

2026년 1학기 기말고사

경희고 1학년

마더텅 6강, 11강



이름:

1. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?¹⁾ [11강 21번]

Millions of dollars and thousands of hours are spent each year trying to teach managers how to coach their employees and give them effective feedback.

- (A) Yet much of this training is ineffective, and many managers remain poor coaches. Is that because this can't be trained? No, that's not the reason. Research sheds light on why corporate training often fails.
- (B) What's more, they are far less likely to seek or accept critical feedback from their employees. Why bother to coach employees if they can't change and why get feedback from them if you can't change?
- (C) Studies by Peter Hesling and his colleagues show that many managers do not believe in personal change. These managers judge employees as competent or incompetent at the start and that's that. They do relatively little developmental coaching and when employees do improve, they may fail to take notice, remaining stuck in their initial impression.

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

2. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?²⁾ [11강 22번]

The prevailing view among developmental scientists is that people are active contributors to their own development.

- (A) Even infants influence the world around them and construct their own development through their interactions. Consider an infant who smiles at each adult he sees; he influences his world because adults are likely to smile, use "baby talk," and play with him in response.
- (B) The infant brings adults into close contact, making one-on-one interactions and creating opportunities for learning. By engaging the world around them, thinking, being curious, and interacting with people, objects, and the world around them, individuals of all ages are "manufacturers of their own development."
- (C) People are influenced by the physical and social contexts in which they live, but they also play a role in influencing their development by interacting with, and changing, those contexts.

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

3. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?3) [11강 23번]

In the studies of Colin Cherry at the Massachusetts Institute for Technology back in the 1950s, his participants listened to voices in one ear at a time and then through both ears @in the hope of determining whether we can listen to two people talk at the same time. One ear always @excluded a message that the listener had to repeat back (called "shadowing") while the other ear included people speaking. The trick was to see if you could totally @concentrate on the main message and also hear someone talking in your other ear. Cleverly, Cherry found it was impossible for his participants to know whether the message in the other ear was spoken by a man or woman, in English or another language, or was even @composed of real words at all! In other words, people could not process two pieces of information @simultaneously.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

4. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 할 때, 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4) [11강 24번]

Plato's realism includes all aspects of experience but is most easily explained by considering the nature of mathematical and geometrical objects such as circles. He asked the question, what is a circle? You might indicate a particular example carved into stone or drawn in the sand. However, Plato would point out that, if you looked closely enough, you would see that neither it, nor indeed any physical circle, was perfect. They all possessed flaws, and all were subject to change and decayed with time. So how can we talk about perfect circles if we cannot actually see or touch them? Plato's extraordinary answer was that the world we see is a poor reflection of a deeper unseen reality of Forms, or universals, where perfect cats chase perfect mice in perfect circles around perfect rocks. Plato believed that the Forms or universals are the true reality that exists in an invisible but perfect world beyond our senses.



Plato's realism suggests that the physical world is (A)_____, merely reflecting a hidden and deeper reality composed of perfect Forms or universals. These Forms, such as the idea of a perfect circle, cannot be (B)_____ but exist in an ideal, invisible world beyond human senses.

- | (A) | (B) |
|--------------|----------------|
| ① incomplete | perceived |
| ② accurate | recognized |
| ③ faulty | developed |
| ④ flawed | misinterpreted |
| ⑤ absolute | understood |

5. 다음 밑줄 친 the mind had clearly pictured the finished product가 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?5) [11강 25번]

Everything in the world around us was finished in the mind of its creator before it was started. The houses we live in, the cars we drive, and our clothing — all of these began with an idea. Each idea was then studied, refined and perfected before the first nail was driven or the first piece of cloth was cut. Long before the idea was turned into a physical reality, the mind had clearly pictured the finished product. The human being designs his or her own future through much the same process. Over a period of time we refine and perfect the vision. Before long, our every thought, decision and activity are all working in harmony to bring into existence what we have mentally concluded about the future.

- ① we could not confirm that we modified the design
- ② we needed to be in harmony with the environment
- ③ we had a trouble mentioning our future and money
- ④ we disagreed that the plans for the future could broaden the mind
- ⑤ we had an idea about how the future would be and elaborated it

6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?6) [11강 26번]

Individuals who perform at a high level in their profession often have instant credibility with others.

- (A) He has made more money from endorsements than he ever did playing basketball. Is it because of his knowledge of the products he endorses? No. It's because of what he can do with a basketball. The same can be said of Olympic medalist swimmer.
- (B) People admire them, they want to be like them, and they feel connected to them. When they speak, others listen — even if the area of their skill has nothing to do with the advice they give. Think about a world-famous basketball player.
- (C) People listen to him because of what he can do in the pool. When an actor recommends a car, we listen not because of his expertise on engines, but because of his talent. If you possess a high level of ability in an area, others may desire to connect with you because of it.

*endorsement: (유명인의) 상품 보증 선포

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

7. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?[㉠] [11강 27번]

How did the human mind evolve? One possibility is that competition and conflicts with other human tribes caused our brains to evolve the way they did.

- (A) That is the tribe that could out-think its opponents was more likely to succeed in battle and would then pass on the genes responsible for this mental advantage to its offspring. You and I are the descendants of the winners.
- (B) A human tribe that could out-think its enemies, even slightly, possessed a vital advantage. The ability of your tribe to imagine and predict where and when a hostile enemy tribe might strike, and plan accordingly, gives your tribe a significant military advantage.
- (C) Additionally, the human mind became a weapon in the struggle for survival, a weapon far more decisive than any before it. And this mental advantage was applied, over and over, within each succeeding generation.

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

8. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?[㉡] [11강 28번]

Every time a new medium comes along — whether it's the invention of the printed book, or TV, or SNS — and you start to use it, it's like you are putting on a new kind of goggles, with their own special colors and lenses. Each set of goggles you put on makes you see things differently. So when you start to watch television, before you absorb the message of any particular TV show — whether it's *Wheel of Fortune* or *The Wire* — you start to see the world as being shaped like television itself. That's why Marshall McLuhan said that every time a new medium comes along — a new way for humans to communicate — it has buried in it a message. It is gently guiding us to see the world according to a new set of codes. The way information gets to you, McLuhan argued, is more important than the information itself. TV teaches you that the world is fast; that it's about surfaces and appearances.

- ① 사람들은 새로운 매체에 쉽게 적응한다.
② 사람들은 자신만의 고글을 통해 삶을 즐긴다.
③ 매체보다는 그 안에 담긴 메시지가 더 중요하다.
④ 이전의 매체가 새로운 매체보다 삶을 더 풍요롭게 한다.
⑤ 새로운 매체를 통해 사람들은 새로운 방식으로 세상을 보게 된다.

9. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 할 때, 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 9) [11강 29번]

You hear again and again that some of the greatest composers were misunderstood in their own day. Not everyone could understand the compositions of Beethoven, Brahms, or Stravinsky in their day. The reason for this initial lack of acceptance is unfamiliarity. The musical forms, or ideas expressed within them, were completely new. And yet, this is exactly one of the things that makes them so great. Effective composers have their own ideas. Have you ever seen the classic movie Amadeus? The composer Antonio Salieri is the “host” of this movie; he’s depicted as one of the most famous nongreat composers – he lived at the time of Mozart and was completely overshadowed by him. Now, Salieri wasn’t a bad composer; in fact, he was a very good one. But he wasn’t one of the world’s great composers because his work wasn’t original. What he wrote sounded just like what everyone else was composing at the time.

↓

Some of the greatest composers, like Beethoven and Stravinsky, were initially misunderstood because their ideas were not (A)_____, while composers like Antonio Salieri, though famous, lacked the (B)_____ that defines greatness.

(A) (B)

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| ① familiar | originality |
| ② unique | popularity |
| ③ familiar | efficiency |
| ④ unique | creativity |
| ⑤ innovative | simplicity |

10. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? 10) [11강 30번]

The mind is essentially a survival machine. Attack and defense against other minds, gathering, storing, and analyzing information—this is what it is good at, but it is not at all creative. All true artists create from a place of no-mind, from inner stillness. Even great scientists have reported that their creative breakthroughs came at a time of mental quietude. The surprising result of a nationwide inquiry among America’s most famous mathematicians, including Einstein, to find out their working methods, was that thinking “plays only a subordinate part in the brief, decisive phase of the creative act itself.” So I would say that the simple reason why the majority of scientists are not creative is not because they don’t know how to think, but because they don’t know how to stop thinking!

- ① Mind is good at attack and defense against other minds, gathering, storing, and analyzing information, but it is not at all creative.
- ② All true artists create from mental quietude, inner stillness.
- ③ The creative breakthroughs of the great scientists came at the moment of stillness.
- ④ The result of the nationwide inquiry was that thinking plays a decisive role in the brief phase of creative act.
- ⑤ The reason for scientists not to be creative is that they don’t know how to stop thinking.

❖ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [11강 31번]

It is common to assume that creativity concerns primarily the relation between actor and artifact. However, from a sociocultural standpoint, the creative act is incomplete in the absence of a second position—that of an audience. While the actor or creator him/herself is the first audience of the artifact being produced, this kind of distancing can only be achieved by internalizing the perspective of others on one’s work. This means that, in order to be an audience to your own creation, a history of interruption with others is needed. We exist in a social world that constantly confronts us with the "view of the other." It is the view we include and blend into our own activity, including creative activity. This outside perspective is crucial for creativity because it gives new meaning and value to the creative act and its product.

11. 위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?¹¹⁾

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉥

12. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?¹²⁾

- ① The Concern about Distanciation
- ② The Creativity of the First Audience
- ③ The Link between Creator and Creation
- ④ The Value of Internalizing Others' Artifact
- ⑤ The Importance of External Standpoint for Creativity

13. 다음 글의 주제를 요약하고자 할 때, 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?¹³⁾ [11강 32번]

In a study at Princeton University in 1992, research scientists looked at two different groups of mice. One group was made intellectually superior by modifying the gene for the glutamate receptor. Glutamate is a brain chemical that is necessary in learning. The other group was genetically manipulated to be intellectually inferior, also done by modifying the gene for the glutamate receptor. The smart mice were then raised in standard cages, while the inferior mice were raised in large cages with toys and exercise wheels and with lots of social interaction. At the end of the study, although the intellectually inferior mice were genetically handicapped, they were able to perform just as well as their genetic superiors. This was a real triumph for nurture over nature. Genes are turned on or off based on what is around you.

↓

Environment does (A)_____. Set up your world so that it (B)_____ healthy living.

- | (A) | (B) |
|----------|------------|
| ① rise | advocates |
| ② count | encourages |
| ③ revise | forces |
| ④ adjust | compels |
| ⑤ live | corrupts |

14. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?¹⁴⁾ [11강 33번]

Researchers are working on a project that asks coastal towns how they are preparing for rising sea levels. Some towns have risk assessments; some towns even have a plan. But it's a rare town that is actually carrying out a plan. One reason we've failed to act on climate change is the common belief that it is far away in time and space. For decades, climate change was a prediction about the future, so scientists talked about it in the future tense. This became a habit – so that even today many scientists still use the future tense, even though we know that _____. Scientists also often focus on regions most affected by the crisis, such as Bangladesh or the West Antarctic Ice Sheet, which for most Americans are physically remote.

- ① a climate crisis is in progress
- ② the cause of climate change is various
- ③ they precisely predict weather conditions
- ④ electric cars will reduce environmental pollution
- ⑤ they invest lots of money to stop global warming

15. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?¹⁵⁾ [11강 34번]

Participants in a study were asked to answer questions like "Why does the moon have phases?" Half the participants were told to search for the answers on the internet, while the other half weren't allowed to do so. Then, in the second part of the study, all of the participants were presented with a new set of questions, such as "Why does Swiss cheese have holes?" These questions were unrelated to the ones asked during the first part of the study, so participants who used the internet had absolutely no advantage over those who hadn't. You would think that both sets of participants would be equally sure or unsure about how well they could answer the new questions. But those who used the internet in the first part of the study rated themselves as more knowledgeable than those who hadn't, even about questions they hadn't searched online for. The study suggests that having access to unrelated information was enough to pump up their intellectual confidence.

- ① danger of online information
- ② advantage of meaningful questions
- ③ ways to choose important information
- ④ impact of internet use on intellectual confidence
- ⑤ role of internet access in enhancing actual knowledge

16. 다음 글의 “Red Queen Effect”를 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?¹⁶⁾ [11강 35번]

In Lewis Carroll's *Through the Looking-Glass*, the Red Queen takes Alice on a race through the countryside. They run and they run, but then Alice discovers that they're still under the same tree that they started from. The Red Queen explains to Alice: "here, you see, it takes all the running you can do, to keep in the same place." Biologists sometimes use this Red Queen Effect to explain an evolutionary principle. If foxes evolve to run faster so they can catch more rabbits, then only the fastest rabbits will live long enough to make a new generation of bunnies that run even faster — in which case, of course, only the fastest foxes will catch enough rabbits to thrive and pass on their genes. Even though they might run, the two species just stay in place.

↓

The effect is that species are constantly struggling to (A)_____ one another in an evolutionary race between prey and (B)_____.

(A)

(B)

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| ① come up with | foxes |
| ② keep up with | human |
| ③ catch up with | parents |
| ④ keep up with | predators |
| ⑤ catch up with | professionals |

17. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?¹⁷⁾ [11강 36번]

Think of the brain as a city. If you were to look out over a city and ask “where is the economy located?” you’d see there’s no good answer to the question. Instead, the economy emerges from the interaction of all the elements — from the stores and the banks to the merchants and the customers. And so it is with the brain’s operation: it doesn’t happen in one spot. Just as in a city, no neighborhood of the brain operates in isolation. In brains and in cities, everything emerges from the interaction between residents, at all scales, locally and distantly. Just as trains bring materials and textiles into a city, which become processed into the economy, so the raw electrochemical signals from sensory organs interact with another. There the signals undergo processing and transformation into our conscious reality.

- ① the interconnectivity of brain function
- ② intimate interactions among city residents
- ③ key components of an effective city system
- ④ specific qualifications for being a good citizen
- ⑤ economical considerations before interacting with neighbors

18. 빈 칸에 들어갈 단어가 알맞게 짝지어진 것은?¹⁸⁾ [11강 37번]

Opera singers and dry air don't get along. In fact, the best professional singers require (A) settings to help them achieve the right pitch. If the amount of moisture in the air influences musical pitch, linguist Caleb Everett wondered, has that translated into the development of fewer tonal languages in locations lacking moisture? In tonal languages, such as Mandarin Chinese, the same syllable spoken at a higher pitch can specify a different word if spoken at a lower pitch. In a survey of more than 3,700 languages, he found that those with complex tones do occur (B) frequently in dry areas than in humid ones. Overall, only one in 30 complex tonal languages flourished in dry areas; one in three non-tonal languages appeared in those same regions. Those conclusions correlate to a linguistic view that the structure of language is (C) on its environment.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|------|-------------|
| ① | dry | less | reliant |
| ② | dry | more | reliant |
| ③ | wet | more | independent |
| ④ | humid | less | independent |
| ⑤ | humid | less | dependent |

19. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?¹⁹⁾ [11강 38번]

Over time, babies construct expectations about what sounds they will hear when. They hold in memory the sound patterns that occur on a regular basis. They make hypotheses like, "If I hear *this* sound first, it probably will be followed by *that* sound." Scientists conclude that much of babies' skill in learning language is due to their ability to calculate statistics. For babies, this means that they appear to pay close attention to the patterns that repeat in language. They remember, in a systematic way, how often sounds occur, in what order, with what intervals, and with what changes of pitch. This memory store permits them to track, within the neural circuits of their brains, the frequency of sound patterns and to use this knowledge to make predictions about the meaning in patterns of sounds.

- ① Babies' brains have evolved systems through which they are able to remember patterns of sound.
- ② For babies, language acquisition is linked to the capability to use a calculator.
- ③ Babies tend to pay attention to repetitive patterns of language.
- ④ Babies form expectations regarding when to hear sounds.
- ⑤ Babies have memory stores which help them make predictions concerning sounds.

❖ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [11강 39번]

In a culture where there is a belief that you can have anything you truly want, there is no problem in choosing. Many cultures, however, do not maintain this belief. In fact, many people do not believe that life is about getting what you want. Life is about doing what you are supposed to do. The reason they have trouble making choices is they believe that what they may want is not related to what they are supposed to do. The weight of outside considerations is greater than their desires. When this is an issue in a group, we discuss what makes for good decisions. If a person can be unburdened from their cares and duties and, just for a moment, consider what appeals to them, they get the chance to sort out what is important to them. Then they can consider and negotiate with their external pressures.

20. 위 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약할 때 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? ²⁰⁾

People have the chance to find out what is important to them when they _____.

- ① consider external pressures greater than their desires
- ② are unburdened from their duty on imported products
- ③ live in a culture where people have many considerations
- ④ realize their desires are more important than their abilities
- ⑤ are free from their responsibilities and think about what attracts them

21. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? ²¹⁾ [11강 40번]

Research has confirmed that athletes are less likely to participate in unacceptable behavior than are non-athletes. However, moral reasoning and good sporting behavior seem to decline as athletes progress to higher competitive levels, in part because of the increased emphasis on winning. (A)_____. winning can be a double-edged sword in teaching character development. Some athletes may want to win so much that they lie, cheat, and break team rules. They may develop undesirable character traits that can enhance their ability to win in the short term. (B)_____, when athletes resist the temptation to win in a dishonest way, they can develop positive character traits that last a lifetime. Character is a learned behavior, and a sense of fair play develops only if coaches plan to teach those lessons systematically.

- | (A) | (B) |
|------------------|-------------------|
| ① conversely | In conclusion |
| ② Otherwise | On the contrary |
| ③ Therefore | On the other hand |
| ④ For instance | Nonetheless |
| ⑤ In other words | For example |

22. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 어색한 것은?²²⁾
[06강 02번]

From food and air to bacteria and viruses, nearly everything has to go through your mouth @to get to the rest of you. A healthy mouth can help your body get what it needs and prevent it from harm – with adequate space for air to travel to your lungs, and healthy teeth and gums @in which prevent harmful microorganisms from entering your bloodstream. From the moment you are created, every aspect of your life @is affected by oral health. What happens in the mouth is usually just the tip of the iceberg and a reflection of what is happening in other parts of the body. Poor oral health can be a cause of a disease that @influences the entire body. The microorganisms in an unhealthy mouth can enter the bloodstream and travel anywhere in the body, @posing serious health risks.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

23. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 “reason”에 해당하지 않는 것은?²³⁾ [06강 04번]

Vegetarian eating is moving into the mainstream as more and more young adults say no to meat, poultry, and fish. According to the American Dietetic Association, “approximately planned vegetarian diets are healthful, are nutritionally adequate, and provide health benefits in the prevention and treatment of certain diseases.” But health concerns are not the only reason that young adults give for changing their diets. Some make the choice out of concern for animal rights. When faced with the statistics that show the majority of animals raised as food live in confinement, many teens give up meat to protest those conditions. Others turn to vegetarianism to support the environment. Meat production uses vast amounts of water, land, grain, and energy and creates problems with animal waste and resulting pollution.

- ① Plant-based eating is recognized as nutritionally sufficient.
② Planned vegetarian diets are identified as a way to reduce the risk for some illnesses.
③ Overconsumption of meat has been linked to numerous negative health impacts such as certain diseases.
④ Some young adults object to the treatment of animals raised on industrial farms.
⑤ Livestock production methods are considered one of the main drivers of environmental damage.

24. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?²⁴⁾ [06강 06번]

The most remarkable and unbelievable consequence of melting ice and rising seas is that together they are a kind of time machine, so real that they are altering the duration of our day.

- (A) The slowdown isn't much, just a few thousandths of a second each year, but like the barely noticeable jump of rising seas every year, it adds up, thereby lengthening our days.
- (B) It works like this: As the glaciers melt and the seas rise, gravity forces more water toward the equator.
- (C) This added water makes the Earth fatter around the middle, which slows the rotation of the planet similarly to the way a ballet dancer slows her spin by spreading out her arms.

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

25. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?²⁵⁾ [06강 07번]

The use of renewable sources of energy to produce electricity has increasingly been encouraged as a way to harmonize the need to secure electricity supply with environmental protection objectives. But the use of renewable sources also comes with its own consequences, which require consideration. Renewable sources of energy include a variety of sources such as hydropower and ocean-based technologies. Additionally, solar, wind, geothermal and biomass renewable sources also have their own impact on the environment. Hydropower dams, for example, have an impact on aquatic ecosystems and, more recently, have been identified as significant sources of greenhouse emissions. Wind, solar, and biomass also cause _____, such as visual pollution, intensive land occupation and deleterious effects on bird populations.

- ① negative effects on the environment
② the production of alternative energy resources
③ reductions of hazardous air pollutant emissions
④ the development of renewable and sustainable energy
⑤ extensive damage to biodiversity in immediate surroundings

26. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 할 때, 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?²⁶⁾ [06강 08번]

By improving accessibility of the workplace for workers that are typically at a disadvantage in the labour market, AI can improve inclusiveness in the workplace. AI-powered assistive devices to aid workers with visual, speech or hearing difficulties are becoming more widespread, improving the access to, and the quality of work for people with disabilities. For example, speech recognition solutions for people with dysarthric voices, or live captioning systems for deaf and hard of hearing people can facilitate communication with colleagues and access to jobs where interpersonal communication is necessary. AI can also enhance the capabilities of low-skilled workers, with potentially positive effects on their wages and career prospects. For example, AI's capacity to translate written and spoken word in real-time can improve the performance of non-native speakers in the workplace. Moreover, recent developments in AI-powered text generators can instantly improve the performance of lower-skilled individuals in domains such as writing, coding or customer service.

↓

AI enhances workplace (A)_____ by providing assistive devices for individuals with disabilities and improving the performance of low-skilled workers, ultimately (B)_____ their communication, job access, and career prospects.

- | (A) | (B) |
|-----------------|------------|
| ① ethicality | equalizing |
| ② accessibility | degrading |
| ③ accessibility | inhibiting |
| ④ inclusiveness | disrupting |
| ⑤ inclusiveness | benefiting |

27. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?²⁷⁾ [06강 10번]

When two people are involved in an honest and open conversation, there is a back and forth flow of information. It is a smooth exchange. Since each one is drawing on their past personal experiences, the pace of the exchange is as @quick as memory. When one person lies, their responses will come more slowly because the brain needs @more time to process the details of a new invention than to recall stored facts. As they say, "Timing is everything." You will @perceive the time lag when you are having a conversation with someone who is making things up as they go. Don't forget that the other person may be reading your body language as well, and if you seem to be @mistrusting their story, they will have to @continue to process that information, too.

- ① a ② b ③ c ④ d ⑤ e

28. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?²⁸⁾
[06강 12번]

Human beings are driven by a natural desire to form and maintain interpersonal relationships. From this perspective, people seek relationships. From the perspective, people seek relationships with others to fill a fundamental need, and this need underlies many emotions, actions, and decisions throughout life. Probably, the need to belong is a product of human beings' evolutionary history as a social species. Human beings have long depended on the cooperation of others for the supply of food, protection from predators, and the acquisition of essential knowledge. Without the formation and maintenance of social bonds, early human beings probably would not have been able to cope with or adapt to their physical environments. Thus, seeking closeness and meaningful relationships has long been vital for _____.

- ① human survival
- ② emotional stability
- ③ knowledge acquisition
- ④ language development
- ⑤ sociability improvement

29. 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?²⁹⁾ [06강 14번]

But the need to predict goes deeper than this; it influences every part of our lives.

The whole of human society operates on knowing the future weather. (A) For example, farmers in India know when the monsoon rains will come next year and so they know when to plant the crops. (B) Farmers in Indonesia know there are two monsoon rains each year, so next year they can have two harvests. (C) This is based on their knowledge of the past, as the monsoons have always come at about the same time each year in living memory. (D) Our houses, roads, railways, airports, offices, and so on are all designed for the local climate. (E) For example, in England all the houses have central heating, as the outside temperature is usually below 20°C, but no air-conditioning, as temperatures rarely go beyond 26°C, while in Australia the opposite is true: most houses have air-conditioning but rarely central heating.

- ① A ② B ③ C ④ D ⑤ E

30. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 evolution smiled upon이 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?³⁰⁾ [06강 16번]

For creatures like us, evolution smiled upon those with a strong need to belong. Survival and reproduction are the criteria of success by natural selection, and forming relationships with other people can be useful for both survival and reproduction. Groups can share resources, care for sick members, scare off predators, fight together against enemies, divide tasks so as to improve efficiency, and contribute to survival in many other ways. In particular, if an individual and a group want the same resource, the group will generally prevail, SO competition for resources would especially favor a need to belong. Belongingness will likewise promote reproduction, such as by bringing potential mates into contact with each other, and in particular by keeping parents together to care for their children, who are much more likely to survive if they have more than one caregiver.

- ① extinction occurs in
- ② a evolution is disadvantageous to
- ③ survival and reproduction prefer
- ④ good relationships do not matter to
- ⑤ individuals are more important than

31. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?³¹⁾ [06강 17번]

You can say that information sits in one brain until it is communicated to another, unchanged in the conversation. That's true of sheer information, like your phone number or the place you left your keys.

- (A) "Is what I just said foolish, or is what I just wrote a deep truth?" In the speaking or writing, you uncover your bad ideas, often embarrassing ones, and good ideas too, sometimes fame-making ones. Thinking requires its expression.
- (B) But it's not true of knowledge. Knowledge relies on judgements, which you discover and polish in conversation with other people or with yourself.
- (C) Therefore you don't learn the details of your thinking until speaking or writing it out in detail and looking back critically at the result.

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

32. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?³²⁾ [06강 18번]

As the social and economic situation of countries got better, wage levels and working conditions improved.

- (A) England's industrial revolution led to many of these changes. Railways, in the nineteenth century, opened up now famous seaside resorts such as Blackpool and Brighton. With the railways came many large hotels.
- (B) Gradually people were given more time off. At the same time, forms of transport improved and it became faster and cheaper to get to places.
- (C) In Canada, for example, the new coast-to-coast railway system made possible the building of such famous hotels as Banff Springs and Chateau Lake Louise in the Rockies. Later, the arrival of air transport opened up more of the world and led to tourism growth.

- ① (A)–(B)–(C)

② (B)–(A)–(C)
- ③ (B)–(C)–(A)

④ (C)–(A)–(B)
- ⑤ (C)–(B)–(A)

33. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?³³⁾ [06강 20번]

A plenty of evidence shows that when people with authority such as parents, teachers, supervisors, and coaches are considered attentive and involved, people feel more contented and motivated. Moreover, this isn't limited to people with power; we all need to sense that our friends and colleagues value and respect us. Therefore, motivation and internalization are stimulated when the need for relatedness is satisfied, provided that supports for autonomy and competence are also there. If we are trying to motivate others, a caring relationship is a vital basis from which to begin. And when we are trying to motivate ourselves, doing things to strengthen a sense of connectedness to others can be crucial to long-term persistence. So exercise with a friend, call someone when you have to make a difficult decision, and be there as a support for others as they struggle with hardships.

↓

When we share a(n) (A)_____ with those who acknowledge our worth with support for our autonomy and competence, motivation (B)_____, making persistence through adversity possible.

- | (A) | (B) |
|----------------|------------|
| ① hatred | diminishes |
| ② affinity | flourishes |
| ③ rapport | vanishes |
| ④ intimacy | declines |
| ⑤ intelligence | skyrockets |

34. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 (A)와 (B)에 관한 설명으로 옳지 않은 것은?³⁴⁾ [06강 22번]

For many centuries, humans have taken advantage of tools that translate and bring into our perception natural phenomena that we can't perceive with our senses. (A)In some cases, this consists of simply amplifying signals that feed into our normal sensory inputs (e.g., telescopes can bring into clear view that which is too far away for our eyes to perceive on their own). (B)Other instruments turn signals that we cannot perceive into ones that we can observe. Some of these take the form of expanding the reach of our current senses, such as creating visible images based on the ultraviolet spectrum of light or changing sounds that are normally outside the range of what human ears can hear into audible signals. Alternatively, some instruments measure properties for which we have no sensory capacity at all and change them into that which we can observe.

- ① (A)에 해당하는 도구는 신호를 증폭해 인간이 지각할 수 있게 도와준다.
- ② (A)에는 먼 곳의 별을 볼 수 있게 해주는 망원경이 포함된다.
- ③ (B)를 이용하면 듣기에 작은 소리도 확대하여 들을 수 있다.
- ④ (B)는 자외선 스펙트럼에 속한 빛을 볼 수 있는 형태로 변환할 수 있다.
- ⑤ (A)에 해당하는 도구와 (B)는 인간이 감각의 한계를 넘어 자연 현상을 관측할 수 있게 도와준다.

35. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?³⁵⁾ [2과]

Some people love this ham and pineapple pizza, while others can't seem to stand it. The man who created the Hawaiian pizza was neither Italian nor Hawaiian. A Greek immigrant from Canada, Sam Panopoulos didn't want to stick to the usual ingredients on pizzas, like pepperoni and mushrooms. He spread canned pineapples, and sliced ham on to a pizza and called it "the Hawaiian" because that's what was written on the pineapple can. Little did he know that he had created a classic combination. Even now, in the U. S. and U. K., no pizza menu seems complete without it. In Italy, however, most people find pineapple on pizza distasteful.

The combination of the Hawaiian pizza is not that odd. Pineapple and ham is not the only fruit and meat pairing in kitchens around the world. In France, duck is paired with a sweet orange sauce, and American Thanksgiving turkey dinner would not be complete without cranberry sauce. Many people enjoy salty and sweet flavor combinations, whereas some others prefer to keep those tastes as far from each other as possible.

- ① The creator of the Hawaiian pizza did not want to follow the usual ingredients on pizzas.
- ② The creator named the pizza "the Hawaiian " because it was written on the pineapple can.
- ③ Most Italian think pineapple on pizza tastes good.
- ④ The pairing of fruit and meat can be found in kitchens of France and America.
- ⑤ Some others dislikes mixing salty and sweet flavors at all.

36. According to the passage, which of the following best illustrates the author's view on the relationship between sensation and perception?³⁶⁾ [학교프린트]

Fiona Macpherson argues that sensation is not merely the reception of physical stimuli but a complex process closely tied to perception. Perception involves more than passively receiving information – it includes interpreting and making sense of what we experience. For instance, when two people look at the same abstract painting, one might see a peaceful landscape while the other sees chaos, showing that perception is shaped by interpretation. This means that sensory experiences are not purely objective but influenced by our prior knowledge, emotions, and context. The brain plays an active role in organizing raw sensory data into meaningful experiences. Therefore, understanding sensation requires us to consider how the mind processes and assigns significance to stimuli. Macpherson emphasizes that perception and sensation cannot be completely separated; they work together to form our conscious experience. Her view encourages a more holistic understanding of the senses, going beyond the traditional view of them as simple input channels.

- ① A robot detects light intensity and displays the level on a screen.
- ② Someone touches a hot stove and reflexively pulls their hand away.
- ③ A student memorizes a list of words without thinking about their meaning.
- ④ A person feels cold air and immediately assumes the room's temperature has dropped.
- ⑤ Two people hear the same song, but one finds it uplifting, while the other feels nostalgic.

37. Which of the following is NOT an example of "shadow work" as described in the passage?³⁷⁾ [학교프린트]

The promise of a computerized society, we were told, was that it would pass to machines all of the repetitive and boring work, allowing us humans to pursue higher purposes and to have more leisure time. However, instead of experiencing increased leisure, many individuals find themselves with less free time as tasks once handled by professionals are now passed on to consumers. This change has led to a situation called "shadow work," where unpaid tasks, such as using self-checkout machines or making travel bookings online, take up our time and energy. Daniel J. Levitin points out that our brains are not built to deal with the constant flow of information and added responsibilities without feeling stressed. Having to manage so many things at once can hurt our ability to make good decisions and get things done. To deal with this, it's helpful to use tools like to-do lists and organized folders to keep track of what we need to remember. This helps take the pressure off our minds so we can focus better on what really matters. In the end, while technology brings many benefits, we need to take care of how we use our minds in order to truly enjoy those benefits.

- ① Making a to-do list to stay organized
- ② Assembling furniture you bought online
- ③ Printing your own concert tickets at home
- ④ Refilling drinks at a self-service beverage station
- ⑤ Entering your own personal information at a hospital kiosk

38. 다음 글을 읽고 추론할 수 없는 것은?³⁸⁾ [3과]

I returned to the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa, where I had spent my childhood, after over 20 years of movie-making. I went diving in the cold sea off the coast of the Cape, and it was among the dense seaweed forests where I met an octopus.

I saw a fish peacefully swimming near a heap of shells. Suddenly, an octopus sprang from the heap and grabbed the fish. Amazed at the cleverness of the octopus, I swam a little closer, but it disappeared. In fact, it had lifted a piece of seaweed, wrapped it around itself, and was staring at me out of a little gap. What an extraordinary creature! I wondered what would happen if I kept watching it. To see the world from the octopus's perspective, I left a camera near the den and started visiting regularly. I even mapped the environment around the den. Expecting some drama to come, I waited.

- ① I had spent my early years of life in South Africa.
- ② I encountered an octopus while diving in the sea.
- ③ I was amazed at the octopus's clever strategy of popping out from the heap to catch a fish.
- ④ I wasn't surprised at all when the octopus hid itself using seaweed and stared at me through a gap.
- ⑤ Creating a map of the area around the octopus's den reflected my deep interest and anticipation.

39. 다음 글을 읽고, 화자가 문어와 교감하는 과정을 순서대로 나열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?³⁹⁾ [3과]

The octopus became less scared as I visited more often. After about a month, it came near me. I put my hand out, and it reached out to me. After another week, it started to wave like a human friend saying, "Hi, I'm excited to see you." I kept still, and it covered my whole hand. Since I had to take a breath, I swam toward the surface. To my surprise, it rode on my hand all the way to the top. There I was, just staring into the eyes of this incredible creature. It sparked my curiosity in a way that I had not experienced before. Had I gained its trust? I started reading books about octopuses, but I wanted to learn more about this marvelous creature. The first thing I learned was that "it" was a "she."

〈보기〉

- a. While looking into the octopus's eyes and feeling amazed, the author asked himself if he had earned its trust.
- b. The octopus waved like a human friend and then covered the author's hand.
- c. When the author held out his hand as the octopus approached him, it also reached out to him.
- d. The author was surprised that the octopus stayed on his hand as he swam all the way to the surface.

- ① a-b-c-d ② a-c-d-b ③ b-a-c-d
- ④ c-a-b-d ⑤ c-b-d-a

❖ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [3과]

Danger in the form of pyjama sharks, the area's biggest predators, came with @little warning in the sea. The octopus was moving around near the edge of the seaweed forest, and I saw a shark tracking her. In an instant, she swam into a crack to escape, but the shark was @faster.

The shark @having taken a bite of one of her arms and was waiting for her. I wanted to save my friend, but in this environment, I could only observe. She managed to get deeper into the crack, but she was bleeding. After a while, the shark lost interest, and the octopus used the opportunity @to get back to her den, without one of her arms. She was in serious danger because her arms function like the hands, legs, nose, and eyes of humans.

The next day, I was relieved to see that she had survived. She was weak, and her colors were not as bright. I checked on her every day, wondering @if that day would be the last. It was emotionally painful to witness these things happening to her.

40. 밑줄의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 어색한 것은?40)

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

41. 밑줄에서 화자의 감정으로 보기 어려운 것은?41)

- ① excited ② sad ③ worried
④ helpless ⑤ relieved

42. 다음 글을 읽고 추론할 수 없는 것은?42) [3과]

A short while later, I saw that the wound had healed. To my amazement, a little arm started to grow back, and she started to become active again. I started to compare my life to life in the unforgiving sea. I thought of what was valuable in life. I began to spend more time with my family and friends, and I even started to dive with my young son. He became just as interested in her as I was. As the octopus's arm became more functional, I felt things in my life were improving too.

An octopus's average life is about a year, which ends after reproducing. One day, eight months after meeting her, I found her with another octopus. It was bittersweet knowing her final days were approaching even though she would bear young.

After mating, she didn't come out of her den. There would be no feeding or hunting. She was timing her final moments for the hatching of her eggs. After the eggs hatched, she died. A few months later, my son found a little octopus. We believe her story continues on.

- ① The author was amazed at how long the wound had taken to heal, feeling frustrated that the recovery took too much time.
- ② Observing the harsh life in the sea and reflecting on his life, the author valued his family and friends more.
- ③ The author identified himself with the octopus, and felt his life was recovering like her arm was.
- ④ The author experienced mixed feelings because laying eggs meant she would soon die.
- ⑤ The author and his son think new octopus's birth indicates that the circle of life in nature goes on.

❖ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [3과]

I fell in love with an octopus and the amazing @wildness she represented. I built a relationship with her and witnessed her life up to the final moments. I saw her from a perspective that I @could not have without this experience. She was smart, sensitive, and strong, often going through rough and tough days just like humans @do. Eventually, she committed @herself to protecting the birth of her young before she died. As a human being, I found something noble in that sacrifice. She was not @simply an octopus: she was a part of this world just as I am a part of it now. In that sense, we all have our own stories to tell.

43. 밑줄의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 어색한 것은?⁴³⁾

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

44. 밑줄의 밑줄 친 we all have our own stories to tell 이 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?⁴⁴⁾

- ① The octopus's devotion to her young should be praised.
 ② Humans are superior to animals although they undergo hardship in nature.
 ③ All sacrifice matters and finding noble things in nature is what humans need to do.
 ④ Everyone has their own story, but only those who experience wildlife closely understand life.
 ⑤ Humans need to recognize the bond with wildlife and respect meanings of their own life as they are.

45. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 어색한 것을 모두 고른 것은?⁴⁵⁾ [3과]

Most food packaging is coated with plastic, making @it nearly impossible to recycle. Believe it or not, your hamburger could soon be wrapped in seaweed. A team of researchers

has invented an alternative material from seaweed @natively to South Australia. The new coating material works almost like plastic, helping @prevent food from sticking to paper, while also breaking down more easily than plastic. The material can be made into thin films @what can be coated on various surfaces, such as paper or fabric. The fast-food industry is welcoming the news, with major restaurant brands planning @to choose greener packaging by 2025.

- ① ㉠, ㉡ ② ㉢, ㉣ ③ ㉤, ㉥
 ④ ㉢, ㉣ ⑤ ㉣, ㉥

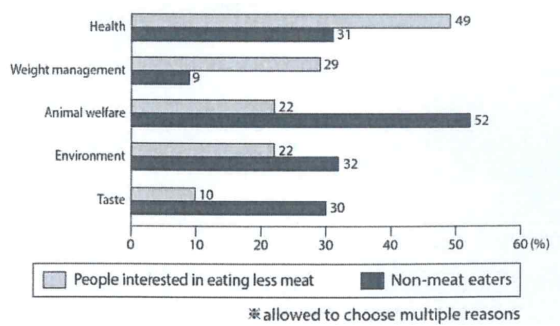
46. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?⁴⁶⁾ [3과]

What is made of leather? Bags, shoes, clothes, car seats, and the list goes on. Oil-based leathers, which @account for the majority of artificial leathers, require a lot of energy to produce and a long time to break down. So companies have been trying to find more @sustainable options. The first success came in the 1990s, when a company made leather from pineapple leaves. To many customers' relief, since then, many other eco-friendly ingredients have been tested, and some have been @unsuitable to make alternative leathers. Grape waste from the wine industry and a mushroom grown from farming waste have been successfully @transformed into leather-like sheets. As consumer demand for eco-friendly products continues to grow, more will be invented and used. The market for eco-friendly leather alternatives is @growing rapidly. In 2022, the market was valued at \$725 million and is expected to reach \$1.2 billion by 2030.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉥

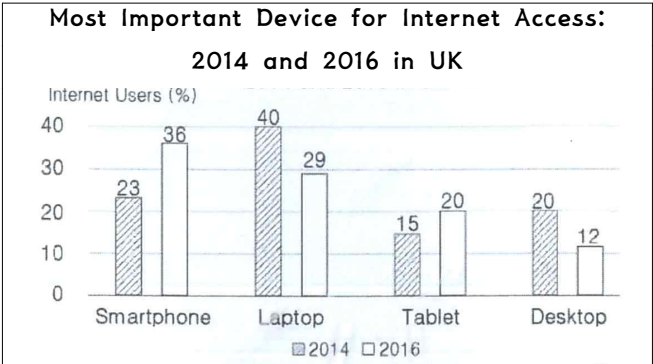
47. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?⁴⁷⁾ [22년 11월 25
번]

Reasons for People Interested in Eating Less
Meat
and Non-meat Eaters in the UK (2018)



- ① Three times as many non-meat eaters as people interested in eating less meat cited taste as a reason.
- ② More than half of non-meat eaters cited animal welfare as a reason.
- ③ Health is the most common reason among people interested in eating less meat.
- ④ The percentage of people who cited the environment as a reason is the same for both groups.
- ⑤ A higher percentage of people interested in eating less meat cited weight management than non-meat eaters did.

48. Which TWO of the following statements are NOT
consistent with the information shown in the
chart about the most important device for
internet access in the UK (2014 and 2016)?⁴⁸⁾
[20년 6월 25번]



- A. Desktop computers experienced 18-percentage-point decline in preference among all four devices.
- B. Although laptop usage declined in 2016, it was still more commonly preferred than tablets or desktops.
- C. The combined percentage of users who preferred either laptops or desktops decreased noticeably from 2014 to 2016.
- D. The increase in the use of tablets between 2014 and 2016 was greater than the increase in the use of smartphones.
- E. Smartphones became more important for internet access than laptops by 2016, reversing their relative positions from 2014.

- ① A, B ② A, D ③ B, E
- ④ C, D ⑤ C, E

정답

- 1) ③
- 2) ④
- 3) ②
- 4) ①
- 5) ⑤
- 6) ②
- 7) ③
- 8) ⑤
- 9) ①
- 10) ④
- 11) ③
- 12) ⑤
- 13) ②
- 14) ①
- 15) ④
- 16) ④
- 17) ①
- 18) ⑤
- 19) ②
- 20) ⑤
- 21) ③
- 22) ②
- 23) ③
- 24) ③
- 25) ①
- 26) ⑤
- 27) ⑤
- 28) ①
- 29) ④
- 30) ③
- 31) ③
- 32) ②
- 33) ②
- 34) ③
- 35) ③
- 36) ⑤
- 37) ①
- 38) ④
- 39) ⑤
- 40) ③
- 41) ①
- 42) ①
- 43) ②
- 44) ⑤
- 45) ②
- 46) ③
- 47) ④
- 48) ②