고3 전국연합 2025년 9월

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

① 스마트 워치 특별 할인 행사를 안내하려고
② 스마트 워치 수리 신청 절차를 알려주려고
③ 사은품 증정 행사 당첨자를 발표하려고
④ 스마트 워치 사용 방법을 소개하려고
⑤ 신상품 출시 연기를 공지하려고

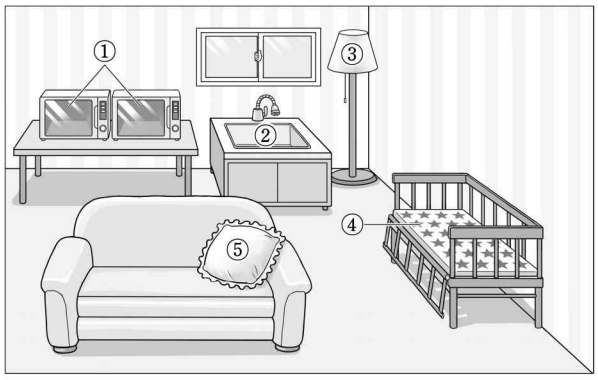
2. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

① 규칙적인 달리기로 일상생활에서 스트레스를 줄일 수 있다.
② 달리면서 빠른 박자의 음악을 들으면 더 오래 달릴 수 있다.
③ 다양한 장르의 음악 듣기로 건강한 삶을 유지할 수 있다.
④ 공공장소에서는 음악을 이어폰으로 들어야 한다.
⑤ 달리기를 지속하기 위해 목표 설정을 해야 한다.

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

① 패션은 자신의 가치관을 표현하는 수단이다.
② 대화할 때 상대방의 표정에 집중하는 것이 필요하다.
③ 상대방의 패션에 대해 좋은 점을 말하면 대화를 시작하기 좋다.
④ 대화는 서로에 대한 고정 관념을 해소하는 데 효과적이다.
⑤ 기술 혁신은 패션의 변화에 중요한 영향을 미친다.

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

① 호텔 예약 확인하기
② 배 탑승권 구매하기
③ 고객 요청 사항 정리하기
④ 현지 관광 가이드 연락하기
⑤ 선물 주문하기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.

① $55 ② $60 ③ $70 ④ $75 ⑤ $80

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 Fly Your Paper Airplane Competition에 참가할 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

① 콘서트에 가야 해서
② 축구 경기를 해야 해서
③ 봉사 활동에 참여해야 해서
④ 생물학 보고서를 끝내야 해서
⑤ 커뮤니티 센터 특강을 들어야 해서

8. 대화를 듣고, Bookscape Outdoor Library 행사에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

① 목적 ② 장소 ③ 대여 물품
④ 참가비 ⑤ 신청 방법

9. Evergreen Garden Festival에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

① 9월 13일에 시작할 것이다.
② Rubyflower Park에서 열릴 것이다.
③ 정원들 중 세 개는 지역 시민들이 설계하였다.
④ 정원을 가꾸는 도구를 판매하는 시장이 있을 것이다.
⑤ 비가 오면 취소될 것이다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 구입할 스포츠 가방을 고르시오.

Sports Bags

	Model	Price	Size	Number of Pockets	Water-resistant
①	A	$40	Small	3	×
②	B	$45	Medium	4	×
③	C	$50	Large	3	○
④	D	$55	Medium	4	○
⑤	E	$65	Large	4	○

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

① You should've come here last month.
② Sure. You can't have any food after 9 p.m.
③ There's no available spot for your checkup.
④ Yes. I'll let you know the checkup result soon.
⑤ I see. Stopping eating after 6 p.m. is a good habit.

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

① Okay. I'll be at the airport when you arrive.
② Of course. My car will be fixed by then.
③ All right. Let's go on a trip together.
④ Never mind. My flight has been canceled.
⑤ I know. I wish I could find a new coffee table.

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

Woman: _____
① No problem. I've found better postings for you.
② That's too bad. I'll help you to upload the video.
③ I agree. It's good to subscribe to many channels.
④ Good idea. You should check your subscribers daily.
⑤ Thanks for your advice. I guess I'd better post more often.

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

Man: _____
① Why not? You can change your schedule.
② For sure. I'd rather buy a new bicycle today.
③ Oh, really? I'm going to remove the bike right now.
④ Remember you should always watch out for fires.
⑤ Sorry to hear that the fire drill was canceled.

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

Jake: _____
① You need to buy a new phone for your grandmother.
② Why don't you follow the recipes when cooking them?
③ Let's add some new photos of dishes to your recipe book.
④ Consider publishing a book of your grandmother's recipes.
⑤ How about taking pictures of them to keep on your phone?

[16 ~ 17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?
① how the human body changed over time
② comparison of human and animal bodies
③ why balance is important for the human body
④ relationship between human body shape and health
⑤ role of nutrients in the development of the human body

17. 언급된 신체 부위가 아닌 것은?
① jaws ② necks ③ hands
④ legs ⑤ heels

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?
Dear AI summer program participants,
I am your instructor John Phillips. I am excited about your enthusiasm for expanding your familiarity with AI by registering for our AI summer program. Thanks to your interest, more participants enrolled in our program than we expected. Therefore, the original lecture room does not have enough seating for all the participants. So, we have decided to move the location to make space for everyone. The program was supposed to be held in classroom 502 in the Ranark building, but it will be changed to classroom 103 in the Whitewood building. Thank you for your understanding. I am looking forward to meeting you all.
Sincerely,
John Phillips
① 여름 프로그램 참여 동기를 조사하려고
② 여름 프로그램 장소 변경을 알리려고
③ 새로운 여름 프로그램을 홍보하려고
④ 여름 프로그램 강사를 섭외하려고
⑤ 여름 프로그램 취소를 통보하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Sierra의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?
Sierra shook as she walked back and forth in front of her professor's office. The week before, she had turned in her art assignment and today, Professor Fox had asked Sierra to come see her. "Oh, no." Sierra thought, "What if she thinks my paintings are horrible?" Sierra's sweating hand turned the doorhandle. Professor Fox smiled and said, "Sierra, your paintings were amazing and so unique! Can I display them at the school exhibition?" Sierra smiled brightly as she exclaimed, "Oh, this is so wonderful! It's always been a dream of mine to share my art with others! This is the best day ever!"
① angry → calm ② frustrated → bored
③ nervous → delighted ④ relieved → surprised
⑤ thrilled → panicked

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?
Showing up late for work and using abusive language are the kinds of problems that every business wants to eliminate. Business leaders looking to achieve this often focus on finding "bad apples" who break their rules and then punishing them. This assumes that the bad apples are acting badly on purpose. In fact, one common reason that employees give for breaking rules is that they were unaware their behavior was undesirable. There are some actors who knowingly act against policy, but many problems are unintentional failings. If businesses want better employees, those businesses must create clear standards and educate their employees directly about how to follow them. Without these standards there would be no way to distinguish bad apples from merely uninformed apples.
① 생산성 향상을 위해 기업은 직원 윤리 교육을 주기적으로 시행해야 한다.
② 기업은 행동 수칙에 대한 명확한 규정을 마련하여 직원을 교육해야 한다.
③ 직원의 비윤리적 행위 예방을 위해 기업은 상벌 규정을 정비해야한다.
④ 근무 성과에 따른 보상을 통해 기업은 우수 직원의 이탈을 막아야 한다.
⑤ 기업은 직원에 대한 공정한 평가를 위해 동료 평가를 실시해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 come back home again이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Here is a fundamental quality of music. Note names repeat because of a perceptual phenomenon that corresponds to the doubling and halving of frequencies. When we double or halve a frequency, we end up with a note that sounds remarkably similar to the one we started out with. This relationship, a frequency ratio of 2:1 or 1:2, is called the octave. It is so important that, in spite of the large differences that exist between musical cultures, every culture we know of has the octave as the basis for its music, even if it has little else in common with other musical traditions. This phenomenon leads to the notion of circularity in pitch perception, and is similar to circularity in colors. Although red and violet fall at opposite ends of the continuum of visible frequencies of electromagnetic energy, we see them as perceptually similar. The same is true in music, and music is often described as having two dimensions, one that accounts for tones going up in frequency and another that accounts for the perceptual sense that we've come back home again each time we double a tone's frequency.

① identified tonal differences within the same octave
② returned to the original note with an identical frequency
③ reached a note named the same but with a different pitch
④ restored musical sensitivity by adapting to various octaves
⑤ constructed frequency patterns from notes with the same name

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

One reason that people participate in social media is because it builds social relations. We increase our social capital when we successfully engage in social media. Social capital describes the networks of relationships we have that are built on mutuality and sharing of identity, understanding, norms and values. We build ties that may pay off with a job lead or a letter of recommendation. We reinforce our identities through our online presentation in a personal blog or our profile. "The premise behind the notion of social capital is rather simple and straightforward: investment in social relations with expected returns," noted sociologist Nan Lin. Lin's work stresses that it is *who* you know as much as what you know that shapes our experience in society. With new media, our reach of connecting is all the greater, expanding our "who you know" to greater and greater lengths.

* premise: 전제

① 소셜 미디어를 통한 관계망의 확장은 중요한 사회적 자본이 된다.
② 사회적 규범과 가치를 공유하는 것이 인간관계 형성의 기반이다.
③ 뉴 미디어의 등장은 사회적 자본 형성의 방식을 변화시킨다.
④ 다양한 인적 자본 구축은 소셜 미디어 활동에 필수적이다.
⑤ 사회적 경험은 인격 함양과 세계관 확장에 도움이 된다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

In writing a life, the life narrator and the biographer engage different kinds of evidence. Most biographers incorporate multiple forms of evidence, including historical documents, interviews, and family archives, which they evaluate for validity. Relatively few biographers use their personal memories of their subject as reliable evidence, unless they had a personal relationship to the subject of the biography (as a relative, child, friend, or colleague). For life narrators, by contrast, personal memories are the primary archival source. They may have recourse to other kinds of sources — letters, journals, photographs, conversations — and to their knowledge of a historical moment. But the usefulness of such evidence for their stories lies in the ways in which they employ that evidence to support, supplement, or offer commentary on their personalized acts of remembering. In autobiographical narratives, imaginative acts of remembering always overlap with such rhetorical acts as assertion, justification, judgment, conviction, and questioning.

* archive: 기록 ** recourse: 의지 *** rhetorical: 수사적인

① role of personal memories in different types of life storytelling
② advantages of documenting evidence-based family histories
③ influence of the source types on the quality of life narratives
④ similarity of data sources in describing a person's life
⑤ crucial conditions for the success of life narrators

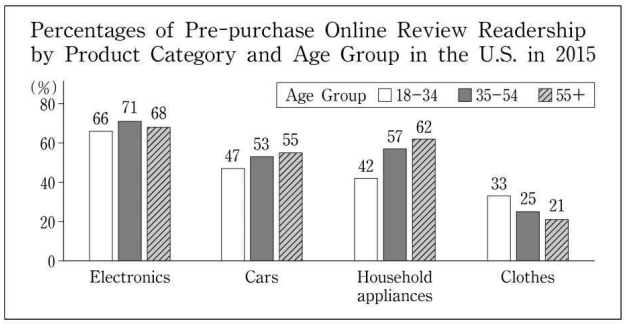
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Monasteries were the engine rooms of the Middle Ages. At the height of their activities and influence, monasteries provided intellectual leadership for the institutions of Church and civil governments, innovation in religious thought and practice, medical provision, education, visual culture and agricultural development. They did all this while apparently observing self-imposed isolation from the wider community. For monasteries were intended to function as places set apart from the world, in which monks devoted their lives to a permanent rhythm of religious observance, prayer and study. Religious prayer and praise lay at the heart of monasticism. Both those following this life and those outside believed that monastic lives were led for the benefit of wider society, and that the sacrifices made by monks in separating themselves from 'normal' human contact functioned as penances on behalf of the community as well as for their own deliverance. Monks were regarded as leading parallel lives that had the power to save themselves and others.

* monastery: 수도원 ** monk: 수도사 *** penance: 참회

① How to Gain Religious and Social Benefits from Monastery Life
② Why the Middle Ages Demanded Religious Figures Be Isolated
③ The Grace of Solitude: Detached from but Attached to Society
④ No Sacrificial Leaders, No Flowering of Civilization
⑤ Mystery of Power: The Politics of Peace and Solitude

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the percentages of U.S. shoppers who read online reviews before making purchases in 2015 by product category and age group. ① Of all the above categories, people from each age group tended to read online reviews the most, by percentage, before buying electronics. ② The age group least likely to read online reviews before buying a car was the 18—34 age group. ③ The percentage of people in the 35—54 age group using online reviews before making purchases of household appliances was more than twice that of people in the same age group using online reviews before purchasing clothes. ④ For people who read online reviews before purchasing household appliances, the percentage of people aged 35—54 was higher than that of those aged 18—34 and lower than that of those aged 55+. ⑤ The percentage of people reading online reviews before buying clothes was less than 30% for each of the three age groups.

26. Claude Shannon에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Claude Shannon was an American mathematician and information scientist, famous for being the "father of information theory." As a child, he was interested in electrical devices and built a telegraph that connected to his friend's home half a mile away. At age 21, he started his master's program in electrical engineering. His master's thesis on digital computing theory has been called the "most important master's thesis of all time." During World War II, he worked to help win the war by inventing a machine that helped destroy German rockets. In 1950, with the help of his wife, he built a machine capable of learning by itself. This machine was viewed as part of the foundation of Artificial Intelligence. In 1958, he became a full professor at MIT and continued to teach there for more than 20 years. A biography written about his life called him, the "most important genius you've never heard of."

* telegraph: 전신기 ** thesis: 논문

① 어렸을 때 전기기기에 관심이 있었다.
② 스물한 살에 전기공학 석사과정을 시작했다.
③ 제2차 세계대전 때 독일 로켓의 파괴에 도움이 되는 기계를 발명했다.
④ 스스로 학습할 수 있는 기계를 1950년에 만들었다.
⑤ MIT에서 20년 이상 교수로 재직 후 1958년에 퇴임했다.

27. Wabut Jungle Yoga에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Wabut Jungle Yoga

In this program, you can rediscover forgotten rhythms of your life while experiencing both yoga and the jungle. Many travelers join us again year after year.
Where: Wabut Jungle Yoga Center in Kroiwan
What
·Doing yoga on the deck outside
·Bird watching in the jungle
·Hiking in the jungle with a guide
Lodging: Beautifully crafted bungalow
(No private restroom inside bungalow, but common restrooms easily accessible)
Application
·Visit our website at www.wabu*.com and fill out the application form online.
·For more information, email us at wabu*@*mail.com.
Transportation: It is offered from the airport to the yoga center.

① 많은 여행자들이 매년 다시 참여한다.
② 정글에서의 조류 관찰이 포함된다.
③ 방갈로 안에 개인 화장실이 있다.
④ 신청서를 온라인으로 작성해야 한다.
⑤ 교통편이 공항에서 요가 센터까지 제공된다.

28. Under the Sea Mascot Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Under the Sea Mascot Contest

Design a unique marine animal mascot, reflecting the theme of marine ecosystem conservation.
Schedule
·Submission period: September 15—October 15
·Judging period: October 16—October 20
·Winner announcement: October 21
Prizes

	Number of Winners	Prize Money (per winner)
1st prize	1	$1,000
2nd prize	1	$700
3rd prize	2	$500

Guidelines
·There is no participation fee.
·The design must be in JPG format.
(Maximum file size: 10MB)
·Each participant must submit one mascot design.
Assessment Criteria

	Percentage
Creativity	50%
Relevance to Theme	30%
Attractiveness	20%

※ You can find more information at www.eco*cea*.org.

① 심사 기간은 9월 15일부터 10월 15일까지이다.
② 2등은 두 명 선발된다.
③ 참가비가 있다.
④ 각 참가자는 마스코트 디자인을 두 개 이상 제출해야 한다.
⑤ 평가 기준에서 창의성이 가장 높은 비중을 차지한다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Honey can be eaten by itself or mixed with other ingredients. Natural or pure honey has had no additives, preservatives or synthetic ingredients added. Also ① referred to as 'undiluted', it is usually more expensive than diluted honeys. Natural honey can also be called 'blended honey', ② which honeys from various sources are blended together — not by the bees, but by human processors and distributors in stages after the honey has been collected. Blending is frequently done for taste as well as marketing reasons, especially since some consumers find the darker honeys too ③ strong. Mixing different types of honey together can make it more palatable, and also gives a more uniform flavour — this is an important consideration for producers and retailers, who ④ feel the need to guarantee reliable, unsurprising (typically mild) flavours to their customers. Clover is one of the most popular honeys in the U.S., and ⑤ its mild flavour and taste have become familiar to many Americans.

* dilute: 묽게 하다 ** palatable: 입에 맞는

30. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

What is soft-path river engineering? One way to visualize its spirit is to liken it to a footpath in the forest. Suppose a tree falls across a footpath. A soft-path response would be simply to redirect the trail around the fallen tree. A more interventionist response would be to ① remove the tree and restore the original route. A still more interventionist response might be to straighten and pave the path to insert it more ② permanently in the landscape. The true high-modernist step would, of course, be to ③ create a superhighway that removes the landscape and bulldozes straight through all obstacles in the topography. Soft-path engineering has the unique advantage of intellectual ④ modesty with respect to what we actually know about river movement and its environmental effects. In contrast to hard-path engineering, soft-path engineering accepts variability in the river's movement as ⑤ insignificant until proven otherwise. Backwaters, short-lived wetlands, braids and channels, swamps — all undesirable to hard-path engineering — are presumed by soft-path engineers to be ecologically important.

* pave: 포장하다 ** topography: 지형

[31 ~ 34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31.

We know that animals have evolved a variety of patterns to manipulate the perceptions of their predators to afford themselves a modicum of safety. Greater Bower birds utilize _____ in the mating domain. Males construct a bower; its function is to provide an arena in which males display to females standing in an avenue that leads up to the bower. The males decorate the avenue with a variety of objects, such as stones and shells. But they do not do so in a chaotic manner. The larger objects are placed closer to the bower and the smaller objects farther away. This creates a forced perspective the opposite of the Cinderella Castle; the bower appears smaller than it actually is. Endler and his colleagues suggested that the male courting in the bower now appears larger and thus more attractive to the female. Data on male mating success collected in the wild supports their hypothesis.

* predator: 약탈자 ** modicum: 소량

① genetic variations ② perceptual biases
③ vocal attractiveness ④ decorating skills
⑤ locational advantages

32.

32. Although empathy is widely praised by scholars and public figures, not everyone is an empathy booster. Critics of empathy argue that empathy will not save us from interpersonal and intergroup conflict. In fact, they argue, empathy makes such conflicts worse. These critics maintain that empathy can be exhausting and lead to burnout, insensitivity to suffering, or worse. They argue that we tend to empathize strongly with our in-group and resist empathizing with out-groups, and even enjoy the suffering of out-groups in competitive or threatening contexts. Thus, the prescription for more empathy _____. Empathy, hey argue, can further entrench conflict and force us into an us vs. them mentality. Finally, even when we try to empathize with others who are dissimilar from us or in unfamiliar contexts, sometimes we are unable to accurately empathize with their experiences, causing further misunderstandings and frustration. Critics of empathy argue that we should give up on empathy and employ other tools in pursuit of social harmony, e.g., rational compassion or moral emotions like fear, anger, and shame. [3점]

* entrench: 확립하다 ** compassion: 동정(심)

① underestimates the invisible conflicts possible within a group
② is triggered by the need for solutions to emotional conflicts
③ is often counterproductive in cases of conflict
④ functions as a facilitator in the resolution of social disharmony
⑤ raises questions about negative attitudes toward social disharmony

33.
Compared to other ecosystems, forests are relatively diverse, but this should not necessarily be _____. Wetlands, meadows, and grasslands have a unique biota too, even if it is often not as rich as a forest biota. The ecological problems of this process have been described from a number of places such as Iceland, South Africa, and Australia, but the classic example of this comes from Scotland and northern England. Here the Forestry Commission has drained, fertilized, and fenced extensive areas of wetlands to facilitate turning them into forests. Increasing the extent of forests in Britain is certainly a desirable goal, and most of the Forestry Commission's efforts are directed toward sites that were forested before sheep and their keepers came to the island. However, ecologists frequently complain about the Commission's work because it is not restricted to former forest sites, because the forests established are usually composed of exotic trees, and because the wildlife threatened by this activity includes many uncommon species.

* biota: 생물(종류)상(相) ** fertilize: (땅을) 기름지게 하다

① grounds for investigating the value of forest expansion
② a basis for extending institutional aid to entire ecosystems
③ taken as the reason for introducing exotic species to an ecosystem
④ accepted as evidence for increasing ecological enrichment
⑤ a justification for converting nonforests into forests

34.
When gathering the preferences of multiple agents into one collective choice, it is easily seen that certain cases _____. For example, if there are two alternatives, a and b, and two agents such that one prefers a and the other one b, there is no deterministic way of selecting a single alternative without violating one of two basic fairness conditions known as *anonymity* and *neutrality*. Anonymity requires that the collective choice ought to be independent of the agents' identities whereas neutrality requires impartiality towards the alternatives. Allowing lotteries as social outcomes hence seems like a necessity for impartial collective choice. Indeed, most common "deterministic" social choice functions such as plurality rule are only deterministic as long as there is no tie, which is usually resolved by drawing a lot. The use of lotteries for the selection of officials interestingly goes back to the world's first democracy in Athens, where it was widely regarded as a principal characteristic of democracy, and has recently gained increasing attention in political science. [3점]

* plurality: 복수

① call for randomization or other means of tiebreaking
② demonstrate how impartial selection could be invalidated
③ necessitate deterministic systems of selecting voters blindly
④ rely upon neutral agents to establish clear selection guidelines
⑤ require understanding of the unpredictability inherent in democracy

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?
All workers need access to mentors that can provide them with valuable information about their job, their workplace, and the resources that are available within their organization. Mentors also provide much needed psychosocial support. ① Having a diverse network of mentors is important for dominant and minority group members alike. ② Minority group members need diverse mentors so that they can gain insight into what it means to be employed by a particular organization or in a particular field or profession. ③ Majority workers benefit by having a network of diverse mentors because it increases their understanding and sensitivity to the unique realities of diverse workers and their own identity, and perhaps even their own forms of privilege. ④ Mentoring has been typically required and praised as an essential component in the personal development of employers. ⑤ The ultimate goal of these mentoring opportunities is to have individuals be more informed, identified, and engaged in their work and in their organization.

* privilege: 특권

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

36.

> Traditionally, when teachers teach writing, they assign topics for students to write on; perhaps they do a bit of brainstorming about the topic during a pre-writing phase, and then have students write about the topic without interruption.

(A) In process writing, on the other hand, students may initially brainstorm ideas about a topic and begin writing, but then they have repeated conferences with the teacher and the other students, during which they receive feedback on their writing up to that point, make revisions, based on the feedback they receive, and carry on writing.

(B) In this way, students learn to view their writing as someone else's reading and to improve both the expression of meaning and the form of their writing as they draft and redraft. Process writing shifts the emphasis in teaching writing from evaluation to revision.

(C) Subsequently, teachers collect and evaluate what students have written. Such instruction is very 'product-oriented;' there is no involvement of the teacher in the act or 'process' of writing.

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

37.

Perhaps at some point you have seen some mathematical writing and not understood it.

(A) The complicated notations that might spring to mind — all those strange dashes, squiggles and letters — are obvious signs, but a lot of those are really quite modern. Mathematics had been going on for a long time before the dashes and squiggles were invented.

(B) You would not be the first; rest assured, even professional mathematicians sometimes have to rely on discussions with colleagues to properly understand problems they are looking at. But how do you recognise some writing is mathematical in the first place?

(C) Put simply, there has to be something mathematical going on for us to say that it is mathematics. And if we are dealing with writing from a very distant past, in a language that is not familiar to us, from a time even before recorded language, that can be sometimes difficult to recognise. [3점]

* squiggle: 꼬부라져 읽기 어려운 글자

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.

As winter approaches, the length of the day shortens, the temperature drops, and plants, including trees, can detect this change.

It is worth pointing out that leaves don't drop to the ground because they are dying — rather, the tree initiates an active process of clever recycling called senescence. A tree, like an oak for example, would struggle to survive through a harsh winter if it retained its canopy of leaves. (①) It would risk damage from strong winter winds and would lose more water from its leaves than it could draw up from the frozen ground. (②) If it didn't blow over, it would die of thirst. (③) It signals to them that it is time to lose their leaves. (④) First, however, trees carefully suck all of the useful nutrients out of the leaves and then, with surgical precision, block up that pathway into the leaves. (⑤) That blocked pathway at the base of the leaf stem creates a weakness and, in the wind, the leaves snap off and fall to the ground.

* senescence: 노화

39.

The problem of survival lies at the root of many of the historian's problems, for what has survived may not necessarily be more significant than what has not survived.

Historians use evidence in order to understand what happened and why it happened. In architectural history this evidence may take the form of the buildings themselves or their remains, and documents such as plans, drawings, descriptions, diaries or bills. (①) Our picture of any period of history is derived from a multitude of sources, such as the paintings, literature, deeds, buildings and other artefacts that have survived. (②) The Egyptian pyramids have survived thousands of years, but historical significance is not just a question of durability. (③) These buildings were part of a rich and diverse culture, much of which has been lost. (④) They are historical facts, but facts by themselves, even such massive facts as the pyramids, are just the first stage in any historical study, and until they have been evaluated, placed in context and interpreted, they tell us little. (⑤) Different historians may place different values on the same facts, and the discovery of new evidence may modify or change existing theories and interpretations. [3점]

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

In most fiction, characters' lives are limited to the individual work. Readers may disagree on the characteristics and traits of fictional figures, and in drama there is room for different interpretations of characters. However, it is less common for characters in literary fiction to reappear in subsequent works than in genre fiction, where series featuring the same central characters are common. This is even more pronounced in comics, which are typically serialized in newspaper strips or comic books. Thus characters introduced in the 1930s, like Superman and Batman, may still enjoy new adventures decades later. During these characters' long histories, they change in various ways for a variety of reasons. If a character is created by a single author, like Sherlock Holmes, the character's core traits may change little from story to story, but readers learn more about him with each successive story. On the other hand, if characters are the work of several hands over decades, they may change considerably.

While characters in most literary fiction hardly ever ___(A)___ in successive works, those in genre fiction and comics often do so, and may undergo ___(B)___ in their traits especially when written about by different authors over time.

(A) (B) (A) (B)
① resurface … simplification ② endure … degradation
③ fade … variation ④ feature … transformation
⑤ disappear … fossilization

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

While social presence has evolved through many iterations since its first development within the context of the landline telephone, the perception or feeling of being connected with the other person within the context of the conversation has persisted. Some research has explored specific technologies and the extent to which their characteristics lead to a feeling of social presence. For example, some researchers have studied the "richness" of the media, or the (a) number of cues available to convey social presence. A telephone call, which provides for audio cues and immediate feedback, is potentially (b) richer than an email, which provides only textual cues and no immediate feedback. Videoconferencing would be considered richer than the phone because of the addition of (c) visual cues, making it closer to replicating a perceived gold standard of face-to-face, in-person social presence. Researchers have suggested that successful managers would choose rich media for confusing or ambiguous messages and lean or less rich media for messages that were (d) less routine in nature. For example, if you wanted to discuss a complicated client agreement, it would be best to choose a (e) face-to-face meeting. In contrast, if you were going to inform your team about a change in meeting time from 3:00 to 3:30, you might send out a generic email to everyone. These different channels of communication were considered by researchers as a type of container that the message comes in. To be a good communicator, you need to choose the right container.

* iteration: 반복 ** generic: 일반적인

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Which Channel Is What Matters in Successful Communication
② Cutting-edge Containers for Effective Social Communication
③ Immediate Feedback: A Royal Road to Successful Management
④ How Has Social Presence Evolved with Social Channels?
⑤ The Richer, the Better! Top Priority in Container Choice

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

① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43 ~ 45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Mike had always dreamed about going to a baseball game. He watched his favorite team, the Arrows, on TV all the time, but he had never seen a game in person. One afternoon, Mike's dad came home earlier than usual. "Hey, Mike," he said, "I just got two tickets for tonight's Arrows game. Do (a) you want to go?" Mike was so excited that he ran to grab his Arrows hat. In the car, his dad handed him a new baseball glove and added, "Just in case a fly ball comes our way."

(B)

Several hours later, Mike's favorite team hit a home run and won the game. Fireworks filled the sky, and the team song played throughout the stadium. When they got home, Mike told his mom all about his favorite plays and showed her the ball he caught. (b) He knew this was a day he would never forget. It wasn't just the game — it was the cheering, the excitement, and best of all, spending time with his dad. He couldn't wait for the next time they would get to go to a game.

(C)

The stadium was full of people wearing Arrows shirts. Mike couldn't believe how big the stadium looked in person. As the players ran onto the field, Mike and his dad cheered for their team's players. His dad pointed at the player running out to third base, saying "Look, it's Chavez, (c) your favorite player!" Mike saw him warming up on the field and waved hoping to get (d) his attention. After the players warmed up, Mike and his dad went to get some snacks. As soon as they sat back down, the pitcher threw the first pitch.

(D)

Before long, it was Chavez's turn to hit. He hit a high fly ball into the stands. The whole crowd stood up, but Mike reached up with his glove and grabbed the ball. Everyone clapped and smiled at Mike. (e) He tightly held the ball and felt a little surprised, but very proud. Both teams kept scoring and the game stayed close. Mike and his dad cheered for every hit and held their breath during every big play. They high-fived each other every time the Arrows scored.

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 © ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

45. 윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

① Mike의 아빠는 평소보다 일찍 집에 왔다.
② Mike가 가장 좋아하는 팀은 홈런을 치지 못했다.
③ 경기장이 Arrows 셔츠를 입은 사람들로 가득했다.
④ Chavez가 친 공은 관중석으로 날아갔다.
⑤ Arrows가 득점할 때마다 Mike와 아빠는 하이파이브를 했다.