to have low self-esteem because they internalize negative societal views, this is not always the case. In fact, even some early perception research showed that minorities do not just passively accept the negative views society places on them. Instead, they actively try to maintain favorable self-perceptions in the face of discriminatory attitudes. Numerous studies have shown that people in groups that are the targets of discrimination may identify with their in-group more because of this threat, which may actually help them maintain psychological well-being. In short, they reject the negative evaluations of the out-group and find refuge and support in their identification with others who share their marginalized status.

* marginalized: 소외된 ** oppressed: 억압된

- ① integration of minority groups into the dominant culture
- ② cultural preservation efforts within minority communities
- ③ representation of minority groups in popular culture media
- ④ minorities' strategies to overcome negative societal views on them
- ⑤ negative influence of the dominant culture on minorities' self-esteem

07

25005-0194

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

When asked how he arrived at his discoveries, Einstein replied: “I ignored an axiom.” It is not entirely clear to what axiom he referred, because he disregarded many, but most likely he meant the belief that the result of a measurement is independent of the relationship between the measurer and the measured. In the theory of relativity the measured mass of a body, like its length, depends on its speed relative to the measurer. Einstein says that to discover something new, the old has to be abandoned. Sometimes a discovery is not a new idea, but the rejection of an old one. Geniuses like Einstein are capable of giving up old conventions without any external stimulus. Most of us need a shaking that comes from the outside. Creativity means, before everything, willingness to abandon habitual thought patterns. This is why creativity is so close to humor. Humor is simply the ability to distance ourselves from things. Like humor, creativity demands not taking conventions too seriously.

* axiom: 공리(자명한 진리로 다른 명제를 증명하는 데 전제가 되는 원리)

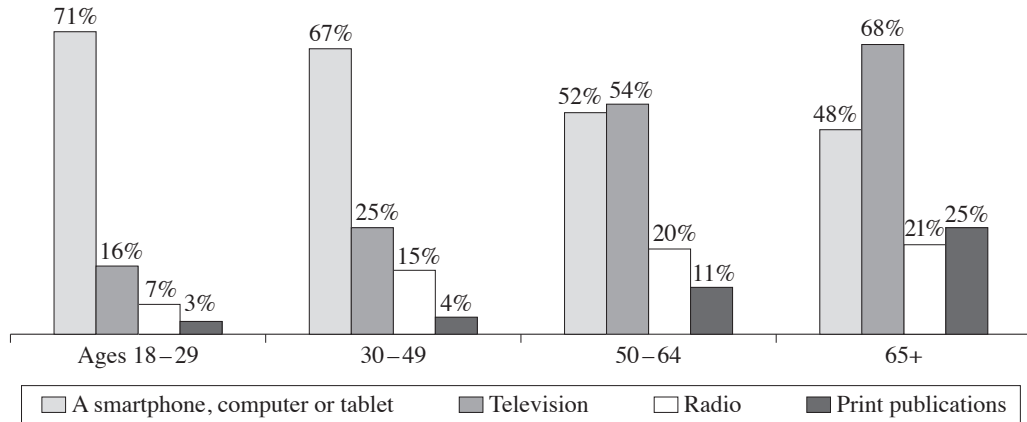
- ① Detachment from Old Ideas: A Key to Creativity
- ② How Humor Can Boost Your Scientific Creativity
- ③ Technique and Creativity: Driving Forces in Science
- ④ Seeking Old Wisdom for Innovative Scientific Discovery
- ⑤ Reinventing Scientific Discovery: The New Era of Science

08

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

25005-0195

News Sources Used in the U.S. by Age Group (2020)



The above graph shows the percentage of U.S. adults, categorized by age group, who often got their news from various media sources in 2020. ① Among adults aged 18–29, a significant majority accessed news via digital devices such as smartphones, computers, or tablets, while only 16% watched news on television, and even fewer listened to the radio or read print publications for news. ② In the 30–49 age group, digital platform usage was slightly lower (67%), and television viewership was higher (25%), compared to the 18–29 age bracket. ③ Individuals aged 50–64 showed a more balanced distribution between digital devices and television, with 52% using the former and 54% favoring the latter. ④ Notably, adults aged 65+ were the only group to prefer television to digital devices, with 68% tuning in to television for news. ⑤ Across all age groups, radio and print media were the two least favored news sources; the group aged 65+ showed the highest percentage for radio and print media alike, the former at 21% and the latter at 25%.

09

25005-0196

Ian Lancaster Fleming에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Born into a wealthy British family in 1908, Ian Lancaster Fleming wasn't always destined for literary fame. He just had some experience in journalism and finance before finding his calling during World War II. During the war, he served as a commander in the Royal Navy's intelligence division, where he gained firsthand experience with the world of espionage that would later shape his novels. After the war, at the age of 44, Fleming surprised everyone by publishing his first James Bond novel, "Casino Royale." The story of a secret agent code-named 007 captured the imagination of readers. Fleming produced eleven more Bond novels and two short story collections, creating a global phenomenon. Fleming's legacy goes beyond Bond, though. He also wrote a children's book, the whimsical "Chitty Chitty Bang Bang," and tried his hand at non-fiction writing.

* espionage: 첩보 ** whimsical: 기발한

- ① 영국의 부유한 가정에서 태어났다.
- ② 제2차 세계 대전 전에 언론과 금융 분야에서 경력을 쌓았다.
- ③ 영국 해군 정보과 복무 경험이 그의 소설에 영향을 주었다.
- ④ 44세에 자신의 마지막 James Bond 소설을 출간했다.
- ⑤ 아동 도서를 집필하기도 했다.

Sanctuary Photo Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Sanctuary Photo Contest

In celebration of national ‘Get Into Your Sanctuary’ events, the Springfield Office of National Marine Sanctuaries is hosting a photo contest. Capture the beauty of your sanctuary and join the contest!

Photo Categories

- Sanctuary Views: Share your photos of beautiful sunsets or scenic shots of your favorite national marine sanctuary.
- Sanctuary Life: Send us your best photos of sanctuary inhabitants like fish, marine mammals, and other amazing ocean animals.
- Sanctuary Recreation: Enter your best images of people responsibly enjoying national marine sanctuaries.

How to Enter

- Submit images to earthisblue@sonms.gov, including a brief description of when and where each photo was taken.
- Photos are accepted from May 26th to September 4th, and winning photos will be announced in October.

Additional Guidelines

- Participants must be at least 16 years of age as of the first day of the contest (May 26th).
- Photos should be a minimum of 1,200 pixels wide.
- Participants can submit up to 5 photos.

* sanctuary: (동물) 보호 구역

- ① 사진 출품 부문은 3개이다.
- ② 출품 이미지에선 촬영 시기와 장소에 대한 설명이 포함되어야 한다.
- ③ 수상작은 10월에 발표될 예정이다.
- ④ 참가자는 5월 26일을 기준으로 16세 이상이어야 한다.
- ⑤ 참가자는 사진을 3장까지 출품할 수 있다.

2025 Annual Fishing Rodeo for Families에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

2025 Annual Fishing Rodeo for Families

Lakeville Park's 2025 Annual Fishing Rodeo for Families is a fantastic way to kick off the summer! Scheduled for Saturday, May 10th from 7:00 AM to 11:00 AM, this event isn't just a chance for kids to try their hand at fishing — it's also a great opportunity for family bonding.

Registration

- Registration opens on April 1st for Lakeville residents and April 15th for non-residents.
- Remember to pre-register as there will be no registrations on the event day.

Event Details

- The first 175 kids to register get a free fishing rod and reel.
- Bait will be supplied by Lakeville Park.
- Each child can take home up to five fish. Every child must be accompanied by an adult throughout the event.

Fees & Prizes

- There's an entry fee of \$5 per child.
- Prizes will be awarded for the biggest fish caught.

For more information, please contact us by email at afd2025@lvpark.gov. Hope to see you there on Saturday, May 10th!

* fishing rod: 낚싯대 ** reel: (낚시용) 릴 *** bait: 낚시용 미끼

- ① 오후에 네 시간 동안 개최되는 행사이다.
- ② Lakeville 주민만 참가할 수 있다.
- ③ 행사 당일에는 등록할 수 없다.
- ④ 낚시용 미끼는 참가자가 직접 가져와야 한다.
- ⑤ 물고기를 가장 많이 잡은 사람에게 상이 수여된다.

12

25005-0199

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Life is full of fear-provoking situations. Importantly for a discussion of personality, some of us are more sensitive than others to these fear-provoking events. Some would feel quite apprehensive about venturing into a forest in the first place. Few ① have the courage to attempt rock climbing up the steep side of El Capitan at Yosemite. Indeed, some would ② intensely dislike walking through a strange part of town, especially at night, and especially alone. On the other hand, others of us are not so easily frightened and are much less likely to be inhibited by such challenges. It is these kinds of emotional differences ③ what give rise to unique personalities by motivating and guiding our diverse action tendencies so consistently from day to day. These individual differences in the sensitivities of our emotional brain systems lead each of us to experience the world differently and therefore to respond differently, ④ resulting in our recognizable individual personalities. To varying degrees, depending to a great extent on our ⑤ inherited makeup, our emotions move us out of our resting state. They are the prime movers of personality.

* apprehensive: 불안한

13

25005-0200

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

During the nineteenth century, most people thought that physical difference and language were closely connected. That is, people were thought to speak ① differently because of race. In the early twentieth century, Franz Boas intensely argued that there is no relationship between race, language, and culture, though this often fell on deaf ears. That children of immigrants learn to speak the language of the new country should be the obvious ② proof of this statement. However, even today, this is forgotten at times. For example, Chinese Americans are sometimes praised for their excellent English, even though they (and perhaps even their grandparents) were born in the United States and never learned to speak Chinese. Likewise, language ability is ③ separate from religion, occupation, financial status, or other aspects of culture. Unlike many physical attributes, language and culture are ④ subject to change from generation to generation. In one sense, then, one's language and culture is an individual choice. Thus, differences in language can be ⑤ hardly observed among people in the same speech community.

14

25005-0201

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

An example of how social influences can affect the brain can be noted from a study conducted by Rainville and his colleagues. In their study they asked participants to put a hand into moderately hot water around a temperature of 47°C and thus they would anticipate a mild discomfort. It was found that the anterior cingulate cortex was active while they had their hand in the water, presumably because of the discomfort involved. However, when people were led to believe the water would be incredibly hot, the same areas were more active than it was for those that thought the pain would be minimal. Hence, here we have a clear demonstration that the _____ altered the magnitude of the brain response even though the water temperature was the same for all participants. This should be of interest to those working on healthcare-related campaigns as it suggests that the induction of pain-related expectations may be a tool that can be implemented to change consumer behaviors.

* anterior cingulate cortex: 전대상피질 ** magnitude: 크기, 규모

- ① physically challenging act
- ② generously offered reward
- ③ socially induced expectation
- ④ unexpectedly prolonged pain
- ⑤ collectively shared experience

15

25005-0202

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Consider the following recent findings that relate to the basic spatial concept of verticality. Because moving around in space is a common physical experience, concepts such as “up” or “down” are immediately meaningful relative to one’s own body. The concrete experience of verticality serves as a perfect scaffold for understanding abstract concepts, such as morality: Virtue is up, whereas depravity is down. Good people are “high-minded” and “upstanding” citizens, whereas bad people are “underhanded” and the “low life” of society. Recent research by Brian Meier, Martin Sellbom, and Dustin Wygant illustrated that research participants are faster to categorize moral words when presented in an up location and immoral words when presented in a down location. Thus people _____; however, Meier and colleagues also found that people who do not recognize moral norms — namely, psychopaths — fail to show this effect.

* scaffold: (높은 데서 디디고 서서 작업할 수 있도록 설치한) 발판 ** depravity: 타락, 부패

- ① intuitively relate the moral domain to verticality
- ② easily confuse virtue with vice in many situations
- ③ excel very well at reading words in lower locations
- ④ subconsciously equate verticality with power dynamics
- ⑤ emotionally associate verticality with their economic status

16

25005-0203

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

A good example of the tremendous constraints of evolution even during episodes of great innovation is the vertebrate wing. Wings have been invented in many separate lineages. The wings of bats, birds, and pterosaurs all evolved separately and therefore have big structural differences. However, in all of those cases, the wing evolved from a forelimb. Those animals lost many uses of their forelimbs in order to get wings. Neither birds nor bats can grasp things very well. They have to awkwardly use their feet and mouths to manipulate objects. It would have been far better for those animals to grow wholly new wings while retaining their forelimbs, but evolution rarely works that way. For an animal with a complex body plan, growing new limbs is not an option, but slowly reshaping existing limbs is. Evolution _____.

* vertebrate: 척추동물의 ** pterosaur: 익룡 *** forelimb: 앞다리

- ① has more to gain than to lose
- ② is a constant game of tradeoffs
- ③ proceeds as planned in advance
- ④ separates animals from each other
- ⑤ affects all members of the species equally

17

25005-0204

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Websites and apps and programs always break because the computers that they are on wear out and need to be updated. The world changes. Software needs to be updated. When you host even a simple website with a company, that company will always go through management changes or be sold, or upgrade its servers, and something will inevitably be screwed up. Every year that you run a software project, you accumulate technical debt — the cost of maintaining the current software and adding on patches and fixes. In a *New York Times* editorial, professors Andrew Russell and Lee Vinsel wrote that 60 percent of software development costs are spent on routine maintenance like bug fixes and upgrades. Contrary to popular imagination, the enormous number of engineers and software developers that we're projected to need in the workforce in the future is not needed for new and innovative projects; 70 percent of engineers work on _____.

- ① extending their technologies to other sectors
- ② conducting research on emerging technologies
- ③ hiring external experts to make system upgrades
- ④ maintaining existing products, not making new ones
- ⑤ improving virtual reality, instead of limiting its potential

18

25005-0205

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Does Earth really have a finite supply of mineral deposits? Many economists do not think so. ① They maintain that increased oil prices and new technology will make it possible to make use of deposits that are too low grade for today's market. ② In fact, this is exactly what has happened in the last few years with the development of shale-oil fields in which fracking of source rocks yields oil. ③ Geologists agree that changes of this type are important, but they note that the volume of the crust is limited and that this places an ultimate limit on the conventional and even the new deposits that we can find. ④ Geologists study the Earth's solid, liquid, and gaseous materials, while economic experts study the relationship between a society's resources and its production or output, using a number of different indicators. ⑤ So, although economists might win in the short run, geologists are right in the long run and in the meantime, we have to find the deposits that remain.

* shale-oil field: 셰일 유전 ** fracking: 파쇄 *** crust: 지각

19

25005-0206

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Why do consumers fail to buy innovative products? An explanation is supplied by behavioral economists such as 2002 Nobel Prize winner Daniel Kahneman, who showed, with Amos Tversky, that consumers have a “loss aversion,” which means that they fear losses much more than gains of the same scale.

- (A) Innovators, at the same time, overvalue their new products by the same factor. Having put their ideas, hopes, energy, money, and time into a new product, innovators tend to lose a sense of realism.
- (B) Taken together, there is a mismatch of 9:1 between what innovators think consumers want and what consumers truly desire. A new product must therefore not be better by a small measure; rather, its gains must far outweigh the potential losses, or consumers will not adopt it.
- (C) The problem with introducing a new technology or applications is that it forces consumers to change their behavior, which is never easy. Studies show that people tend to overvalue the benefits of the goods they own and know over new ones, by a factor of 3:1.

* loss aversion: 손실 회피 성향

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

20

25005-0207

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

In a time when so much of our communication is electronically mediated, it is likely that we will communicate emotions through the written word in an e-mail, text, or instant message.

- (A) There are also disadvantages in that important context and nonverbal communication can't be included. Things like facial expressions and tone of voice offer much insight into emotions that may not be expressed verbally. There is also a lack of immediate feedback.
- (B) We may also still use pen and paper when sending someone a thank-you note, a birthday card, or a sympathy card. Communicating emotions through the written (or typed) word can have advantages such as time to compose your thoughts and convey the details of what you're feeling.
- (C) Sometimes people respond immediately to a text or e-mail, but think about how frustrating it is when you text someone and they don't get back to you right away. If you're in need of emotional support or want validation of an emotional message you just sent, waiting for a response could end up negatively affecting your emotional state.

① (A) – (C) – (B)

② (B) – (A) – (C)

③ (B) – (C) – (A)

④ (C) – (A) – (B)

⑤ (C) – (B) – (A)

21

25005-0208

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

For example, chemistry has given the world industries that have resulted in ecological damage.

The medieval and Renaissance eras saw a rise in human exploitation of natural resources, which evolved into a concern for future generations. The intellectual movement in Victorian Britain saw technology as “dehumanizing,” causing people to romanticize rural life in medieval Europe. Some of these views persist today. (①) They have found refuge in sections of the environmental movement that assert that nature is better preserved by excluding human activity. (②) Supporters of this view maintain that rapid technological innovation is the main source of ecological degradation and that efforts should be made to slow it down. (③) This view, though credible at face value, confuses technological advancement with the impacts of specific technologies. (④) A rigid adherence to the view would prevent the use of technology and engineering in key areas where it is essential for environmental management. (⑤) But many of the same scientific foundations are now being used in “green chemistry.”

* exploitation: 개발, 이용 ** adherence: 고수, 집착

22

25005-0209

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Another part of the reason, though, was the desire of the largest newspaper owners to reduce competition in the various cities in which they operated.

Between 1910 and 1930, the number of U.S. dailies fell from 2,200 to 1,942. More significantly, the number of cities with competing daily papers fell from 689 to 288 during this same period. (①) Part of the reason was competition: the high cost of equipment combined with circulation wars killed many papers. (②) These owners tried to ensure that they would attract most of the daily circulation, and therefore most of the advertising money, by buying and killing off other newspapers in places where they owned papers. (③) The result was the creation of powerful newspaper chains, companies that owned a number of papers around the nation. (④) By 1933, the six most powerful chains — Hearst, Scripps-Howard, Patterson-McCormick, Block, Ridder, and Gannett — controlled about one-quarter of all daily circulation in the United States. (⑤) Hearst alone controlled almost 14 percent of daily and 24 percent of Sunday circulation in 1935.

* circulation: 발행 부수

23

25005-0210

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

The huge advantage of automatic processing of information in our environment is that it helps us get through a great many decisions with almost no effort. However, there are some serious disadvantages. With so many messages constantly available, we are overwhelmed and begin to think that the value of any one message is almost nothing, so we make poor exposure decisions and while we are exposing ourselves to more and more messages, we are paying less and less attention to them. With reduced concentration, our increased exposure does not translate into increased learning. In fact, the opposite is true: it is likely that the more time people spend with the media in general, the less likely they are to learn from any one message, especially with the multitasking further reducing attention to any one message. With so many messages and so many exposures, the value of any one message keeps getting reduced.



While automatic information processing facilitates decision-making, it also leads to a(n) ____ (A) ____ availability of messages, which in turn ____ (B) ____ the perceived value of any single message and the likelihood that we learn from it.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|-------------|-------|------------|
| ① excessive | ..... | diminishes |
| ② limited | ..... | increases |
| ③ excessive | ..... | increases |
| ④ enhanced | ..... | generates |
| ⑤ limited | ..... | diminishes |

24~25

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

The tendency to deal with threat by ignoring or denying the problem can appear in normal individuals, but only under certain conditions. For the most part, fear-arousing communications usually stimulate recipients to take actions to (a) reduce the threat. For instance, a lecture to French teenagers about the dangers of alcohol was significantly more effective in changing attitudes and behaviors toward drinking when accompanied by fear-arousing versus neutral pictures. However, there is an (b) exception to this general rule: When the danger described in the fear-producing message is severe but the recipients are told of no effective means of reducing the danger — self-restraint, medication, exercise, diet, or the like — they may deal with the fear by “blocking out” the message or denying that it applies to them. As a result, they may take no preventive action.

This helps explain why it is important to accompany high-fear messages with specific (c) recommendations for behavior that will diminish the danger: The more clearly people see behavioral means for ridding themselves of the fear, the less they will need to resort to psychological means such as denial. The lesson: Don't try to persuade people through fear without giving them specific steps to (d) handle the fear. This applies to your letter designed to convince citizens of the dangers of high speed limits. Vividly describing the highway mayhem these high speed limits allow should be (e) ineffective as long as you also describe specific steps recipients can take to reduce the danger, such as contributing to relevant political action groups or calling relevant legislators (whose phone numbers you should provide).

* mayhem: 대혼란

24

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

25005-0211

- ① Stay Consistent in Times of Danger
- ② Denial Can Sometimes Be a Good Strategy
- ③ Expertise and Trust: Factors That Reduce Fear
- ④ What Pushes People to Hold Less Accurate Views?
- ⑤ Fear Is Not Enough: Clear Guidance for Action Is Needed, Too

25

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

25005-0212

- ① (a)
- ② (b)
- ③ (c)
- ④ (d)
- ⑤ (e)

26~28 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

Once upon a time, there was a man named Alma who was very helpful, kindhearted, and generous. Alma would help anyone without asking for anything in return. He did it simply because he wanted to and loved to help others. One day while walking into a dusty road, Alma saw a purse, so he picked it up and noticed that it was empty. Suddenly, a woman showed up with a police officer and accused (a) him of stealing her purse.

(B)

The woman was very happy, but later, when she counted her money, she was shocked to find it doubled. A few days later, on her way to her son's school to pay the school fees, she noticed a skinny man walking behind her. She thought that he might rob her, so she approached a police officer standing nearby. Coincidentally, it was the same police officer from a few days earlier, when she had lost her purse. The woman told (b) him about the man following her. She pointed out the man, whom they approached together. Surprisingly, it was the same man who gave the woman back her purse a few days before.

(C)

The woman grabbed the purse from him, opened it up, and saw that it was empty. Then she demanded that Alma tell her where he had hidden her money, but he replied, "It was empty when I found it, ma'am." The woman yelled at (c) him, demanding, "Give my money back! It's for my son's school fees." Alma noticed the woman was in a very stressful situation, so he handed her all his money. "Take this," (d) he said, "I'm sorry for the inconvenience." The woman left, but the police officer held him for further questioning.

(D)

The woman was puzzled to see Alma again. The police officer said to the woman, "He didn't return your money. He gave you his money that day. He wasn't the thief, but upon hearing about your son's school fees, he felt sad and gave you his money." Then, Alma smiled and told the woman, "Please go ahead and pay your son's school fees. (e) I saw you by chance and decided to follow you to make sure that no one stole your money." The woman was speechless.

26

25005-0213

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)

27

25005-0214

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

28

25005-0215

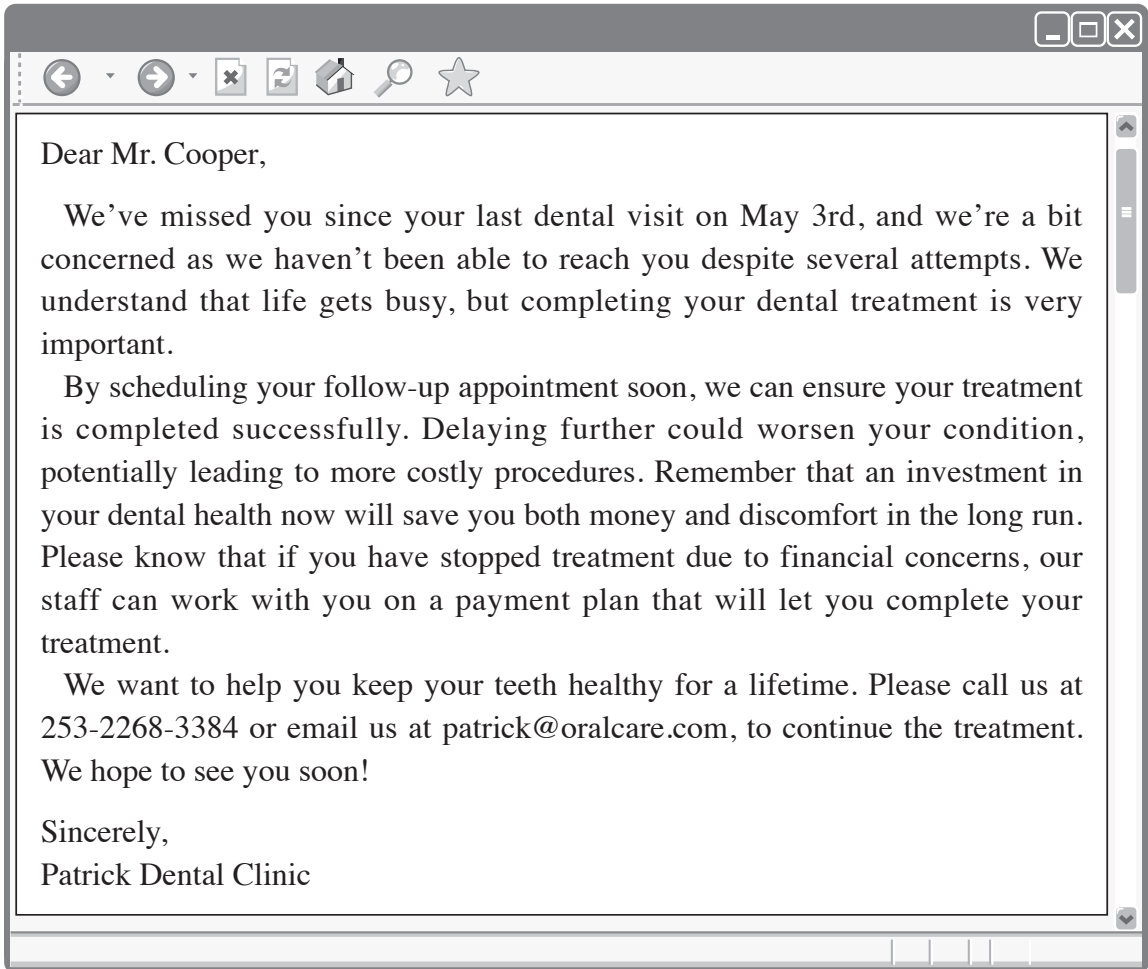
윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Alma는 길에서 빈 지갑을 발견했다.
 ② 여자는 돈의 액수가 두 배인 것을 알고는 깜짝 놀랐다.
 ③ 여자는 지갑에 아들의 수업료가 있었다고 주장했다.
 ④ 여자는 Alma에게 자기 돈을 돌려 달라고 간청했다.
 ⑤ Alma가 도둑이었음이 결국 밝혀졌다.

01

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

25005-0216



- ① 치아 보험 청구 서류가 준비됐음을 알리려고
- ② 추후 진행될 치과 치료 계획을 설명하려고
- ③ 중단된 치과 치료의 재개를 권유하려고
- ④ 치과 치료비의 여러 지불 방법을 소개하려고
- ⑤ 치과 내원 전 필요한 준비 사항을 안내하려고

02

25005-0217

다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

One day in class, our teacher asked if anyone knew which college was located in Lafayette, Indiana. I knew that the answer was Purdue University. I looked around our classroom, and only one person had his hand raised to answer her question. Mark, the smartest kid in our class, was waving his hand high with a big smile on his face. In my mind, I was shouting, *Purdue! Purdue!* I wanted to answer, but I couldn't raise my hand because I was afraid my answer might be wrong. Finally, she called on Mark to answer her question. He smiled and answered loudly, "Purdue." In that moment, I felt so disappointed in myself. If only I could have had the courage to raise my hand and answer her question, the kids might have thought that I was somewhat smart. The thought of kids making fun of me outweighed my decision to participate in class. I shouldn't have doubted myself.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| ① relaxed → worried | ② nervous → relieved |
| ③ hesitant → regretful | ④ ashamed → confident |
| ⑤ indifferent → surprised | |

03

25005-0218

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

When a crisis strikes, you will only feel stymied and aggravated if you continue to focus on your goals, or more accurately, your inability to pursue them. To prevent yourself from being overwhelmed by these feelings, you will need to back away from your goals so you can see them in the broader context of your life. In doing so, you will be able to put your goals into perspective, which will better serve you in responding to the crisis at hand. You will come to see your goals as only one part of the landscape of your life rather than the central part. This new perspective will make it easier to accept what is more immediately important (the crisis) and make peace with what isn't (your life goals). The result is that your investment in your life goals will temporarily decline to a manageable level that allows you to refocus your energies onto the more pressing matter of the crisis.

* stymie: 좌절시키다 ** aggravate: 짜증나게 만들다

- ① 실현할 수 있는 수준으로 목표를 조정해야 한다.
- ② 공동의 목표를 공유하여 팀의 위기를 극복해야 한다.
- ③ 타인의 기대보다는 자신의 내적 목표를 충족해야 한다.
- ④ 위기 시에는 인생 목표보다는 당면한 문제 해결에 집중해야 한다.
- ⑤ 막연한 두려움보다는 구체적인 계획을 갖고 위기에 대처해야 한다.

04

25005-0219

밑줄 친 their house becomes more of a healthy verb than a passive noun이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

According to the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics, roughly 63 percent of average household expenditure is spent for housing, transportation, and food. Each of these categories represents huge opportunities for reducing waste, stress, and the dark threat of bankruptcy. About 32 percent is spent for housing (that's the house, utilities, furniture, and supplies). The family could win back time, money, and vitality by living in a smaller, better-designed house with efficient appliances and good natural daylight, buying well-built furniture that doesn't need constant replacing, and having a different attitude about what a house is for. If they consider it a trophy or "display unit," they'll spend hours a week decorating and redecorating it, and cleaning it or paying someone else to clean it. But if their house becomes more of a healthy verb than a passive noun, there may be a vegetable garden out back, a workshop in the garage, and an accessible place to store well-used bicycles and a scooter. The house will be comfortable, and so will its residents.

* bureau: (관청의) 국, 부

- ① people purchase only economically helpful items for the household
- ② people fill their house with things that are environmentally friendly
- ③ people make their home look fancy to attract the attention of others
- ④ people use their house as a place to enjoy life rather than to impress others
- ⑤ people start investing in their house as an asset for long-term financial growth

05

25005-0220

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Poor management, lack of adequate conservation, pollution, and rapid local increases in demand create localized shortages of drinkable water worldwide. In developing nations, the problem is even worse; only about half of the people have access to safe drinking water. In the Western world, we have come to believe that the waterborne intestinal diseases that killed so many in the past are a problem of the past. This is not the case, however. In developing nations, an estimated 10 million deaths each year result from waterborne intestinal diseases. Even in the United States, recent localized outbreaks of illness and death from *Cryptosporidium*- and *Escherichia coli*-contaminated water supplies have forced communities to recognize that we all are at risk at times. These problems are not limited to developing nations. Surface and underground water supplies in industrial nations are being polluted by industrial and municipal wastes and by surface runoff from urban and agricultural areas. Heavy demands for water by industry, agriculture, and local governments are rapidly depleting groundwater supplies.

* intestinal: 장(腸)의 * municipal: 도시의 *** deplete: 고갈시키다

- ① 식수 확보와 관리를 위해 긴밀한 국제 협력이 요구된다.
- ② 개발 도상국에 필요한 것은 수원 개발을 위한 기술 지원이다.
- ③ 지속 가능한 물 공급을 위해 장기적 관점의 계획이 필요하다.
- ④ 오염 통제와 수요 조절로 수자원의 효과적인 관리가 가능하다.
- ⑤ 식수 부족과 오염은 경제 수준에 상관없이 모든 국가의 문제이다.

06

25005-0221

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Often, when I talk to computer scientists, they suggest looking at the five highest results, the five lowest results, and the average values in a dataset. This is a good instinct, but it isn't always interesting from a journalistic perspective. Let's say that we pull a list of salaries for employees of a school district. The five highest-paid employees are likely to be the superintendent and the highest-ranking executives. The five lowest-paid employees are likely to be nonunionized, part-time employees. This isn't news. It might be surprising or mildly interesting to someone who hasn't seen a lot of salary scales, but that's different than being newsworthy. In journalism, we have an obligation to be both accurate and interesting to a mass audience. Computer scientists have the liberty to be interesting on a smaller scale to a highly trained audience (which is something that always makes me jealous). The threshold for interestingness is totally different in each field.

* superintendent: 교육감 ** threshold: (비유적인 의미의) 문턱, 기준점

- ① the new challenges journalists face in the age of AI
- ② the role of computer science in analyzing salary distribution
- ③ the importance of storytelling to make data interesting for readers
- ④ the way computer technology has changed the landscape of modern journalism
- ⑤ the different standard for interestingness between computer science and journalism

07

25005-0222

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dog play can be a form of competition and a form of cooperation. Dogs need to play to learn social rules, but it is more than a learning mechanism; dogs are creative in play, and they express themselves and enjoy themselves. Furthermore, dogs in play communicate about communication. When the play gets rough and they accidentally hurt one another, they bend forward as a way of greeting and use other play behaviors to explain that they mean no harm, that it was just in fun. They also use play gestures when the preferred partner responds in a serious way to acts that were meant as play. Dogs also communicate about the future in play: they negotiate social hierarchies, can work out tensions and conflicts in a safe way, and form friendships. This meta-communication enables them to learn about their own strength and the strength of others in the group, allowing the strengthening or clarification of social bonds.

* hierarchy: 위계, 계급 ** meta-communication: 상위 의사소통, 메타 커뮤니케이션

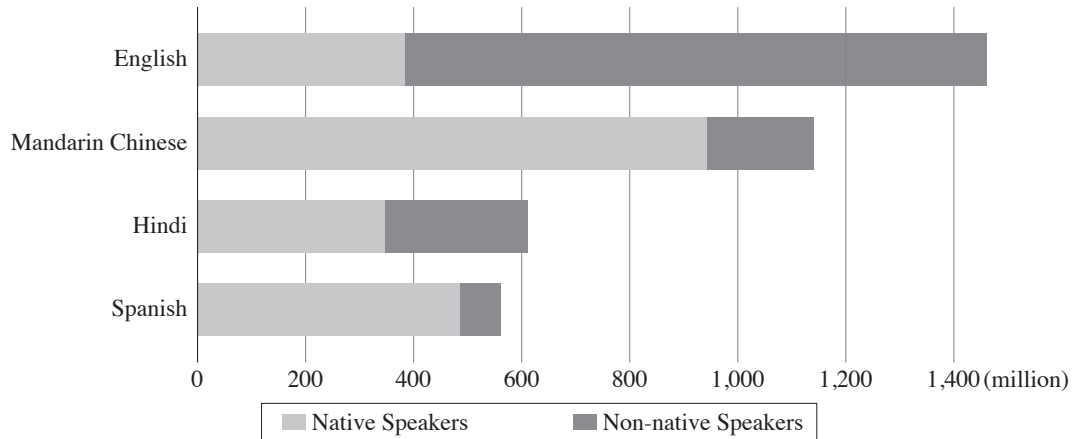
- ① Competitive Strength: The True Winner in Dog Play
- ② The Power of Play: A Key to Effective Dog Training
- ③ How to Distinguish Between Dog Play and Aggression
- ④ Dogs Love Play: Understanding First, Communication After That
- ⑤ The Role of Dog Play: Communication, Social Bonding, and Beyond

08

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

25005-0223

The top four languages by speakers in 2023



The above graph shows the top four languages in 2023 by the number of native and non-native speakers combined. ① Mandarin Chinese is the most widely spoken language regarding the number of native speakers, immediately followed by Spanish. ② The other two languages, English and Hindi, have fewer than 400 million native speakers each. ③ Considering the total number of speakers, English ranks first with over 1.4 billion speakers. ④ For Mandarin Chinese and Hindi, native speakers outnumber non-native speakers, while the opposite is true for English and Spanish. ⑤ In terms of native speakers, Hindi is the least spoken among these four languages, but for total speakers, including native and non-native ones, Spanish has the fewest.

09

25005-0224

Percy Spencer에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Percy Spencer was an American physicist and inventor. Born in Maine in 1894, he had limited formal education, leaving school after the eighth grade. He joined the US Navy during World War I and served as a radio technician, where he developed a strong interest in electronics. After the war, he joined Raytheon, a company that manufactured magnetrons, vacuum tubes used to generate microwaves. While working on radar technology during World War II, Spencer noticed that a chocolate bar in his pocket had melted when he stood near a running magnetron. Intrigued, he experimented further, placing food items like popcorn and eggs near the magnetron and observing how they cooked rapidly from the inside out. This led Spencer to develop the first microwave oven, a modified radar unit called the ‘Radarange,’ in 1946, and its commercial units were large and expensive, so they were primarily used in restaurants and by the military. He earned a place in the National Inventors Hall of Fame in 1999.

* magnetron: 자전관 ** intrigue: 강한 흥미를 갖게 하다

- ① 정규 교육을 8학년까지만 받았다.
- ② 제1차 세계 대전 중에 미 해군의 무선 기술자로 복무했다.
- ③ 제1차 세계 대전 후 Raytheon이라는 회사에 입사했다.
- ④ 작동 중인 자전관 근처에서 초콜릿 바가 녹은 것을 발견했다.
- ⑤ 발명한 전자레인지의 상업용 제품은 작고 저렴했다.

Adult Coed Volleyball에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Adult Coed Volleyball

The Northwest Family YMCA is excited to offer Adult Coed Volleyball! Join us for weekly games every Monday. Matches take place indoors, with each team consisting of 6 players and playing 3 sets each. An official from the YMCA volleyball program will oversee the games. Bring your own team, or sign up individually and we will place you on a team. Every team must choose a team captain.

IMPORTANT DATES

- Season: March 31–May 5
- Game Times: 6:00, 7:00, or 8:00 p.m.

HOW TO REGISTER

- Deadline: March 17
- In-person: Stop by the front desk
- Online: Visit northwestymca.org/AdultVolleyball

REGISTRATION FEE

- Members: \$40 per person
- Non-members: \$55 per person

QUESTIONS

Contact Sports Director Ashely Brazelle at ashelyB@northwestymca.org.

* coed: 혼성의, 양성을 위한

- ① 경기는 실내에서 진행된다.
- ② 팀이 아닌 개인으로는 등록할 수 없다.
- ③ 경기 시간은 모두 오후이다.
- ④ 등록 마감일은 3월 17일이다.
- ⑤ 회원과 비회원은 등록비가 서로 다르다.

EHS Cheerleading Tryouts에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

EHS Cheerleading Tryouts

Get ready to showcase your spirit and skills! Join us for an exciting opportunity to become part of the school cheerleading team. Cheerleading tryouts are open to all Elkwood High School students.

Information Session

Tuesday, April 8, at 5 p.m. in the school cafeteria

* This session is for students interested in cheerleading. We encourage students to attend with their parents.

Tryout Clinics in the School Gym

April 21st to 23rd, from 4:30 to 6:00 p.m.

* Clinics will teach cheers, jumps, and a short dance.

* Candidates must attend at least 2 clinic days to qualify for tryouts.

Tryouts

April 25th in the school gym

Starting at 4:00 p.m.

• Please wear appropriate athletic clothing (T-shirt and shorts) and shoes.

• Hair must be tied back.

* tryout: 선발 시험

- ① 설명회는 학교 강당에서 열린다.
- ② 선발 시험 특별 강습은 오전에 진행된다.
- ③ 선발 시험의 참가 자격은 특별 강습에 참석하지 않아도 주어진다.
- ④ 선발 시험은 오후 4시 30분에 시작한다.
- ⑤ 선발 시험에서 머리는 뒤로 묶어야 한다.

12

25005-0227

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Our world is different from a squirrel's, and it is also different from the world that we cannot see at all, a world inhabited by atomic and subatomic particles. In this world, there is no solidity and therefore no touching of objects. Even though it feels to us that we are ① continually touching solid objects, they are mostly space: the space between an atom's nucleus and the negatively charged electrons that orbit around it. Objects feel solid ② because of the electromagnetic repulsion that resists our hands when they approach. Negatively charged electrons in the atoms of approaching objects repel one another in the same way that two negatively charged ends of different magnets ③ are. Even though what is happening at the atomic level is electromagnetic repulsion, our brains create a model that we call solidity, which is a useful concept that ④ works in our version of reality Dawkins calls "the middle world." In fact, electrons themselves are not "things" that can be seen with a powerful enough microscope; they are just theoretical concepts ⑤ used to explain the behaviour of subatomic parts.

* nucleus: 핵 ** repulsion: 반발(력) *** repel: 밀어내다

13

25005-0228

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

Our representation of time is random. The phrase 'Christmas is fast approaching' is strange. Approaching from where? Does it come from the south, the north, the west? Actually, Christmas isn't ① located anywhere. It is in time. This phrase, or the analogous one, 'we're getting close to the end of the year', ② reveals something of how our minds organize our thoughts. We do it in our bodies, which is why we talk of the *head* of government, of someone's right-*hand* man, the *armpit* of the world and many other metaphors that reflect how we organize thought in a template ③ defined by our own bodies. And because of that, when we think of others' actions, we do so by acting them out ourselves, speaking others' words in our own voice and yawning someone else's yawn. You can do a simple experiment at home to test out this mechanism. During a conversation, cross your arms. It's very ④ unlikely that the person you are speaking to will do the same. You can take it further with bolder gestures, like touching your head, or scratching yourself, or stretching. The probability that the other person will ⑤ imitate you is high.

* analogous: 유사한 ** metaphor: 은유 *** template: 틀

14

25005-0229

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

We seem to edit our *memories* of pain, which often differ from the pain we actually experienced. In experiments, and after medical procedures, people overlook a pain's _____. Their memory snapshots instead record two factors: First, people tend to record pain's *peak* moment, which can lead them to recall variable pain, with peaks, as worse. Second, they register how much pain they felt at the *end*, as Daniel Kahneman and his co-researchers discovered when they asked people to dip one hand in painfully cold water for 60 seconds, and then the other hand in the same painfully cold water for 60 seconds followed by a slightly less painful 30 seconds more. Which of these experiences would you expect to recall as most painful? Curiously, when asked which trial they would prefer to repeat, most preferred the longer trial, with more net pain — but less pain at the end. A physician used this principle with patients undergoing colon exams — lengthening the discomfort by a minute, but lessening its intensity. Although the extended milder discomfort added to their net pain experience, patients who received this taper-down treatment later recalled the exam as less painful than did those whose pain ended suddenly.

* colon: 결장 ** taper-down: 완화된

- ① cause
- ④ duration

- ② quality
- ⑤ frequency

- ③ intensity

15

25005-0230

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

A subtle difference in cultural tools of intellectual adaptation that can make a noticeable difference in children's cognitive task performance can be found in how a language names its numbers. Today, most cultures in the world use a system with the concept of zero, negative numbers, and the possibility to enumerate quantities from one to infinity. Some cultures, however, have a more limited way of expressing quantities (for example, only having number words for one, two, and many), and this influences their ability to perform basic arithmetic operations. For instance, adult speakers of two Amazonia languages (Pirahã and Mundurukú) have no number words for quantities larger than five. As a result, they perform arithmetic tasks involving small quantities easily, but they perform poorly on tasks involving larger quantities. Pirahã children who learn Portuguese, however, are able to perform arithmetic calculations with larger quantities, supporting the interpretation that _____ is responsible for the pattern of numerical thinking in these cultures.

* enumerate: 열거하다 ** arithmetic operation: 산술 연산

- ① the language's ability to represent numbers
- ② continually practicing mathematical calculations
- ③ the basic set of linguistic concepts learned early on
- ④ developing a simplified approach to teaching numbers
- ⑤ the way language reflects and expresses cultural values and beliefs

16

25005-0231

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Poetry is the domain in which the play between the abstract and the concrete is essential. Like mathematics, poetry is an ongoing dialogue between individual instances and generalizations, between the tangible and the abstract, the low and the high. Metaphor, for example, is such a game: from the individual to the general, and back. The poet thinks of something specific, say, his lover's eyes. In his excitement, he wishes to give this a more general dimension, and he thinks about the general characteristics of eyes: softness, or their shape. In the next step, he returns to something else that is worldly, which has similar qualities: "Your eyes are doves." Note that the last shot in this game is in the direction of the tangible. This is a general feature of the poetical ping-pong: _____, and it is in this direction that the poem goes. This is the diametric opposite of the ping-pong of mathematics, in which the last shot is always toward the abstract.

* tangible: 실재의 ** metaphor: 은유 *** diametric opposite: 정반대

- ① poetry celebrates the beauty of nature
- ② abstract symbols deepen poetic expression
- ③ the heart of the poem is given to the concrete
- ④ poetry enhances creative thinking in education
- ⑤ concrete details limit the poem's emotional depth

17

25005-0232

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

It is a classic mistake to think that nature will make sure that the actual outcomes will quickly match the theoretical probability of those outcomes. We all know that flipping coins will give an equal chance of heads or tails; if we flip a coin a great many times, the proportion of tails will be close to 50 percent. Yet many of us make the mistake of believing that, when heads comes up three times in a row, the probability that next time it will be tails is greater than the probability that it will be heads. However, the coin has no memory; it will fall either way with a probability of 50 percent. This bias is also found when professionals carry out repetitive tasks: judges ruling on requests for asylum, loan officers in a bank granting credit, or baseball umpires calling strikes, all tend to make decisions that “compensate” for their recent decisions. In other words, a decision one way is more likely if _____.

* asylum: 망명 ** umpire: 심판

- ① the rivals took active part in negotiation
- ② all parties involved were in full agreement
- ③ some of the participants were good with numbers
- ④ the preceding decision went in the opposite direction
- ⑤ the other way proved to be statistically more likely and fairer

18

25005-0233

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The contemporary concept of a library is multifaceted, especially in terms of different structural scales and scopes. ① The most popular, especially in the Western world, are the national libraries, which retain their historical role as visible national cultural assets. ② They are housed in monumental buildings that become the symbolic landmark of their contents: the cultural memory of an entire nation. ③ Their architectural form must be reminiscent of a stable, long-lasting structure that reinforces national identity and symbolizes a secure shield for collective historical cultural production. ④ Libraries are increasingly seen as outdated institutions because common sense says that everything is accessible via digital media and available via the little computers in our pockets. ⑤ Like historical or modern palaces, national libraries were built as architectural references to show their role as identifiable repositories and to reflect the importance of their collections in proving the perceived knowledge of the nation.

* multifaceted: 다면적인 ** reminiscent: 연상시키는 *** repository: (지식의) 보고

19

25005-0234

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Copying from others, whether accurately or not, is a time-honored method of acquiring alternatives. We do this when we adopt the fashions, slang, and party games of our neighbors.

- (A) This was probably how the alphabet reached Greece, where it was transcribed in a new way. It was probably how agriculture spread from the Middle East into northern Europe. Sometimes it is not clear whether an innovation was introduced by arrival of migrating individuals or the acceptance of new ideas.
- (B) Thus, with respect to farming, was it brought north by relocating farmers or did indigenous peoples embrace a successful mode of production observed in neighboring communities? We may never know, but the odds are that both modes of transmission played a role.
- (C) We do it across international borders, when we adopt the foods, music, and religious rituals of other nations. After all, pizza and ice cream were appropriated from Italy, the music of “The Star Spangled Banner” from an English drinking song, and the Christmas tree from Germany. When imitation arrives from external sources, we call it cultural diffusion.

* transcribe: (글자로) 표기하다 ** indigenous: 토착의 *** appropriate: 차용하다

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

20

25005-0235

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The fact that our expectations can so fundamentally alter the effectiveness of a drug provides a major challenge to the pharmaceutical industry.

- (A) This means that when we take an aspirin we are not only getting the benefits of the medication, we are also getting the psychological benefit of the expectation that taking the pill will make our pain better. Shifting our expectation can almost totally undermine the effects of the medication, and our expectations can sometimes have a stronger effect than the drug itself.
- (B) Yet, it is important to note that this placebo effect is equal across both conditions. Whether people are taking the actual drug or a fake drug, they are still experiencing the psychological effect of pill taking, and this makes them feel better independently of any actual pharmacological effects.
- (C) Drugs are rolled out on to the market once they have been tested and shown to be effective but not harmful. This means they have been demonstrated to be *more* effective than a control baseline condition where people expected the benefits of a drug but receive a placebo instead.

* pharmaceutical: 제약의 ** placebo: (유효 성분이 없는) 위약(僞藥) *** pharmacological: 약리학의

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

21

25005-0236

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

But qualities such as spirituality and wisdom may build unto death, possibly making up for what is lost physically.

The notion of personal — that is, psychological — development has some parallels with physical development, in that both occur through an age-dependent process of maturation. One difference, though, is that psychological development is more likely to continue throughout the lifespan, or through a greater portion of it. (①) If you graphed physical development, it would look like an inverted U. (②) Physical capacities mature up to some peak and then gradually decline. (③) Psychological capacities can also decline due, for instance, to aging-related cortical thinning. (④) Indeed, some studies suggest that overall well-being, incorporating all of the physical and psychological factors that make people feel well, tends to fall in middle age before rising again as people enter old age. (⑤) It is a testament to the power and possibility of lifelong psychological development that subjective well-being may improve even as the body is diminished.

* inverted: 거꾸로 된 ** cortical: 외피의, 대뇌 피질의 *** testament: 입증, 증거

22

25005-0237

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Yet we don't seem to have a distinct receptor for each detectable odor.

Odor molecules come in many shapes and sizes — so many, in fact, that it takes many different receptors to detect them. A large family of genes designs the 350 or so receptor proteins that recognize particular odor molecules. (①) Richard Axel and Linda Buck discovered (in work for which they received a 2004 Nobel Prize) that these receptor proteins are located on the surface of nasal cavity neurons. (②) As a key slips into a lock, so odor molecules slip into these receptors. (③) This suggests that some odors trigger a combination of receptors, in patterns that are interpreted by the olfactory cortex. (④) As the English alphabet's 26 letters can combine to form many words, so odor molecules bind to different receptor clusters, producing the 10,000 odors we can detect. (⑤) It is the combinations of olfactory receptors, which activate different neuron patterns, that allow us to distinguish between the smells of fresh-brewed and hours-old coffee.

* odor: 냄새 ** nasal cavity: 비강 *** olfactory cortex: 후각 피질

23

25005-0238

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

In one experiment, 156 housewives in Palo Alto, California, were called on the phone and asked to do something the researchers guessed that most people would rather not do: allow a team of six men from a consumer group to come into their homes for two hours “to list and classify all the household products you have.” The women were told that the men would need full freedom to go through the house exploring cupboards and storage spaces. Few women (only 22%) complied. However, another group of women was contacted twice, once with a small request designed simply to get a “foot in the door” — they were asked to answer a series of eight questions about household soaps (such as “What brand of soap do you use in your kitchen sink?”). It was such a minor favor that nearly everyone agreed. Three days later, these women were contacted by the same consumer group, but now with the larger, home-visit request. Under these circumstances, 52% of the women agreed to allow the team of men to go through their cupboards and closets for two hours.

* comply: (명령이나 요청에) 따르다



According to the above experiment, housewives' _____ (A) _____ to accept the request to permit an unwelcome home visit by a consumer group significantly decreased when the request was _____ (B) _____ by a minor one.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|--------------|-------|----------|
| ① reluctance | ..... | preceded |
| ② reluctance | ..... | replaced |
| ③ likelihood | ..... | preceded |
| ④ likelihood | ..... | followed |
| ⑤ hesitation | ..... | followed |

24~25

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

According to the Green Press Initiative, a non-profit organization promoting environmental sustainability in the publishing industry, approximately 30 million trees are used each year to make paper for books and newspapers that are sold in the United States. The same industry consumes 153 gallons of water annually. As a Greenpeace campaign in 2006 revealed, illegal logging of ancient forests in Finland and Canada was often a (a) result of our demand for paper, specifically our demand for books. Enter the e-reader and e-books, and we should have a way to read that doesn't leave a (b) negative impact on the environment, right? It's complicated — although e-readers do reduce deforestation and greenhouse gas emissions, there are various other factors including supply chain considerations such as mining, shipping, and manufacturing, as well as energy consumption that actually prevent the e-reader from being the obvious (c) worst substitute for books. Digital books are also stored in data centers connected to the electricity network, which in the United States are usually powered by unsustainable energy sources.

Enthusiastic readers that are likely to read over 60 to 70 books on their e-readers can rest (d) assured that they are offsetting the environmental impacts of their e-readers. But if you're not planning on reading that much, look for books that are either printed on 100 percent postconsumer waste recycled or Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)-certified paper, or for those that were produced by a publisher that (e) signed the Book Industry Treatise on Environmentally Responsible Publishing. Better yet, renew your library card or start a book-sharing club with friends.

* deforestation: 산림 벌채 ** offset: 상쇄하다

24

25005-0239

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Technologies for Sustainable Forest Management
- ② The Future of Paper Production in a Digital World
- ③ The Rise of E-Readers: The Ultimate Green Solution
- ④ E-Books as Tools for Energy Conservation Education
- ⑤ Environmental Impact: E-Readers vs. Traditional Books

25

25005-0240

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

26~28 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

James Carter was the eldest of five children. His father was an army officer, and his mother was an English and Art teacher. James attended three elementary schools in Germany and England, and two junior high schools in Texas and Georgia. He met a teacher in high school who was not only an effective teacher but also a mentor and friend. This teacher exemplified many of the traits found in an “Effective Teacher,” but (a) he excelled in the “Personal Touch” most of all.

(B)

Mr. Walker stopped by the hospital each day with James’ work from his teachers. Once James was at home, Mr. Walker would bring his work by and even helped him with his calculus! James didn’t even know Mr. Walker knew calculus. After high school, James joined the Army to become a paratrooper. On the day James graduated from Airborne School in Fort Benning, Georgia, his parents came and brought Mr. Walker. James’ father ran into him at lunch several days before and told (b) him that James was about to graduate. James knew his parents would be there, but Mr. Walker was an unexpected guest, but not a surprise. He was that kind of teacher.

* calculus: 미적분학 ** paratrooper: 낙하산 부대원

(C)

James began high school as not only an entering freshman, but as a new resident of the town. His first day was like any other first day. During lunch, James ran into his first problem of the day — he forgot his lunch money! He realized this as the checkout man asked for his money. When James told him that he forgot his money, he heard a voice behind him. James turned around, and there stood a teacher telling him (c) he would pay for James’ lunch. The teacher introduced himself as Pete Walker and said, “If you get a chance, you should take my history class.”

(D)

Mr. Walker befriended James on the very first day of school at a very critical time of the day — lunch! (d) His history class was not a cakewalk. He always told James he could do more than he ever thought. Mr. Walker pushed him to want to do better in all things. If James was interested in something, Mr. Walker found a way to expose (e) him to it. Two years later, during James' junior year in school, things were going smoothly when one day he got into a car accident. He spent six days in the hospital and was at home in bed for two weeks before returning to school.

* cakewalk: 쉬운[식은 죽 먹기 같은] 일

26

25005-0241

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)

27

25005-0242

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

28

25005-0243

윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① James는 독일과 영국에서 초등학교를 다녔다.
 ② Walker 선생님은 James가 입원한 병원에 매일 들렀다.
 ③ James는 등교 첫날 점심값을 가져오는 것을 잊었다.
 ④ Walker 선생님은 James에게 자신의 역사 수업을 권했다.
 ⑤ James는 교통사고로 병원에 2주간 입원했다.

Part I 유형편

	G	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
01	①	③	③	⑤	⑤								
02	②	⑤	④	⑤	④								
03	②	⑤	⑤	②	②								
04	①	⑤	②	③	②								
05	③	⑤	②	⑤	③								
06	①	⑤	⑤	①	①								
07	⑤	④	③	②	①								
08	④	④	④	⑤	③								
09	④	③	④	⑤	②								
10	③	②	④	④	④								
11	②	③	④	③	④								
12	④	④	②	⑤	⑤								
13	⑤	③	①	②	③								
14	⑤	②	④	①	③								
15	④	③	③	④	③								
16	⑤	③	②	④	③	③	②						
17	④	③	⑤	②	⑤	④	⑤						
18	①	②	③	③	②								
19	01 ② 02 ⑤	④	⑤	⑤	②	④	⑤	⑤	④				
20	01 ② 02 ③ 03 ④	⑤	②	④	④	④	③	④	④	②	⑤	④	④

Part II 주제 · 소재편

	G	01	02	03
21	⑤	④	②	④
22	④	③	③	①
23	②	④	⑤	④
24	③	③	⑤	④
25	①	⑤	⑤	④
26	①	⑤	②	②
27	③	②	③	③
28	④	④	③	⑤
29	③	④	②	④
30	③	②	③	④

Part III 테스트편

	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
Test 1	②	②	①	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	④	⑤
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	③	④	④	③	⑤	⑤	③	④	④	②
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
Test 2	③	②	②	⑤	④	②	⑤	⑤		
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
	⑤	⑤	④	⑤	⑤	④	①	④	④	⑤
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Test 3	③	③	⑤	③	①	②	④	④	④	②
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
	⑤	②	①	⑤	⑤	②	②	⑤		
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
Test 3	③	③	④	④	⑤	⑤	⑤	④	⑤	②
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	⑤	③	④	④	①	③	④	④	④	⑤
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
Test 3	④	③	①	⑤	③	③	⑤	⑤		



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고2~N수, 수능 집중

구분	수능 입문	> 기출/연습 >	연계 + 연계 보완	> 고난도 >	모의고사
국어	윤혜정의 개념/ 패턴의 나비효과 — 기본서 수능 빌드업	윤혜정의 기출의 나비효과 —	수능특강 문학 연계 기출 — 수능특강 사용설명서	하루 3개 1등급 국어독서 —	FINAL 실전모의고사 — 만점마무리 봉투모의고사 시즌1
영어	수능특강 Light — 수능 감(感)잡기	수능 기출의 미래 — 수능 개념	수능연계교재의 VOCA 1800 — 수능연계 기출 Vaccine VOCA 2200	수능 영어 간접연계 서치라이트 — 수능연계완성 3주 특강	만점마무리 봉투모의고사 시즌2 — 만점마무리 봉투모의고사 고난도 Hyper
수학	수능 감(感)잡기	수능 기출의 미래 미니모의고사 —	수능 연계교재 수능특강 수능완성	박복의 사회·문화 표 분석의 패턴	수능 직전보강 클리어 봉투모의고사
한국사 사회	수능 스타트	수능특강Q 미니모의고사	eBook 전용 수능완성R 모의고사		
과학			수능 등급을 올리는 변별 문항 공략		

구분	시리즈명	특징	난이도	영역
수능 입문	윤혜정의 개념/패턴의 나비효과	윤혜정 선생님과 함께하는 수능 국어 개념/패턴 학습	<div></div>	국어
	수능 빌드업	개념부터 문항까지 한 권으로 시작하는 수능 특화 기본서	<div></div>	국/수/영
	수능 스타트	2028학년도 수능 예시 문항 분석과 문항 연습	<div></div>	사/과
	수능 감(感) 잡기	동일 소재·유형의 내신과 수능 문항 비교로 수능 입문	<div></div>	국/수/영
	수능특강 Light	수능 연계교재 학습 전 가볍게 시작하는 수능 도전	<div></div>	영어
	수능개념	EBS/ 대표 강사들과 함께하는 수능 개념 다지기	<div></div>	전 영역
기출/연습	윤혜정의 기출의 나비효과	윤혜정 선생님과 함께하는 까다로운 국어 기출 완전 정복	<div></div>	국어
	수능 기출의 미래	올해 수능에 딱 필요한 문제만 선별한 기출문제집	<div></div>	전 영역
	수능 기출의 미래 미니모의고사	부담 없는 실전 훈련을 위한 기출 미니모의고사	<div></div>	국/수/영
	수능특강Q 미니모의고사	매일 15분 연계교재 우수문항 풀이 미니모의고사	<div></div>	국/수/영/사/과
	수능완성R 모의고사	과년도 수능 연계교재 수능완성 실전편 수록	<div></div>	수학
연계 + 연계 보완	수능특강	최신 수능 경향과 기출 유형을 반영한 종합 개념 학습	<div></div>	전 영역
	수능특강 사용설명서	수능 연계교재 수능특강의 국어·영어 지문 분석	<div></div>	국/영
	수능특강 문학 연계 기출	수능특강 수록 작품과 연관된 기출문제 학습	<div></div>	국어
	수능완성	유형·테마 학습 후 실전 모의고사로 문항 연습	<div></div>	전 영역
	수능완성 사용설명서	수능 연계교재 수능완성의 국어·영어 지문 분석	<div></div>	국/영
	수능 영어 간접연계 서치라이트	출제 가능성이 높은 핵심 간접연계 대비	<div></div>	영어
	수능연계교재의 VOCA 1800	수능특강과 수능완성의 필수 중요 어휘 1800개 수록	<div></div>	영어
	수능연계 기출 Vaccine VOCA 2200	수능 - EBS 연계와 평가원 최다 빈출 어휘 선별 수록	<div></div>	영어
고난도	하루 N개 1등급 국어독서/영어독해	매일 꾸준한 기출문제 학습으로 완성하는 1등급 실력	<div></div>	국/영
	수능연계완성 3주 특강	단기간에 끝내는 수능 1등급 변별 문항 대비	<div></div>	국/수/영
	박복의 사회·문화 표 분석의 패턴	박복 선생님과 사회·문화 표 분석 문항의 패턴 연습	<div></div>	사회탐구
	수능 등급을 올리는 변별 문항 공략	EBS/ 선생님이 직접 선별한 고변별 문항 연습	<div></div>	수/영
모의고사	FINAL 실전모의고사	EBS 모의고사 중 최다 분량 최다 과목 모의고사	<div></div>	전 영역
	만점마무리 봉투모의고사 시즌1/시즌2	실제 시험지 형태와 OMR 카드로 실전 연습 모의고사	<div></div>	전 영역
	만점마무리 봉투모의고사 고난도 Hyper	고난도 문항까지 국·수·영 논스톱 훈련 모의고사	<div></div>	국·수·영
	수능 직전보강 클리어 봉투모의고사	수능 직전 성적을 끌어올리는 마지막 모의고사	<div></div>	국/수/영/사/과