고2 전국연합 2026년 3월

1. 다음을 듣고, 남자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

① 학교 신문 이름의 공모를 안내하려고
② 학교 신문에 게재할 기사를 모집하려고
③ 학교 신문 창간 기념식 개최를 공지하려고
④ 학교 신문 동아리의 지원 절차를 설명하려고
⑤ 학교 신문 디자인 선호도 조사를 실시하려고

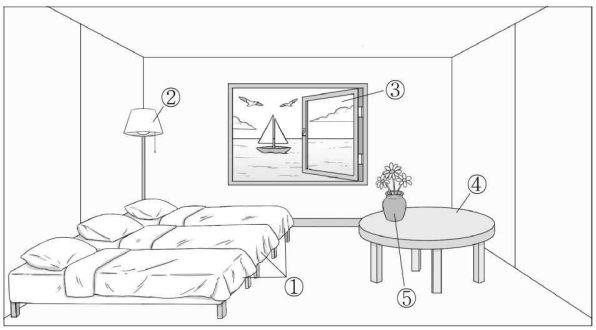
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

① 친구 사이라도 예의를 갖추어 행동해야 한다.
② 논쟁 상황에서는 잠시 침묵을 지키는 것이 좋다.
③ 자신의 감정을 솔직하게 표현하는 것이 중요하다.
④ 상대방의 입장에서 먼저 생각하고 이해해야 한다.
⑤ 의견이 다를 때는 이성적으로 판단하려 노력해야 한다.

3. 다음을 듣고, 남자가 하는 말의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

① 선택의 기준은 개인의 필요와 처한 상황에 따라 달라진다.
② 결정 상황에서 처음 정한 선택이 가장 바람직한 경우가 많다.
③ 빠르고 정확한 판단은 분석적 사고력이 뒷받침될 때 가능하다.
④ 중요한 결정에는 주변 사람들의 조언을 구하는 것이 도움이 된다.
⑤ 하나의 결론만 고집하기보다 여러 가능성을 살피는 것이 좋다.

4. 대화를 듣고, 그림에서 대화의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.



5. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

① 쓰레기봉투 가져가기
② 바람막이 빌려주기
③ 샌드위치 만들기
④ 간식 구매하기
⑤ 등산로 정하기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

① $33 ② $39 ③ $40 ④ $43 ⑤ $46

7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 클라우드 서비스 구독을 취소하려는 이유를 고르시오.

① 회사에서 접속이 불가능해서
② 서비스 이용 요금이 너무 비싸서
③ 스마트폰 전용 앱을 지원하지 않아서
④ 저장 용량에 만족하지 못해서
⑤ 서버 오류가 자주 발생해서

8. 대화를 듣고, 역사 강연에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

① 주제 ② 강연자 ③ 날짜
④ 참가비 ⑤ 장소

9. 2026 World Folk Dance Festival에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

① 3월 27일 금요일에 열린다.
② 여섯 개의 댄스팀이 무대에 오른다.
③ 민속춤 의상을 입어 볼 수 있다.
④ 공연 후 공연자들과 함께 사진을 찍을 수 있다.
⑤ 방문객 모두에게 특별 기념품을 증정한다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 남자가 구매할 달리기용 조끼를 고르시오.

Running Vest

	Model	Price	Visibility Features	Weight	Number of Bottle Holders
①	A	$17	None	Medium	2
②	B	$25	Reflective Strips	Lightweight	1
③	C	$27	Reflective Strips	Lightweight	2
④	D	$29	LED Lights	Medium	1
⑤	E	$35	LED Lights	Lightweight	1

11. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 마지막 말에 대한 여자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

① You're too late. The train already left five minutes ago.
② That's tight. You need to hurry after you get off.
③ I agree. There'll be less traffic tomorrow.
④ That's my fault. I'll leave earlier next time.
⑤ No problem. I can give you a ride to the station.

12. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 마지막 말에 대한 남자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

① Good job. I feel proud of you finishing the work.
② You'll be fine. That job doesn't require a uniform.
③ Don't worry. Just do your best and trust yourself.
④ You're right. Many students are looking for part-time jobs.
⑤ It won't matter. Some part-time jobs start in the afternoon.

13. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 마지막 말에 대한 여자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Woman: _____

① That's perfect. Thank you so much for doing that.
② Too bad. We could have ordered the T-shirts.
③ Good idea. I can help you right now.
④ Not really. We can just use the original design.
⑤ I agree. We'd better ask the printing shop to fix it.

14. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 마지막 말에 대한 남자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Man: _____

① Great. Let's use the service and enjoy the day.
② Never mind. I'd rather stay in the hotel tomorrow.
③ Okay. We can take our luggage with us the whole day.
④ I'm sorry. I totally forgot to cancel our hotel reservation.
⑤ Right. We can come back here and pick up our suitcases.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Hailey가 Brian에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Hailey: _____

① Do you mind sharing it again in the class group chat?
② I didn't get the photo. Did you send it in another chat?
③ The photos aren't clear. Could you share different ones?
④ I'm not comfortable with the photos, so can you remove them?
⑤ How about taking pictures with all the classmates instead?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① foods that seem healthy but may be misleading
② nutritional benefits of eating healthy foods
③ the role of packaging in food marketing
④ how low-calorie foods help with weight control
⑤ why people can't trust nutrition labels completely

17. 언급된 음식이 아닌 것은?

① light salad dressing ② nut bars
③ wheat bread ④ fruit juice
⑤ veggie chips

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Members of the City Sports Center,
We greatly appreciate your continued use of our sports center. As previously announced, we will be conducting essential maintenance on our underground parking lot. As a result, the underground parking facility will be unavailable from April 1st to April 7th. During this period, we kindly ask you to use the temporary outdoor parking lot located across from the main entrance. We are committed to completing the work as quickly as possible. We sincerely apologize for any inconvenience this may cause and appreciate your patience and cooperation.

① 스포츠 센터의 주차 관리 직원 채용을 공고하려고
② 공사 지연으로 인한 휴관 기간 연장을 공지하려고
③ 무단 주차 시 차량이 견인될 수 있음을 경고하려고
④ 새로운 차량 등록 시스템의 도입 일정을 안내하려고
⑤ 주차장 보수 공사 기간 중 임시 주차장 이용을 요청하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Oliver의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Looking around the noisy cafeteria, Oliver gripped his tray tightly. He felt the heavy weight of being new to the school. Not knowing how the day would go made him feel anxious. He sat with a heavy sigh at a corner table. He thought, 'Can I make it through the rest of the day?' Just then, a plastic tray was placed down opposite him. It was a boy from his math class. "Hey, is this seat taken? By the way, thanks for lending me that pen earlier." The invisible wall around Oliver seemed to melt away. "Not at all, please sit," he replied. Starting to feel at ease, he smiled brightly at the boy.

① nervous → relieved ② curious → regretful
③ bored → thrilled ④ lonely → indifferent
⑤ impressed → doubtful

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

When moving into a new situation, many people decide that they need to master what's new. To this end, they reduce their connections to people or activities that might distract them from their goal. But that is a mistake. Being too focused can lead to becoming unidimensional — you have few remedies to the microstresses that are inevitably bombarding you at that time. So when things are tough during such a transition, you have almost nothing else in your life to counterbalance the stress. Instead of staying laser-focused, use this transition as the jumping-off point for building new networks to shape the work you want to do and whom you want to do it with.

① 새로운 일을 시작할 때는 방해 요소를 없애야 한다.
② 스트레스 관리를 위해 정기적으로 휴식을 취해야 한다.
③ 갈등 상황에서는 다양한 가치를 모두 균형 있게 고려해야 한다.
④ 변화의 시기를 직업 전문성 향상의 기회로 활용해야 한다.
⑤ 전환기를 새로운 네트워크 구축의 발판으로 삼아야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 having a "blank face"가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

A first step toward establishing a respectful classroom learning community is acceptance of all ideas and answers — regardless of any obvious errors. Rich mathematical discussions cannot occur if this expectation is not in place. We must remember that wrong answers are often rooted in misconceptions, and unless these ideas are allowed to be brought to the forefront, we cannot help students confront their thinking. Students who are in safe learning environments are willing to risk sharing an incorrect answer with their peers in order to grow mathematically. It is important to model and expect the acceptance of all ideas without derogatory comments. As educators we can model this by recording all answers to be considered without giving any verbal or physical expressions that indicate agreement or disagreement with any answer. The teacher may need to practice having a "blank face." Students look to teachers as the source of correct answers. Part of building a safe learning community is to shift this source of knowledge to the students by equipping them to defend the thinking behind their solutions.

* derogatory: 비하하는

① avoiding the urge to resolve students' emotional conflicts
② suppressing evaluative responses to students' answers
③ treating all answers as correct to facilitate learning
④ indicating misconceptions in mathematical discussions
⑤ controlling facial expressions to maintain strict authority

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

The usual intercity traveler moves slowly through the station area. The passenger may not be familiar with the routine, have baggage to handle and check or retrieve, have a long wait for connections or delayed trains, and may require information, food, and a comfortable place to sit. Commuters, on the other hand, are familiar with the route through the station, have little or no luggage, and are usually in a hurry. They want direct access to or from local streets and transport. These two types of traffic should be kept separate to avoid conflict and confusion. In some large stations such as Grand Central Terminal in New York City, commuter and intercity trains arrive and depart on different levels. In smaller stations, separate platforms should be used and traffic routed so that the two lines of movement do not cross. In some instances, separate stations are in use. Clear and concise direction and routing signs and other means of channelization are desirable.

* retrieve: 되찾다 ** concise: 간결한

① 장거리 여행객을 위한 휴식 공간 마련이 필수적이다.
② 배차 간격을 줄여야 통근객의 신속한 이동이 가능하다.
③ 실시간 교통 정보를 제공하여 승객 편의를 증진할 수 있다.
④ 도시 간 이동과 통근의 동선을 분리해 혼선을 막을 필요가 있다.
⑤ 역 내부를 아름답고 쾌적한 환경으로 조성하는 것이 중요하다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Most performance lighting is made up of a number of different looks which we have called lighting states. Each lighting cue triggers a change to a new state. Like actors, lighting cues usually need a motivation. This might be something very obvious such as a cue required to brighten a room setting when an actor turns on a light switch or the rapid increase in intensity at the end of a dance number in a traditional musical (known as a button cue). At other times we will need a cue to provide a subtle change in atmosphere over a number of minutes, motivated perhaps by the mention of a sunset or the intention to slowly change the feel of the performance from normal to threatening. The question, 'What will lighting do for this production?' needs to be asked for each moment of the production, each dramatic unit or scene, and each transition.

① various lighting cues for inducing an active audience engagement
② purposeful lighting for shaping scenes and shifts in performance
③ ways to mark the passage of time in a scene with lighting
④ commercial effects of a dramatic lighting performance
⑤ technical process of designing performance lighting

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

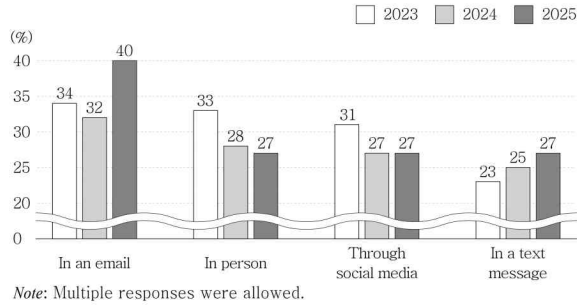
Rooms have their own "sound" because they impose their own characteristics on audio signals contained within them. It's actually kind of remarkable. Sound such as music coming from headphones will sound the same everywhere. No matter what acoustical environment we are in, the headphones sound the same. That's because the room is not part of that playback signal path. But sound such as music from a loudspeaker will sound different in every acoustical environment. Every room where you set up the loudspeaker will cause the sound you hear to be different — sometimes dramatically different; that is because the room is now part of the signal path. Also, in the same room, the loudspeaker will sound different when it is placed in different locations in the room and it will sound different as you move around the room. Similarly, when you are recording a musical instrument, the sound you receive at the microphone will be different in every room and the recorded sound will sound different as the instrument or the microphone is moved.

* acoustical: 음향의

① Headphones vs. Loudspeakers: Which One Wins?
② When Space Enters the Sound's Route to the Ear
③ Musical Instruments as Key Players in Sound Quality
④ From Signal to Sound: Principles of Sound Transmission
⑤ Chasing Consistent Sound Effects Through Shifting Spaces

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The Percentages of Consumers in the U.S. Who Were Likely to Respond, by Review Request Methods



Note: Multiple responses were allowed.

The graph above shows the percentages of consumers in the U.S. who were likely to respond to four different review request methods in 2023, 2024, and 2025. ① In each year, the percentage of consumers who were likely to respond in an email was the highest among the four methods. ② In 2025, the percentages of consumers who were likely to respond to each review request method were the same except for those who were likely to respond in an email. ③ In 2024, consumers were more likely to respond to review requests made in person than to those made through social media. ④ The gap between the percentages of consumers who were likely to respond in an email and in person was smaller in 2024 than in 2023. ⑤ The percentages of the consumers who were likely to respond in a text message increased every year from 2023 to 2025.

26. Dennis William Sciama에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Dennis William Sciama was born in Manchester, England, in 1926. He received an education in mathematics and physics at Malvern College. Despite his father's wish for him to take over the family business, Sciama chose to continue pursuing his academic career. After earning a doctoral degree in physics from the University of Cambridge in 1953, he became famous for his research on the universe. Early in his career, Sciama supported the steady-state theory, which argued that the universe had no beginning. However, when new evidence against the theory appeared in the 1960s, he changed his view and accepted the Big Bang model. In 1991, he was awarded the Guthrie Medal for outstanding contributions to experimental physics by the British Institute of Physics. Sciama's role as a mentor became known even outside academic circles. Later, he was introduced in films about his most famous student, Stephen Hawking, which made Sciama known to a wider audience.

① Malvern College에서 수학과 물리학 교육을 받았다.
② 1953년에 물리학 박사 학위를 취득했다.
③ 자신의 견해를 바꾸어 Big Bang model에 반대했다.
④ 실험 물리학에 대한 탁월한 기여로 Guthrie Medal을 받았다.
⑤ Stephen Hawking에 관한 영화에서 소개되었다.

27. 2026 Student Smart Farming Program에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

2026 Student Smart Farming Program

Join a one-year smart farming program for students! Learn how to run a smart farm using temperature control systems and watering drones.

Program Details: Participants should...
· Attend a workshop at the beginning of the program.
· Keep a journal to track crop growth.
· Participate in monthly mentoring sessions.
· Submit a final report at the end of the program.

Benefit
· Top students will visit agricultural research institutes.

Registration
· The program is free of charge.
· Students may apply individually or in teams of up to three members.

① 학생들을 대상으로 1년간 운영된다.
② 참가자는 프로그램 시작 시 워크숍에 참석해야 한다.
③ 참가자는 매주 진행되는 멘토링 세션에 참가해야 한다.
④ 최우수 학생들은 농업 연구 기관을 방문할 것이다.
⑤ 개인 또는 최대 세 명으로 구성된 팀으로 지원할 수 있다.

28. Library of Things에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Library of Things

Use the "Library of Things" and borrow what you need from our community center.

How It Works
1. To use this service, download the "Library of Things" app and log in.
2. Check out and reserve what you need in the app. (Online reservation only)
3. Pick up your item from Monday to Sunday.
4. Return it in good condition for your neighbors.

Available Items: Household tools and camping gear
Borrowing Period: Items can be borrowed for up to 7 days, with one possible extension.
Fee: It's free. Only if returned late, a late fee of $2 will be charged daily.

① 로그인하지 않아도 서비스를 이용할 수 있다.
② 방문 접수를 통해 대여 예약이 가능하다.
③ 주중에만 예약한 물품을 수령할 수 있다.
④ 대여 기간 연장은 한 번 가능하다.
⑤ 대여료는 하루에 2달러이다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The Industrial Revolution did more than just invent new materials or machines. It invented a new *process* for manufacturing: the modern factory. Prior to around 1850, most piano shops used an apprentice system ① in which a master builder taught younger workers the skills of the trade, usually over the course of many years. The larger piano shops ②did have specialists — for example, one person who specialized in soundboards, another who made hammers, and so on. But even the largest piano makers of that time produced no more than 5–10 pianos per year per worker, as pianos were still ③made essentially one at a time. The development of a true piano factory ④occurring first in the United States, led by Jonas Chickering in Boston and later the Steinway family in New York City. These factories led to improvements in both efficiency and quality. For example, one of the factories of the time had ⑤its own iron casting facility where it made its metal plates, which were thought to be the best available.

* apprentice: 견습생

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

In a thesis-based doctoral programme, students typically spend a significant amount of time and effort researching a specific topic. While this deep dive into a particular area allows for ① thorough exploration and understanding, it can also result in narrowing the focus. As students become deeply absorbed in their research, they may spend ② less time exploring related fields or acquiring skills outside their immediate area of study. Consequently, this singular focus may limit the breadth of knowledge and skills developed during the programme, potentially ③ facilitating students' ability to adapt to diverse career paths or address interdisciplinary challenges. Some universities in Europe have ④ recognised the limitations of traditional thesis-based doctoral programmes and have started to implement more structured approaches. These structured programmes often combine research with coursework and training in ⑤ transferable skills. By incorporating coursework, seminars, workshops and internships into the curriculum, they aim to provide students with a broader skill set and better prepare them for a variety of career paths beyond academia.

* thesis-based: 논문 기반의

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31.

Research shows that, by age three, children understand that imaginary objects do not come to life. This is especially clear with respect to everyday objects — children know that even though they imagine a pencil in an empty box, the box will remain empty. However, _____ can sometimes disrupt this understanding, or at least its expression. That is, even though a child knows that monsters are not real, the thought of a monster under a bed might be enough to make a child refuse to go into his room at night. Indeed, research shows that children have a more difficult time displaying their understanding of the causal relations between imagination and reality when they are asked to pretend or imagine scary things, like monsters. In one study, preschool children were shown an empty box and were asked to imagine a monster inside. All children agreed that the box was empty. However, when they were left alone with the box they exhibited fear and avoidance of it.

① emotion ② curiosity ③ familiarity
④ memory ⑤ ignorance

32.

Perhaps the best-known development to emerge from the liberation and expansion of aesthetic experience is the aesthetics of everyday life. Although there is presently a flowering of work on everyday aesthetics, the possibility of aesthetic gratification in ordinary objects and events has long been recognized, even if degraded and dismissed by prevalent philosophical theory. Widely valued by poets, especially Romantic poets and those in Asian traditions, the aesthetic in everyday situations has also been recognized by novelists. It may be most convenient, though, to locate its contemporary intellectual origins in John Dewey's *Art as Experience*. In that book Dewey _____ by basing aesthetic experience on the biological and cultural conditions of human life. He located the aesthetic, not in an internalized awareness of sensation and feeling but in "a complete interpenetration of self and the world of objects and events." Further, Dewey maintained that "the aesthetic is the clarified and intensified development of traits that belong to every normally complete experience."

* gratification: 만족감 ** interpenetration: 상호 침투

① identified aesthetic appreciation with literary convention
② preferred artistic value to practical value of objects
③ confined aesthetic experience to sensory pleasure
④ advocated for the reform of artistic techniques
⑤ argued against the separation of art from life

33.
One cannot validly argue that humans are morally superior beings on the ground that they possess, while others lack, the capacities of a moral agent. The reason is that, as far as moral standards are concerned, only beings that have the capacities of a moral agent can meaningfully be said to be *either* morally good *or* morally bad. Only moral agents can be judged to be morally better or worse than others, and the others in question must be moral agents themselves. Judgments of moral superiority are based on the comparative merits or deficiencies of the entities being judged, and these merits and deficiencies are all moral ones, that is, ones determined by moral standards. One entity is correctly judged morally superior to another if it is the case that, when valid moral standards are applied to both entities, the first fulfills them to a greater degree than the second. Both entities, therefore, must _____. This would not be the case, however, if humans were being judged superior to animals and plants, since the latter are not moral agents. [3점]
* entity: 존재

① stand on the highest level of moral excellence
② have sympathy for each other's moral deficiency
③ come to an agreement on a set of moral values
④ be excluded from the judgment of moral superiority
⑤ fall within the range of application of moral standards

34.
Such artificial 'pause fillers' as machine-generated supplements for silence may help to produce a more natural-sounding cadence in machine-generated speech patterns and so help to convince the AI's human interlocutors that they are engaging with another human. AI's 'humanity' of silence emerges in these contexts not least because a short period of silence is likely to be interpreted as a 'pause for thought', therefore reinforcing the illusion that the machine is 'thinking' before responding, just as a human might. However, the technical issues flagged in AI's poor handling of higher duration and frequency silences, no less than the machine inference that silence can be filled with relevant sounds in some conversational situations, are both significant. In this context at least, the AI may be starting to _____. Yet the AI's confusion when presented with substantial silences, and its understanding that short break tags are equivalent to vocal markers such as 'uh's' and 'ah's' indicate the AI's continuing preferences for sound over silence, for presence over absence. [3점]
* cadence: 억양 ** interlocutor: 대화 상대
*** equivalent: 상응하는

① mistake contextual information for irrelevant data
② analyse silence as the termination of a conversation
③ acquire human-likeness as well as a faster rate of speech
④ recognise silence not as an absence but as meaningful data
⑤ consider pause fillers to markedly disrupt conversational flow

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?
Standardization of information was an effect of printing; since it allowed exact reproduction of information in a way that manuscript copying did not. ① This is evident in the contrast between the travel logs of Marco Polo and those of Christopher Columbus. ② After his return from China in 1295, a century and a half before printing, Polo's narrative was copied in about 150 different manuscripts, with so many differences that we're not sure which version is authentic. ③ In contrast, there is only one version of Christopher Columbus's letters about the exploration of the Caribbean in the 1490s, since they were fixed in printed form and widely distributed at the time they were written. ④ Christopher Columbus's travel logs are largely lacking in sharp observation, suggestive reflection, or even much of a sense of novelty. ⑤ So the certainty of accuracy was a way that printing was an improvement over the old oral-manuscript culture.
* manuscript: 필사본

[36~37] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

36.
Archaeological evidence suggests that various crops were being cultivated as early as 9500 BC in the Levant.

(A) Political and economic factors, including land ownership patterns, environmental laws, and population density, also influence agricultural land use. In fact, the amount of land used for agriculture has been declining. In 2013, around 18.6 million square miles was used for food production, compared to 19.5 million square miles in 1991.

(B) It is projected that by 2050, the world's population will increase to 9.7 billion, which will require global food production to rise by at least 70% to meet demand. Despite this need, only a small portion of the Earth's surface is suitable for farming due to limitations such as climate, topography, soil quality, and technology.

(C) Over the millennia, continuous innovations have boosted agricultural productivity while reducing manual labor. However, the growing global population will always demand more food.
* archeological: 고고학적인 ** topography: 지형

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

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37.

If you are going to compare languages, it helps to start with something that you are confident you can find in all languages. Take for example signs or words for *mother* and *father*.

(A) And the probability that a specific kin relationship has a label is predictable based on the other kinship terms in the language. For example, all languages have a core set of kinship terms — like *mother* and *father*.

(B) If we add other family relationships to this category — *son, grandmother, aunt, brother-in-law, cousin* — we are defining the category of *kinship terminology*. Comparative typological studies of kinship terminology have discovered that languages have labels for some but not all family relationships.

(C) By contrast, terms for less central category members are often built up from the core terms — like *mother-in-law* and *step-father*. If we compare languages across the world, we can ask what kinship relationships are typically expressed with core terminology, and what relationships are expressed by modifying the core terminology. [3점]

* kinship: 친족 ** typological: 유형학의

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

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

These in-character behaviors can be insufficient, however, to maintain the necessary amount of common ground about what is fictional in the world of the make-believe.

There are several ways that participants in a make-believe can communicate things about the fictional world to other participants. (①) Sometimes these messages are emitted naturally as a result of full participation in the fictional world — i.e., something said or done by a player while *in character* communicates some things that are fictional of that world. (②) For example, a child pretending to be Peter Pan might gasp and draw a plastic knife. (③) This might be sufficient to communicate that fictionally one of Peter's enemies, such as Captain Hook, is approaching. (④) At these times participants often come at least partly out of character to give other participants the information they need. (⑤) For example, it would be important to avoid confusion about who is playing which character: "No, *you're* Captain Hook, and *I'm* Peter Pan!"

* make-believe: 가상 역할 놀이 ** gasp: 숨을 헐떡이다

39.

But the pressure changes we experience are trivial compared to the pressure range of the overall planetary environment.

Our intuition about states of matter comes from our experience on Earth's surface, where the pressure is uniformly low and variations in temperature cause changes in the state of matter from solid to liquid to gas. Therefore, when we think of melting or boiling or the creation of plasma, we intuitively assume it reflects an increase in temperature. (①) This bias comes from the fact that we live in a very constant pressure environment. (②) Even small changes in pressure, such as those we experience when under water or on high mountaintops, can have very large effects on our metabolism. (③) Since pressure is controlled by the weight of overlying material, pressures increase rapidly with depth. (④) Imagine the pressures generated by the weight of rock a mile thick! (⑤) For this reason a planet's pressure ranges are enormous — from essentially zero pressure in space to pressures of millions of atmospheres in planetary interiors. [3점]

* intuition: 직관 ** metabolism: 신진대사

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

When self-experimentation and conventional experiments are both possible, the difference between them often resembles the difference between learning and showing: *Self-experiments are better for discovery but worse for convincing others* that the solution is helpful or the answer is correct. Of course, most scientists want to do both — discover something *and* convince others of their discovery. Thus, psychologists should consider doing both self-experiments and conventional ones. The best use of resources may often be self-experiments followed by conventional ones. The researcher begins with self-experiments that, if all goes well, find large effects and / or generate and eliminate many hypotheses. This exploratory and theory-building phase lasts until a convenient solution or large effect is found. Then the researcher uses self-experiments to find the procedural parameters (e.g., duration, time of day, intensity) that optimize the solution or maximize the effect. Only then would the researcher begin conventional experiments, using the optimized parameters.

* parameter: 매개 변수 ** optimize: 최적화하다

Since self-experiments are suited to ___(A)___ while conventional experiments provide validation, the most efficient strategy is for the former to ___(B)___ the latter.

(A) (B)

① exploration ····· precede ② formalization ····· precede
③ confirmation ····· follow ④ investigation ····· follow
⑤ standardization ····· accompany

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

The emergence of the social sciences in the nineteenth century and the ability to work with large datasets created demand for new ways of visualizing information. Processed numerical information was best expressed in tables, charts, and graphs. Mathematics, natural sciences, and social sciences that employed statistics were at the (a) forefront of the development of charts and graphs. History was a consumer, not a designer, of most of these new visualizations — and mostly a sparing consumer at that, since economic and social history lagged behind political history as an area of research. Simple charts and graphs were not difficult to interpret, and their visual conventions became part of what any (b) ordinary reader would be expected to follow. As statistical analysis became more (c) sophisticated, the visualizations that resulted became more and more central to the argument. In some cases, the visualization made interpretation possible. These success stories (d) demonstrated the worth of statistical analysis and visualization. Perhaps the most notable example is John Snow's map of the incidence of cholera in an 1854 London outbreak, which helped plot the source of the outbreak at a single water pump in the neighborhood. Snow's cholera map showed that visualizations could serve as both narrative and analysis. Authors began to experiment with ways of using visual clues to tell complex stories about events, increasing the amount of information that could be conveyed in a small space and thereby (e) intensifying the limitations of two dimensions in print.

* sparing: 절제된 ** lag: 뒤처지다

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Balancing Narrative and Analysis in Research
② How Numbers Stepped into the Field of History
③ From Data to Insight: The Power of Visualization
④ Visual Conventions Used in Numerical Processing
⑤ Cholera Outbreak: Why Social Studies Need Statistics

42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Aiden was a young aspiring painter who dreamed of becoming the greatest artist in the kingdom. He traveled far to meet Master Rowan, a legendary artist known for capturing nature's soul. When Aiden arrived at Rowan's cottage, his heart pounded with excitement and fear. (a) He knocked on the old wooden door, holding his paintings to his chest. A moment later, an old man with eyes as deep as the ocean opened the door. Without saying a word, Rowan gestured for him to enter.

(B)

Reluctantly, Aiden took the stone to his place. For days and nights, he stared at it, frustrated. It seemed just a rough, gray lump. But as he watched the stone in the changing light of sunrise and sunset over time, something changed. Aiden noticed the gray stone held tiny pieces of quartz catching light and patches of dried moss telling a story of time. The more he looked at the stone, the more beauty he found in the rough surface. Fascinated, (b) he grabbed his brush and began to mix colors.

* quartz: 석영 ** moss: 이끼

(C)

On entering, Aiden eagerly spread his best landscape drawings, waiting for praise. However, Rowan scanned them quickly and pushed them aside. Not giving any comments that Aiden expected, (c) he walked to his garden. He picked up a plain, gray stone and handed it to Aiden. "Paint this," Rowan said. "But forget your fancy techniques. Paint what is truly inside." Aiden felt a wave of disappointment. (d) He thought the master was mocking him. How could a dull, ugly rock have anything inside?

(D)

Several days later, Aiden returned with (e) his canvas to Master Rowan. His hands shook as he handed the canvas to the master. After the master looked at the stone in Aiden's painting for a long time, a warm smile broke across his face. In Aiden's interpretation, the stone sparkled with hidden colors of blue, green, and gold. "To be an artist is not to invent, but to observe," the master said softly. Aiden realized the lesson was not about painting, but about seeing.

43. 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)

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

① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

45. 윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

① Aiden은 전설적인 예술가인 Rowan을 만나려고 먼 길을 떠났다.
② Aiden은 며칠 밤낮으로 좌절한 채 돌을 응시했다.
③ Rowan은 Aiden이 가져온 풍경화들을 보며 칭찬했다.
④ Rowan은 Aiden에게 화려한 기교를 잊으라고 말했다.
⑤ Rowan에게 캔버스를 건네줄 때 Aiden의 손이 떨렸다.