제 3 교시

영어 영역

1번부터 17번까지는 듣고 답하는 문제입니다. 1번부터 15번까지는 한 번만 들려주고, 16번부터 17번까지는 두 번 들려줍니다. 방송을 잘 듣고 답을 하시기 바랍니다.

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

① 우정 사진 공모전 참가 방법을 안내하려고
② 교내 사진 전시회 일정 변경을 알리려고
③ 우정 사진 공모전 수상자를 공지하려고
④ 교내 사진 전시회 관람을 권유하려고
⑤ 교내 행사에 재능 기부를 요청하려고

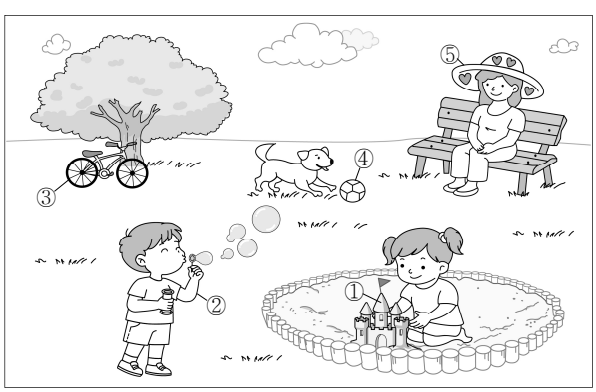
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

① 일의 결과보다는 과정에 의미를 두어야 한다.
② 힘들더라도 계획된 일을 미루지 않아야 한다.
③ 충분한 휴식을 통해 스트레스를 해소해야 한다.
④ 과제를 수행할 때 친구와 협력하는 것이 중요하다.
⑤ 미리 계획을 세우는 것이 시간 관리에 도움이 된다.

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

① 정원 가꾸기를 통해 문제 해결 능력을 향상시킬 수 있다.
② 정원 가꾸기는 스트레스 해소와 정서 안정에 효과적이다.
③ 식물을 건강하게 키우려면 책임감과 인내심이 필요하다.
④ 각 식물의 특성을 아는 것은 정원 관리에 도움이 된다.
⑤ 병충해를 예방하려면 정확한 원인 파악이 중요하다.

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

① 스크린 설치하기
② 의자 추가로 가져오기
③ 마이크 점검하기
④ 문자 메시지 보내기
⑤ 공지 사항 게시하기

6. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

① $100 ② $104 ③ $110 ④ $114 ⑤ $120

7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 역사 현장 학습에 갈 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

① 지역 축제를 위한 자원봉사를 해야 해서
② K-pop 댄스 수업에 참여해야 해서
③ 등록 기간 내에 신청하지 못해서
④ 할머니 생신 파티에 가야 해서
⑤ 과학 수업 과제를 끝내야 해서

8. 대화를 듣고, Premier Art Class에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

① 수업 내용 ② 수업 기간 ③ 수업료
④ 준비물 ⑤ 모집 제한 인원

9. Silverwood Farmers' Day에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

① 시청 앞 광장에서 열린다.
② 오전 9시부터 오후 5시까지 운영된다.
③ 판매 품목에 고기와 채소가 포함된다.
④ 인근 공영 주차장을 이용할 수 있다.
⑤ 할인 쿠폰은 현장에서만 받을 수 있다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 참가할 하프 마라톤을 고르시오.

Half Marathon

	Option	Month	Entry Fee (per person)	Shuttle Service	Gift
①	A	August	$40	×	socks
②	B	September	$40	×	T-shirt
③	C	September	$60	○	T-shirt
④	D	October	$60	○	socks
⑤	E	October	$80	○	T-shirt

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

① I ordered a medium but got a large.
② Well, this jacket is missing a button.
③ Sorry, but this item is not refundable.
④ I'd like to exchange it to a black one.
⑤ I want to pay for it with my credit card.

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

① Oh, that is a problem for me.
② Peanut cookies are my favorite.
③ I want to join the cooking class, too.
④ Instead, I made cookies with different shapes.
⑤ Why don't you add some peanut butter next time?

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

Man: _____

① Then, we'll offer a free meal during the flight.
② Oh, I'm glad to have a seat next to them.
③ Sorry, but those seats are already taken.
④ Well, the airport is too far from here.
⑤ Okay, those seats are fine with me.

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

Woman: _____

① That's why I feel AI videos are fun to watch.
② Your video will get a lot of likes from others.
③ I will organize the background music alone.
④ It is easy for me to make AI videos.
⑤ I think the waves look a bit strange.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Mina가 Lucy에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Mina: _____

① How about going to the beach some other day?
② Let's go back home before it starts to rain.
③ We can hike in the mountains on that day.
④ Did you cancel everything and stay home?
⑤ I already packed my things last night.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① tips for getting better sleep
② foods to energize the brain
③ helpful foods to lose weight
④ easy recipes with video guides
⑤ traditional dishes in many countries

17. 언급된 음식이 아닌 것은?

① avocado ② broccoli ③ almonds
④ eggs ⑤ blueberries

이제 듣기 문제가 끝났습니다. 18번부터는 문제지의 지시에 따라 답을 하시기 바랍니다.

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Residents,

I am Trixie Mitchell, the director of the Riverside Community Center. I am pleased to invite you to a book donation drive. We are collecting used books to support our reading programs for children and teenagers. By donating books, you can help young readers discover the joy of reading. Any books in good condition are gladly accepted, including novels, poetry, and non-fiction books. You can bring your books to our community center during our operating hours. We would be grateful if you could join this meaningful event.

Sincerely,
Trixie Mitchell

① 커뮤니티 센터 운영 시간을 공지하려고
② 커뮤니티 센터 개관식에 초대하려고
③ 중고 도서 할인 행사를 홍보하려고
④ 도서 기부 행사 참여를 독려하려고
⑤ 청소년 권장 도서를 안내하려고

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

Daniel was on his way to the train station for a business trip. He was riding a bus when it suddenly stopped. The driver announced, "We have a mechanical problem." Daniel grew nervous about missing his train. Without hesitation, he got off the bus and took a taxi to the station. Still, he kept worrying about not making it in time. When he finally reached the station, he found out the train was delayed by ten minutes. Once he settled into his seat, he let out a long breath of relief.

① bored → delighted ② hopeful → frustrated
③ excited → lonely ④ indifferent → surprised
⑤ anxious → relieved

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Remember how you learned to drive or cook? You practiced while someone coached you, reminding you what to do until you were able to coach yourself and then, eventually, do it automatically. Children learn values much the same way. They practice different kinds of behavior, while, you, as coach, help focus their attention on what is important and on fine-tuning important skills. You support them with your praise, encouragement and gentle reminders. If you don't coach your child, she will find her coaches elsewhere and be guided by the values of the media, her peers and anyone else who captures her interest. So, step up to the plate, don't be afraid and help your child learn how to be a good person, step by step.

① 자녀의 정서적 독립을 위해 개입을 최소화해야 한다.
② 자녀가 올바른 가치를 배우도록 직접 지도해야 한다.
③ 자녀의 또래 관계를 신중하게 관찰하고 이끌어야 한다.
④ 성공적인 자녀 교육을 위해 학부모 교육을 받아야 한다.
⑤ 자녀에게 지나친 칭찬보다 객관적인 조언을 해줘야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 shop for words가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

A classical ideal of truth and knowledge is the concept of a market for ideas: as thinking individuals, we encounter competing ideas, we evaluate them for their best fit to reality, and then let the best and brightest facts form the basis of our beliefs. That would be the scientist's way, in theory at least. But in practice, most of the time we are in a *market for justifications*. We shop for words not because they contain ideas, but because they contain stories about ideas. Often we are not seeking statements as facts to help us figure out what we should believe. Usually we already know what we believe. What we seek are statements to justify those beliefs — the lawyer's way. Language might be good for this function but we can use it to do better. By treating language with greater respect, we can achieve more than simple self-defense.

① choose clear words for effective communication
② change others' ideas with persuasive language
③ examine factual evidence to build our ideas
④ evaluate all ideas with an open mind
⑤ gather words to back up our beliefs

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Suppose you have been working on the solution to a challenging technological problem for many years. Let's also suppose that you have been paying attention to whatever else you have encountered that might be related to the problem. In that case, chances are that creative solutions to the problem could suddenly pop up in your mind when you are relaxed. Such "eureka moments" (when great insights lead to discovery or invention) often take place at unexpected times. To enhance spontaneous creativity, therefore, one must pay attention to the things that could potentially lead to valuable outcomes. This does not mean that you must narrow down your interest to one specific topic. On the contrary, breadth of experience is the key to creativity. If your experience is limited to a narrow range of topics, then the scope of your imagination will likewise be narrow, which would be harmful to creativity.

* spontaneous: 자연 발생적인

① 창의성 향상을 위해 폭넓은 경험이 필요하다.
② 유연한 사고는 심리적으로 안정될 때 길러진다.
③ 친숙한 환경에서 창의적인 해결책이 잘 떠오른다.
④ 체계적인 계획 수립이 창의적인 활동에 도움이 된다.
⑤ 문제 해결을 위해서는 한 분야에 집중하는 것이 중요하다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Shame is about who we are, and guilt is about our behaviors. We feel guilty when we hold up something we've done or failed to do against the kind of person we want to be. It's an uncomfortable feeling, but one that's helpful. When we apologize for something we've done, make amends to others, or change a behavior that we don't feel good about, guilt is most often the motivator. Guilt is just as powerful as shame, but its effect is often positive while shame often is destructive. When we see people apologize, make amends, or replace negative behaviors with more positive ones, guilt is often the motivator, not shame. In fact, in my research, I found that shame corrodes the part of us that believes we can change and do better.

* amends: 보상, 배상 ** corrode: 좀먹다, 약화시키다

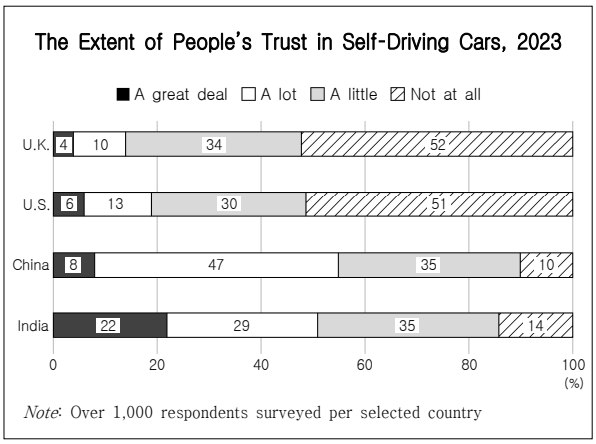
① guilt and shame as barriers to personal growth
② methods to address feelings of guilt and shame
③ constructive impact of guilt compared with shame
④ behavioral changes promoting healthier relationships
⑤ various effects of individual attitudes on feeling guilty

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Let's look at what is occurring in your brain when scrolling on social media, a quick dopamine activity. You open your social media apps and immediately you notice you feel really good, your dopamine levels increase incredibly fast and pleasure is experienced in your brain. The challenge this creates is as with everything in our universe: as the laws of physics explain, 'what goes up, must come down'. Your brain and body are always seeking something called 'homeostasis', which simply means balance. With this in mind, when dopamine levels increase incredibly fast when scrolling social media, the brain then thinks, 'Wow, how are my dopamine levels so high?' In order to achieve homeostasis, or balance, the dopamine then has to quickly drop an equal amount below your baseline level in order to rebalance, making you feel even worse than before you started scrolling.

① The Dopamine Seesaw: How Scrolling Makes You Feel
② Stop Blaming Social Media for All Your Problems!
③ Tips for Regaining Balance from Social Media
④ Dopamine: The Motivator to Take Action
⑤ The More Scrolling, the Less Interaction

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the extent of people's trust in self-driving cars based on a survey in 2023. ① All countries except India had less than 10% of people who trusted self-driving cars *a great deal*. ② More than half of the people in the U.K. and the U.S. did *not* trust self-driving cars *at all*. ③ China was the only country where the percentage of people who trusted self-driving cars *a lot* was over 40%. ④ China and India had the same percentage of people who trusted self-driving cars *a little*. ⑤ In India, the percentage of people who did *not* trust self-driving cars *at all* was the lowest among the four countries.

26. George Bird Grinnell에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

George Bird Grinnell, one of the leading figures in early American conservation, was born in New York in 1849. Growing up near Audubon Park, he developed an early interest in birds. After graduating from Yale University, he joined his first scientific expedition, which led to his career in American conservation. From the late 1870s, he wrote many articles in *Forest and Stream* calling for wildlife conservation. Grinnell contributed to founding early conservation organizations, including the Audubon Society, and helped with the establishment of Glacier National Park in 1910. Through his writings and public campaigns, he had an influence on making early wildlife protection laws. Even after his death in 1938, his work in conservation continues to inspire conservationists.

* expedition: 탐사

① Audubon Park 근처에서 자랐다.
② Yale University 졸업 전 과학 탐사에 참여했다.
③ *Forest and Stream*에 많은 기사를 썼다.
④ Glacier National Park의 설립을 도왔다.
⑤ 초기 야생동물 보호법 제정에 영향을 미쳤다.

27. Junior Coding Camp에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Junior Coding Camp

Explore the world of coding through easy, hands-on activities!

Date & Site
- Wednesday, July 29th, 2026
- Arendale Tech Center

Ages & Level: 10–13 years old, for beginners

Schedule

Time	Activity
9 a.m. – 12 p.m.	Coding Basics
1 p.m. – 4 p.m.	Game Design

Participation Fee: $100 per person (lunch provided)

Registration
- Limited to 50 students
- On a first-come, first-served basis
- Register on site.

① 하루 동안 진행된다.
② 초급자를 대상으로 한다.
③ 게임 디자인은 오후 4시에 끝난다.
④ 점심 식사는 제공되지 않는다.
⑤ 등록은 선착순으로 한다.

28. Food Truck Festival에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Food Truck Festival

Come hungry and leave happy! Join our annual food truck festival with over 20 trucks.

When & Where
- August 16, from 11 a.m. to 9 p.m.
- Emton Park

Festival Highlights
- Free sample tastings between 2 p.m. and 3 p.m.
- Live music performances throughout the festival
- Cookie-making classes for children

Notes
- There is no entry fee.
- Parking is available for free.

※ For the full schedule, visit *www.emtontruckfest.com*.



① 2년에 한 번 열리는 축제이다.
② 오전 9시부터 시작한다.
③ 무료 시식은 3시간 동안 진행된다.
④ 어린이를 위한 쿠키 만들기 수업이 있다.
⑤ 입장료를 지불해야 한다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

Literature, in its essence, is a testament to the enduring power of human creativity and expression. It transcends time and space, ① connecting us with the thoughts and emotions of people from all walks of life, across centuries and cultures. ② Despite the rise of new technologies and the ever-changing landscape of media, literature has retained its relevance and significance as a timeless art form. One reason for literature's enduring power is its ability to capture and ③ convey the complexities of the human experience. Through the written word, authors ④ having the unique ability to explore the depths of human emotion, the nuances of relationships, and the challenges and triumphs of the human spirit. Literature allows us to see ourselves ⑤ reflected in the pages of a book, to empathize with characters different from ourselves, and to gain a deeper understanding of the human condition.

* testament: 증거 ** transcend: 초월하다 *** nuance: 미묘한 차이

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

A viewfinder is a piece of card with a hole cut through it in the middle, which can be used to isolate a part of a picture or object. It allows us to concentrate on one small part or area without being distracted by the ① whole of what can be seen. It is a useful tool that can help children ② focus or organise their observation and drawing. It can support hesitant children by giving a boundary to what they are looking at and it can ③ confuse children who find it hard to keep track of where and what they are looking at, by bringing them back to the same area each time they look and look back. When you are making viewfinders for use with the children you are supporting, take into consideration the ④ size of the card. You need enough card around the hole to ⑤ block out the rest of the visual information from the child's field of vision, but it should not be too big and unwieldy.

* unwieldy: 다루기 힘든

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

31. Our world is not just interconnected, but ever-changing, even if we can't sense it. While you're reading this, you're changing. You're aging (a minute amount, thankfully), but the neural networks in your brain are also imperceptibly changing as you perceive each word. Crucially, even when we're seemingly not doing anything of note, events are taking place outside your immediate surroundings that will change your life in the future, though you won't realize it yet. Heraclitus, the ancient Greek philosopher, rightly pointed out, "No man ever steps in the same river twice. For it's not the same river and he's not the same man." To that, Cratylus, a student of Heraclitus, added that we are not mere _____. When you step in a river, *you* change it. Nothing is static. Even microscopic changes add up over time.

* neural: 신경(계)의 ** imperceptibly: 감지할 수 없게 *** static: 정적(靜的)인

① effective leaders ② passive observers
③ accurate predictors ④ sensitive dreamers
⑤ influential philosophers

32. Do you always study in the same spot? Don't. If you study in different places, that helps create variety, and that rich experience can reinforce what you are learning. When several college students told us they did school work in different places rather than in some favorite nook, that habit reflected the research on learning. Numerous experiments have found that if learners simply study in at least two different places, they are more likely to _____. In one of the first such trials, two different groups studied a list of words. Some students returned to the same room twice while their counterparts spent the same amount of time divided between two locations. When asked to recall as many words on the list as possible, those who had moved around did far better. Variety creates rich association, even when those connections form in the background, totally outside of what we are consciously thinking.

* nook: 구석진 곳 ** counterpart: 상대

① recall the material
② worsen their learning habits
③ develop anxiety and depression
④ create diverse networks of people
⑤ remember the features of the places

33. Talking about what something smells like is the most basic way of talking about our olfactory experience, and even this most basic way of talking about smells is challenging. There are no words in the English language to describe smells in the same way in which "blue" or "green" describe colors. Instead, to talk about how something smells, we talk about the source of the odor. Things smell "flowery," "fruity," or "fishy." Furthermore, even the most familiar odors are difficult to identify when they are not experienced in their usual context. In one experiment the majority of participants was unable to name very common odors like beer, urine, roses, or motor oil. Obviously, even those who couldn't name any of these odors would drink the beer but not the urine or the motor oil. This is how evolution has shaped our brain: We respond to odors correctly in many different ways, but _____. [3점]

* olfactory: 후각의 ** urine: 소변

① we manage to identify their exact sources
② we are not well-equipped to talk about them
③ our perceptions do not lead to strong emotions
④ we cannot distinguish them without visual information
⑤ these responses can be wrong without the usual context

34. A particularly powerful way in which human beings adapt and adjust to their circumstances is by _____ that they yield. For instance, a child who gets praised by her teacher for doing an exercise correctly is likely to continue doing the exercise in that way. A dancer who feels that a particular conditioning exercise is not giving any results is likely to give that exercise up in favor of another one that seems more promising. In general, we tend to do things that bring us some kind of benefit or act in ways that help us avoid some kind of problem, discomfort, or disadvantage. We also tend to do fewer things (or stop doing things) that lead to problems, discomfort, or disadvantages, and we tend to avoid acting in ways that do not bring any benefit or reward. [3점]

① changing behaviors in light of the consequences
② quitting things even after receiving the benefits
③ facing new challenges in spite of all the difficulties
④ doing exercises regardless of the possible outcomes
⑤ taking risks with the expectation of the financial profits

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 <u>없는</u> 문장은?

It is evident through various case studies that adopting digital minimalism can lead to improved mental health outcomes. ① For instance, a study conducted by researchers at Stanford University found that participants who limited their use of social media and digital devices reported lower levels of stress, anxiety, and depression. ② By reducing the constant stream of information and notifications, individuals were able to focus more on meaningful interactions and activities that promoted well-being. ③ Additionally, participants reported relying on social media to get information for their purchasing decisions. ④ In another case, a corporate professional struggling with burnout and insomnia implemented digital minimalism techniques, such as setting boundaries for phone usage and practicing mindfulness. ⑤ As a result, he experienced improved sleep quality, reduced stress levels, and a newfound sense of calm and clarity.

* insomnia: 불면증

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

36.

> During the Ice Age, not only was the planet much colder, with ice sheets covering much of what we call the northern hemisphere today, but, crucially, it was much drier.

(A) In this type of climate, farming isn't an option: it's too risky to depend on any one piece of land to produce the energy you need. As the temperature rose and the ice caps melted, we experienced a sudden explosion of life.

(B) In Ireland, we often associate the cold with the wet but if it is really cold, there is far less evaporation, fewer clouds, and less rain. Our world in the Ice Age was cold and dry, meaning it was difficult for plants to grow.

(C) The world got warmer and wetter, and people started to live around places where they could make food grow most intensively. This didn't happen overnight; it probably took thousands of years, with hunter-gatherers foraging and hunting, while doing a little side hustle in farming.

* evaporation: 증발 ** forage: 채집하다 *** side hustle: 부업

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

37.

> The big difference between working and long-term memory is that we are explicitly aware of the information in working memory, but we are not able to directly access the information in our long-term memory.

(A) But remember it has a limit of seven items or chunks. Each actor would be an item. Try and hold all the actors you know in your explicit awareness. You might try to visualize a large group of them. But you still would only be aware of a few actors at any one time.

(B) However, if I asked you to list all the actors, you would use your working memory to retrieve them one by one and reel them off. Your working memory can access your long-term memory and bring those memories to awareness.

(C) We access long-term memory by bringing the information into working memory. For example, right now you are not aware of all the actors you have ever seen. They are stored in your long-term memory outside your consciousness. [3점]

* retrieve: 생각해 내다 ** reel off: 술술 말하다

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.

> Adults who were told to gesture while describing the events remembered more than adults who were told not to gesture, particularly several weeks later.

If you gesture while describing an event, do you think you'll be able to recall that event better than if you don't gesture? (①) We had adults watch videos of toy objects, animals, and people performing various, sometimes odd, actions: a chicken sliding to a policeman, a jogger bending down to touch his toes, a fence swinging shut on its own. (②) We then tested the adults' memories of these events immediately after the descriptions and three weeks later. (③) To see if we'd get the same effects if people gestured on their own, we did the study again, but this time we gave the adults no instructions about gesture. (④) We found the same patterns: people remembered items on which they had gestured spontaneously better than items on which they had not gestured. (⑤) Producing gesture along with speech makes the information encoded in that speech memorable.

* encode: 부호화하다

39.

> Unfortunately, deforestation is preventing this process from being fully accomplished.

Approximately 15–20% of global greenhouse gas emissions are caused by degradation and deforestation. Trees play a huge role in the carbon cycle. (①) They convert the CO_2 in the air to oxygen through the process of photosynthesis, and consequently, they are viewed as a natural regulator of carbon dioxide. (②) The existence of a larger amount of trees will no doubt lead to the reduced presence of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and the increased existence of oxygen. (③) And with half of the Earth's forests gone, the amount of carbon dioxide is progressively rising. (④) With more carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, more of the sun's radiation is being reflected back to Earth instead of being released into space, and this is causing the planet's average temperature to rise. (⑤) Accordingly, deforestation is a major issue when it comes to global warming. [3점]

* degradation: (환경) 악화 ** photosynthesis: 광합성
*** radiation: 복사 (에너지)

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

> We go out in the world every day and make decisions about what is safe or not and what is appropriate or not. It is what psychologist Joseph LeDoux has suggested is an unconscious "danger detector" that determines whether or not something or someone is safe before we can even begin to consciously make a determination. When the object, animal, or person is assessed to be dangerous, a fear response, which has been called "fight or flight," occurs. On a conscious level we may correct a mistake in this "danger detector" when we notice it, but often, of course, we simply begin to generate reasons for why it was accurate in the first place. We are generally convinced that our decisions are "rational," but in reality, most human decisions are made emotionally, and then we collect or generate the facts to justify these decisions. When we see something or someone who "feels" dangerous, we have already launched into action internally before we have even started "thinking."

⬇

> We perform a(n) ___(A)___ assessment of danger before conscious thinking, making emotion-based decisions first and then generating reasons to ___(B)___ them.

(A) (B) (A) (B)
① automatic ····· support ② purposeful ····· challenge
③ analytical ····· confirm ④ detailed ····· explain
⑤ immediate ····· alter

[41～42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Commercial businesses aim for predictability and certainty, especially when it comes to product quality. But predictability and certainty are not always (a) valued in the sporting world, especially when it comes to the delivery of professional sport competitions. From a spectator's perspective the sport experience is better experienced when unpredictable. Sport events actually depend on that unpredictability in order to (b) attract people to the game. When the results of games cannot be predicted, attendances at sporting contests are likely to be higher, as are the profits of leagues. However, the (c) presence of predictability also leads to significant variability in the quality of sporting performances. Many factors can contribute to the variability of the sport product, including the weather, player injuries, the venue, the quality of the opponents, the closeness of the scores and even the size of the crowd. A cricket match can be exhilarating, boring or even frustrating, but fans still have to pay the same price. Sport marketers may attempt to (d) overcome this by 'improving' the product in systematic ways, such as including a star player, offering premium seating or providing other forms of entertainment and inviting facilities. The uncertain nature of sport contests is just one element of a total experience, although it is an important element for (e) financial success.

* spectator: 관중 ** venue: (스포츠 경기 등의) 장소
*** exhilarating: 짜릿한

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Grab Unpredictable Opportunities in Commercial Businesses
② Do Sports Fans Really Want the Uncertainty of an Outcome?
③ Unpredictability in Sports: A Blessing and a Challenge
④ When Luck Takes the Field, Predictions Fall Apart
⑤ How Athletes Can Effectively Manage Uncertainty

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

① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43～45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Emma was a talented vocalist but struggled to gain recognition. Lisa, who went to the same high school with her, had quickly become famous with powerful performances. Emma felt jealous watching Lisa's success. One day, Emma decided to enter a major vocal competition in the capital city. (a) She spent months preparing her masterpiece of a performance, hoping this would finally be her opportunity to shine.

(B)

Moments later, Lisa came over to congratulate Emma with a warm smile. She said, "Your hard work and dedication really paid off. I'm so happy for you." (b) She didn't seem bothered by the results. "I'm proud that your singing brings joy to people," said Lisa. Emma felt grateful for Lisa's kindness. Lisa added, "I've always been moved by your effort and have been supporting (c) you all along."

(C)

When the competition day arrived, Emma felt nervous. Walking into the concert hall, Emma saw a large audience cheering for Lisa. She couldn't help but compare herself to Lisa. On her turn, Emma performed with all her heart, pouring (d) her months of preparation into every note. The judges then evaluated each vocalist's performance carefully. Finally, the results were announced. To her surprise, Emma got first place, not Lisa.

(D)

These words made Emma feel embarrassed at her jealousy. At the same time, (e) she got inspired to find a better path forward. They hugged warmly, their bond strengthened. From that day on, they supported each other and even sang on the same stage together. Emma became more confident and, finally, got a chance to have her solo concert.

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 <u>다른</u> 것은?

① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

45. 윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 <u>않은</u> 것은?

① Lisa는 Emma와 같은 고등학교에 다녔다.
② Lisa는 Emma에게 다가와 축하해 주었다.
③ Emma는 Lisa를 응원하는 많은 청중을 보았다.
④ Emma는 대회에서 2등을 차지했다.
⑤ Emma는 단독 콘서트를 할 기회를 얻었다.

* 확인 사항
○ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하시오.