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, 여자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

① 학생 회장 투표 기간의 연장을 알리려고
② 투표 결과에 따른 학생 라운지 이름을 발표하려고
③ 학생 라운지 디자인 아이디어를 공모하려고
④ 학교 시설 이용에 관한 새로운 수칙을 안내하려고
⑤ 학교 내부 공사로 인한 출입 제한을 공지하려고

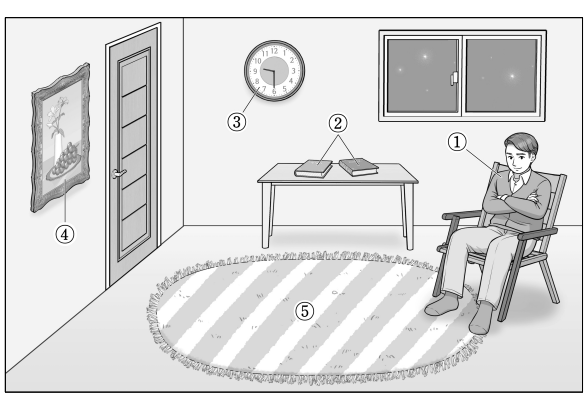
2. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

① 컵 쌓기 활동은 집중력 향상에 효과적이다.
② 피라미드 구조는 심신의 안정감을 줄 수 있다.
③ 같은 일을 반복하면 장기 기억을 강화할 수 있다.
④ 장시간 게임에 몰두하는 것은 집중력을 저하시킨다.
⑤ 실수하는 경험을 통해 위기 대처 능력을 기를 수 있다.

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

① 오래 달리기는 관절에 무리가 될 수 있다.
② 바른 자세로 걷는 것은 다리 통증을 완화시킨다.
③ 달릴 때 보폭을 짧게 하는 것이 부상 위험을 줄일 수 있다.
④ 무릎 보호대 착용은 달릴 때 관절 보호에 도움이 된다.
⑤ 걸을 때와 달릴 때는 다른 호흡법을 적용해야 한다.

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

① 선물 포장하기
② 현수막 설치하기
③ 우편함 만들기
④ 음악 재생 목록 준비하기
⑤ 편지지와 봉투 구매하기

6. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.

① $16 ② $18 ③ $21 ④ $31 ⑤ $33

7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 Sunflower Festival에 갈 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

① 조카를 돌봐야 해서
② 테니스 레슨이 있어서
③ 브런치 모임이 있어서
④ 아르바이트를 해야 해서
⑤ 여름 여행 일정이 있어서

8. 대화를 듣고, Inner Peacefulness Workshop에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

① 날짜 ② 장소 ③ 활동 내용
④ 준비물 ⑤ 신청 기한

9. 2026 National Youth Biology Program에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

① Pellington University에서 열린다.
② 고등학생을 대상으로 한다.
③ DNA를 추출하는 팀별 활동이 있다.
④ 유명 생물학자의 특별 강연이 있다.
⑤ 등록비에 점심이 포함된다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 남자가 구입할 선글라스 케이스를 고르시오.

Sunglasses Cases

	Model	Price	Color	Material	Strap
①	A	$12	Yellow	Leather	×
②	B	$15	Pink	Fabric	○
③	C	$17	Pink	Leather	○
④	D	$25	Black	Leather	○
⑤	E	$32	Yellow	Fabric	×

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

① Absolutely. You can order it now.
② I'm afraid that I can't pick you up.
③ I'll let you know when the cake is ready.
④ Thanks. I'll be sure to come before then.
⑤ I appreciate you bringing the cake to the party.

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

① Don't worry. I can take him to the dentist.
② Why not? I'll buy toothpaste for you.
③ Amazing. He'll be a good dentist.
④ I'm sorry. I didn't know you had a toothache.
⑤ Perfect. We're more than ready for the meeting.

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

Man: _____

① Well, I'm going to be a bit late for the exhibition.
② Unfortunately, the photos won't be ready in time.
③ Great! We'll meet you in the online conference then.
④ Fantastic. I can't wait to go overseas for a wildlife shoot.
⑤ No problem. Please send us your recorded video message.

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

Woman: _____

① Congrats. I'm glad you got the job.
② Okay. I'll see you at the student center.
③ I can't. I have to wait for the electrician.
④ Too bad. I hope you find your phone soon.
⑤ Sorry. There are no available seats in the library.

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

Susan: _____

① You need to wait a while before signing up for a course.
② How about trying a shorter course to see if it suits you?
③ You should pick one instrument and stick with it.
④ You'd better post a flyer to promote the courses.
⑤ Why don't you buy a second-hand guitar?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① dog-related metaphors around the globe
② effective teaching strategies of dog trainers
③ most popular types of dogs around the world
④ evolutionary features tied to dogs' sense of smell
⑤ uncommon roles that dogs have in different countries

17. 언급된 나라가 아닌 것은?

① France ② Australia ③ Chile
④ Germany ⑤ Italy

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Ben Harper,

My name is Reese Johnson, and I work for the Tuscanyville Homerun Derby. We recently saw a video of your baseball team and were especially impressed by your power hitting. Every year, we gather together all of the best baseball hitters from Tuscanyville for a homerun competition. It is a very popular event in our community, and we would like to ask you to join the competition this year. You would be an excellent participant, and we know you would enjoy the experience. Based on the popularity you gained from the video, we have no doubt the crowds here will love you. We are looking forward to your positive response.

Sincerely,
Reese Johnson

① 홈런 대회 참가 선수를 발표하려고
② 야구 경기 일정 변경을 공지하려고
③ 홈런 대회 참가를 요청하려고
④ 경기 녹화에 대한 허가를 구하려고
⑤ 야구 경기 관람권 환불 절차를 안내하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Mark의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Mark's friends had invited him to Sky National Park to ride the Cloud Monorail, which went to the top of the mountain. Mark didn't feel like going, but he went because he had nothing better to do. He checked his watch as the monorail departed and then blankly looked out the window. Clouds surrounded the monorail, so all he saw was grey for what felt like forever. Just as he started feeling sleepy, the monorail rose above the clouds. He opened his mouth as he saw the most beautiful mountains spreading out before him all the way to the ocean. He couldn't believe how marvelous nature could be and wondered what he would have missed if he hadn't come.

① bored → amazed ② angry → discouraged
③ jealous → anxious ④ delighted → scared
⑤ nervous → pleased

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Instructors of physical activities often focus more on the activities themselves than on the participants who perform them. People may believe that training our bodies is unrelated to training our minds. However, participants' minds determine their attitudes and level of effort toward physical development. In usual practice, instructors may just tell their participants to exercise regularly, warm up before exercising, or use a particular strategy. However, it is not sufficient for instructors to expect participants to blindly follow their directions in physical activities. Instructors must raise participants' awareness of how these activities enhance their physical performance. For example, an instructor could explicitly explain how warming up before exercising improves their performances. If participants understand the principles of these activities, it enables them to gradually take fuller ownership of their own development.

① 체육 교육은 학습자의 역량 향상을 위해 이론보다 실습을 강조해야 한다.
② 체육 활동은 참여자의 적성을 발굴하고 개발하는 데 집중해야 한다.
③ 체육 지도자는 참여자가 체육 활동의 원리를 알고 훈련하도록 도와야 한다.
④ 체육 프로그램은 참여자의 편의를 위해 단계적으로 계획되어야 한다.
⑤ 체육 수업은 각 개인의 신체 능력에 맞는 다양한 활동을 제공해야 한다.

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21. 밑줄 친 the ghost가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

In fact, scientists attributing consciousness to any animal is so recent that the internet is older. In 1976 a zoologist named Donald Griffin published *The Question of Animal Awareness*, a book arguing that animal cognition ought to be taken seriously. He and a colleague had been responsible in 1944 for discovering that bats navigate by echolocation. Now, after a lifetime spent watching those creatures, he became convinced they had inner worlds. They had flexible behavior, he said, or the ability to change their behavior as external circumstances changed, a hallmark of true intelligence. He'd watched bats develop clever techniques for finding food; they could clearly make decisions on the fly, and exhibited many of the same problem-solving abilities as humans did. Animal thought and reason ought to be seriously studied, he argued. After all, despite the flourishing of neuroscience, no one had yet found any part of the brain unique to humans that might be responsible for this hallowed "consciousness." Wasn't it time to give up the ghost?

* hallow: 신성하게 하다

① the claim that animal consciousness should be studied
② the belief that consciousness is a quality exclusive to humans
③ the illusion that animals possess truly conscious inner worlds
④ the idea that human cognition is superior to that of animals
⑤ the concept that humans and animals are essentially alike

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Car manufacturers know people form emotional attachments to automobile 'faces' and use the fact to guide their design and marketing efforts. "In today's hyper-competitive car market, designers are focusing on faces as part of a broader effort to design cars that appeal to buyers — tapping psychologists, anthropologists and other experts in human behavior, and even monitoring the brain waves of focus-group participants," the *Wall Street Journal* reported in a 2006 article entitled 'Why Cars Got Angry.' Automotive research shows "70% of drivers identify and judge vehicles by the headlights and grille," the article reported. In the first years of the twenty-first century, the trend was toward angrier, scarier vehicles' faces. The article hypothesized that these faces help drivers feel safer in heavier traffic amidst more oversize SUVs. Reflecting our tumultuous times, the 'scary look' shows no sign of slowing in the new millennium. "Buoyant sales of cars with styling which suggests power or bad temper seem to confirm that customers are happy with this look," an international automotive site reported in 2017.

* tumultuous: 떠들썩한 ** buoyant: 부력이 있는

① 소비자 심리를 반영한 성난 외관의 자동차가 인기를 끌고 있다.
② 자동차 판매 증가를 위해 다양한 학문적 접근이 시도되고 있다.
③ 구매자들은 이성보다는 감정적 판단에 근거하여 차를 선택한다.
④ 자동차의 전면 디자인을 개조하기 위한 다양한 서비스가 있다.
⑤ 안전감을 원하는 운전자들은 거친 모습의 SUV 차량을 선호하지 않는다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

A telescoping of time correlates with size. Small animals' reflexes must be quicker in order to control much smaller limbs and respond to rapid locomotor feedback. Further, decision making must be streamlined in small species because their high metabolic rates and minimal energy reserves offer few choices in food-searching activities, defending against predators, or mating behaviors. And, perhaps most important, a short lifetime offers little time for learning from experience. As a result, being short-lived puts a premium on the effectiveness of preprogrammed behavior patterns that require little in the way of environmental fine-tuning. Large animals, in comparison, can get by with rather slower reflexes, can afford to vary their mating and food-searching behaviors in an effort to better optimize their behaviors, and may have a considerable opportunity to learn by observation and trial and error. Being longer-lived puts a greater premium on learning and memory, and less on automatic preprogrammed behaviors. In addition, living a long time or having the capacity to travel for long distances is more likely to expose an animal to significant changes in the environment.

* limb: (사람·동물의) 수족 ** locomotor: 운동 기관의
*** metabolic: 신진대사의

① chances of survival for animals with different time perceptions
② significance of animal size in life spans and survival skills
③ benefits of energy reserves in animals' environmental adaptation
④ limits of animals' decision making according to body size
⑤ influences of predetermined behavior patterns on animal survival

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

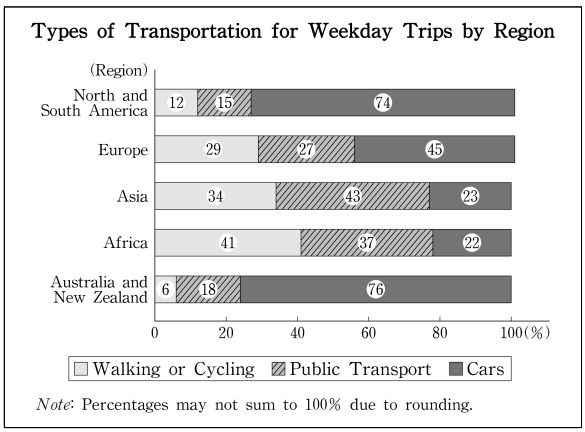
Before the 1950s, tourism was very much an industry which was fragmented; hotels, transport operators, travel agents, and tour operators all tended to work independently of each other. Hotels were largely in the business of selling bed nights. Airlines and railways were in the business of selling seats. Travel agents, of course, were selling travel and holidays, but in each case they tended to operate very much as individual businesses. From the mid-1950s onwards, particularly in the UK, the growth of tour operators began to change the nature of the industry from essentially individual business activities to more integrated activities. Hotels, for example, were beginning to see customers as wanting a range of services rather than simply buying accommodation. So hotels began to develop shopping arcades and later to offer secretarial centres to try to increase the spend of guests within the hotel complex. Transport operators, particularly in the airline business, saw the sale of transport services as being integral to a much wider need. Airlines offered insurance and accommodation booking for travellers.

* fragment: 파편이 되게 하다

① The Bright and Dark Sides of Collapsing Tour Resources
② Separate to Combined: Changes in the Tourism Business
③ Reduced Roles of Tour Operators in the Tourism Industry
④ Integration's Failure: Not Meeting Customers' Various Needs
⑤ New Challenges Facing Service Providers in Modern Tourism

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25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the percentages of weekday trips made by three different types of transportation (walking or cycling, public transport, or cars) in five regions, as reported in a 2024 research article. ① Over 70% of weekday trips were made by cars in North and South America. ② In Europe, walking or cycling was less commonly used for weekday trips than cars. ③ In Asia, the percentage of weekday trips made by public transport was the lowest among the three types of transportation. ④ Of the three types of transportation for weekday trips, walking or cycling was the most common in Africa, while it was the least common in Australia and New Zealand. ⑤ In each of the above regions, the percentage of weekday trips made by public transport was less than 50%.

26. Paul Grice에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Paul Grice was a famous philosopher of language whose work was very influential in many areas of linguistics. Born in 1913 in Birmingham, England, he was the son of Herbert Grice, a businessman and musician. As an undergraduate, he earned high honors from Corpus Christi College. After finishing graduate school, he was appointed as a lecturer at Oxford in the field of philosophy. During World War II, however, he served in the British military for about five years. One of his greatest contributions was to the study of language and communication. His article "Meaning" was written in 1948, but he did not have it published until 1957. This article was foundational in the study of language and communication. In 1967, he left Oxford to take a job at UC Berkeley and retired from there in 1979. In addition to being a great scholar, he was excellent at cricket and chess.

① 사업가이자 음악가인 Herbert Grice의 아들로 태어났다.
② 제2차 세계 대전 동안 영국 군대에서 약 5년간 복무하였다.
③ 1948년에 "Meaning"이라는 논문을 출판했다.
④ UC Berkeley에서 1979년에 퇴직했다.
⑤ 크리켓과 체스에 뛰어난 능력을 보였다.

27. Green Dewywood Drawing Competition에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Green Dewywood Drawing Competition

We are holding a drawing competition to encourage environmental preservation. Use your creativity and artistic skills to show Dewywood's green side on paper!

Theme: Green Dewywood Through Our Eyes

When & Where
- Sunday, June 21, 1:00 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.
- Dewywood Park

Registration
- Online registration is required from June 10 to June 15 (www.greendewy*#wood△△.org).
- There is no registration fee.

Competition Categories

Ages	Paper Size	Drawing Material
6–9	A3	Crayons
10–13	A2	Colored pencils
14–17	A2	Colored markers

Prize
- One winner in each age group will be selected.
- Winners will each receive a canvas bag.

① 환경 보존을 장려하기 위한 그림 그리기 대회이다.
② 일요일에 열린다.
③ 온라인 등록이 요구된다.
④ 모든 참가자는 동일한 크기의 종이를 사용한다.
⑤ 우승자는 캔버스 가방을 받을 것이다.

28. Summer Night Drone Event에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Summer Night Drone Event

Come and enjoy a magical summer night filled with fun family activities, great food, and a breathtaking drone show.

Date: Friday, July 3, 2026

Time: 6 p.m. to 11 p.m.

Place: Aurora River Park (Parking is not available.)

Attractions

Activities	Laser tag, face painting, and rocket making
Movie	*Deep into the Universe* at 7 p.m.
Drone Show	Space-themed show at 9 p.m.

Additional Information
- Food and beverages will be sold during the event.
- You may bring a lawn chair or blanket to sit on the grass.

Note: In case of heavy rain, the event will be cancelled.

① 3일 동안 진행된다.
② 주차가 가능하다.
③ 영화는 오후 6시에 시작한다.
④ 음식과 음료가 판매될 것이다.
⑤ 폭우 시 연기될 것이다.

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29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Fashion is always deeply cultural, and an excellent example of this can be seen in the evolution of European clothing. At the beginning of the Middle Ages, clothing tended to be simple and was ① frequently made of rough wool or animal furs. With advances in cloth making, however, fashion began moving toward styles ② what were more elaborate and form-fitting. In the Renaissance and Elizabethan eras, styles became even more refined. The clothes that wealthy people were wearing became increasingly fancier, with a particular emphasis being placed on smaller waists. The connection between clothing and social status was so pronounced that laws were enacted ③ to limit the wearing of certain luxury items. ④ Allowed only for higher social classes, luxurious styles and decorations such as feathers, silk, or velvet were used as a means of demonstrating one's standing in society. This was further reinforced as upperclass styles came to be explicitly incorporated into cultural ceremonies so that ⑤ their wearers' roles could be identified clearly.

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

Classical works by playwrights such as Shakespeare or Euripides or even American musical song lyrics contain unconventional and unrealistic methods of communicating characters' thoughts and feelings, and take a bit more skill and patience to understand. The reader must be mindful not to let the poetic form or archaic word usage get in the way of getting meaningful information about the story, but instead see the form itself as a ① revealing stylistic technique. Scripts with complex language or unfamiliar styles may require several additional readings in order for the nuance to become ② clear. Musical theater pieces are particularly difficult to visualize when reading because of the diminished emphasis on dialogue and a ③ significant emphasis on song and dance. For example, when the music and lyrics are removed from a musical theater script, what is left is the dialogue, known as the book or libretto, and it can be very ④ thick. There is an emphasis on dance, movement, or action in musical theater that can be ⑤ time-consuming when actually performed on stage, but can take very little space when typed into a play script.

∗ archaic: 고어(古語)체의

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Ever since the early Enlightenment, preservation and conservation have been closely related. Taken as near synonyms, their meaning is to maintain an object or system insofar as possible in its present state, to protect it from change, usually for contemplation, research, display, and perhaps for use. Conservationists who distinguish their activities from preservation emphasize conservation's restorative aspects — restoring a historical musical instrument, for example, or a painting, or a dinosaur, or an ecosystem. Conservationists acknowledge change but try to manage it in order to prolong a(n) _____ state. Preservationists (who may nonetheless call themselves conservationists) think of themselves more as protectors. They sometimes criticize conservationists for setting an additional priority on yield or harvest or use, rather than interfering as minimally as possible in order to preserve the original object or system, as they would do. Preservationists would, for example, prefer to keep a historical musical instrument "as found" in a deteriorated state, for study, rather than to restore or repair it for display or use.

∗ contemplation: 주시(注視) ∗∗ deteriorate: 나쁘게 하다

① desired ② unstable
③ isolated ④ natural
⑤ delicate

32. Speakers don't always put everything that's important to them into words. Very often you can understand a speaker's meaning by observing their nonverbal behaviors such as a change in a vocal tone or volume, eye contact, facial expressions and gestures. As it is easy to misinterpret nonverbal behavior, effective listeners verbally confirm their interpretations of someone's nonverbal communication. A question as simple as "Do your nods indicate a *yes* vote?" can make sure that everyone is on the same wavelength. If, as nonverbal research indicates, more than half of a speaker's meaning is conveyed nonverbally, we are missing a lot of important information if we fail to "listen" to nonverbal behavior. Even Freud suggested that "he that has eyes to see and ears to hear may convince himself that no mortal can keep a secret. If his lips are silent, he chatters with his fingertips; betrayal oozes out of him at every pore." No wonder it is difficult for most people to _____ in a face-to-face group discussion.

∗ mortal: 인간 ∗∗ ooze: 스며 나오다 ∗∗∗ pore: 모공

① pretend to pay attention to others
② conceal what they mean and feel
③ interpret one's nonverbal behavior
④ maintain the nonverbal communication
⑤ encounter a chance to understand others

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33. Imagination continues to function when perception is not actively discerning objects, in cases of emotion, disease, and sleep. Emotions dispose one to see the world in a distorted way. A coward's perceptual disposition is affected by his disposition to experience fear. A lover's expectations are affected by desire. In such cases, a small similarity between a perceived object and the thing one expects to see can lead to the misidentification of the perceived object as that thing. The coward sees the enemy, while the lover sees the object of desire everywhere. The more affected one is, _____. While the central organ of sense normally functions by comparing similarities and differences, emotions dispose one to discern objects inaccurately. The greater the emotional investment, the more biased one's perception. [3점]

* discern: 분별하다

① the more chances one gets to find differences
② the less similarity is required for the thing to appear
③ the sooner the perceived similarity fades away
④ the more easily one can sense the world the way it is
⑤ the less slowly different emotions are released

34. The dependent and shifting nature of art values, not only on the market but inherently, is uppermost in the mind of today's art collector, whether he buys for himself or as the representative of an institution. Acquiring a work is acquiring a piece of art history, or it is acquiring nothing (beyond, that is, an object of personal enjoyment in the same class as a cat or a souvenir). In signing his check the collector asserts his belief in the future presence of the work as a significant point attained by art as a whole. History, however, is open to anything and the merit of the chosen painting or sculpture has — at best — only the validation of a present-day consensus. This consensus is all but certain to be displaced, as others have been in the past. In the last analysis, committing himself to a painting is the collector's own act. Through it he courageously affirms not only his aesthetic judgment, from whatever source it be derived, but the conviction that _____. [3점]

* consensus: 합의 ** aesthetic: 미학의

① he can predict where art is going
② the artist behind the work is reliable
③ the art work tells the story of his time
④ his choice will lead to immediate profits
⑤ the originality of the work is unshakable

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The bigger someone is, the more damage they can do to themselves through even a relatively innocuous accident. Despite toddlers falling over and bumping themselves regularly, the injuries they sustain are rarely serious. ① Their relatively thick bones in comparison to their mass mean they rarely build up enough energy, even at top speed, to do themselves much damage. ② Because of their increased mass (compounded by the fact that they are falling from a greater height and that their reactions may be slower), adults falling over will impact the ground with a much larger force. ③ The nonlinear relationship between mass and bone strength means that although their bones are thicker than a toddler's in absolute terms, they may not be relatively thick enough to compensate for the larger impact caused by their increased mass. ④ The body mass index (BMI) can serve as a convenient way for non-experts to examine their health conditions in daily lives. ⑤ For the same reasons, taller people have been found to suffer more fall-related injuries — like hip breaks — than shorter people.

* innocuous: 무해한 ** toddler: 아장아장 걷는 아기

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

36.

Plants have evolved defenses almost as diverse as the number of genera. Some load their tissues with harsh compounds that either are unpleasant to insects or intoxicate them, encouraging the insects to go bother another plant or at least slowing down their eating.

(A) The back-and-forth is not a matter of natural balance, but more like a drawn-out evolutionary conversation. New plant defenses unintentionally select for insects with ways to get around them, which in turn help bring about more resilient and resistant plant species. New variations, shading into entire new forms and adaptations, maintain the stalemate.

(B) Plants can release chemical compounds that let their same-species neighbors know that an attack is likely coming, pushing those nearby plants to start building up defensive compounds in their tissues. Some of these cues even attract insect predators, a call for an assist that benefits both the plant and its bug-eating collaborators.

(C) Structural defenses like thick coats of wax on leaves may prevent some insect species from damaging the plant tissues altogether. Nor are individual plants entirely on their own while under attack.

* genera: genus의 복수, (생물 분류상의) 속(屬)
** resilient: 회복 탄력성이 있는 *** stalemate: 교착 상태

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.

> Although there may be elements that trigger instinctive response, spectacle works primarily within a cultural frame and is subject to prevailing modes of perception that observers bring to bear.

(A) By extension, spectacle is produced by working with the grain of a particular culture, blending the innovative with the established. Thus anyone deploying spectacle may draw on a repertoire of techniques and conventions developed from previous festivals or related activities, but imitation is not enough.

(B) Spectacle must also be spectacular. A spectacle has to amaze spectators, outdoing previous efforts if it is to become part of the collective memory of those who witnessed and participated in it.

(C) In saying that, we stress that creation of spectacle is neither a universal nor even an inevitable expression of culture, but is a strategy *commonly* used by people from many different cultures to address specific needs. The task of creating spectacle has been likened to creating new works of literature, where writers normally feel bound by the rules and traditions of their genre yet need to show sufficient originality to impress their audiences. [3점]

∗ prevailing: 주요한 ∗∗ deploy: 전개하다

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.

> To minimize vortex shedding, skyscraper designers do everything in their powers to confuse the wind.

To minimize building costs and maximize revenues, skyscrapers generally take the shape of squares or rectangles. These are not particularly aerodynamic shapes, and this results in a wind phenomenon called "vortex shedding." As wind meets a rectangular skyscraper it pushes on the flat face of the building before flowing around its sides, where eventually it separates from the face of the structure. (①) The difference in pressures on the front and back faces of the building gives rise to vortices, or spinning currents of wind, that flow downstream from the building. (②) The vortices pull and push the building in a direction perpendicular to the wind at frequencies that can become dangerously self-sustaining. (③) Orienting the building so that the longer face of the structure is parallel with prevailing winds can help. (④) Chopping or rounding off corners of a building can likewise make it more aerodynamic. (⑤) Roughing up the corners of the building through the careful placement of balconies or stepped corners can help by disturbing or delaying the formation of strong vortices.

∗ vortex: 회오리바람 ∗∗ perpendicular: 직각을 이루는

39.

> It was also within the range of reds that they learned early on to diversify the palette and to produce varied tones and shades, as the oldest known color terms demonstrate.

For thousands of years in the West, red was the only color worthy of that name, the only true color. As much on the historical as hierarchical level, it exceeded all others. (①) Not that they did not exist, but they had to wait a long time before they were considered colors and then played a comparable role in material culture, social codes, and systems of thought. (②) It was with red that humans did their first color experiments, achieved their first successes, and then constructed a chromatic universe. (③) Here the lexicon seems in keeping with pictorial practices and coloring techniques. (④) In certain languages, the same word can mean "red" or simply "colored," depending on the context, such as *coloratus* in classical Latin or *colorado* in modern Castilian. (⑤) In other languages, the words meaning "red" and "beautiful" share a common root; for example, that is the case in Russian, in which the terms *krasnyy* (red) and *krasivy* (beautiful) belong to the same lexical family. [3점]

∗ hierarchical: 위계의 ∗∗ chromatic: 색채의 ∗∗∗ lexicon: 어휘 목록

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

> In the pharmaceutical industry, algorithms are being employed to find treatments and drugs for rare diseases that to date haven't received much attention. The hard truth has always been that pharma devotes more research and development resources to diseases that affect the rich. The definition of rare has too often been associated with poor — that is, even if a disease is quite prevalent in a population that cannot afford to pay for it (for example, people living in the developing world), the disease has been neglected compared to First World illnesses. By lowering the cost of data collection, mining, and analysis in drug development and clinical trials, AI can help offset imbalances in the pharmaceutical industry that direct attention to diseases that "pay," whether because the disease is more common or because it is prevalent among demographics that can pay more. We see the democratizing power of AI to broaden the attention of the medical and research communities to find cures to traditionally neglected health issues and among traditionally neglected populations.
>
> ∗ offset: 상쇄하다 ∗∗ demographic: 인구 집단

⬇

> By lowering the cost of pharmaceutical research and development, AI can help reduce the imbalance in investment that has led to the ___(A)___ of less profitable diseases, thereby broadening the focus of medical research to include ___(B)___ populations.

(A) (B) (A) (B)
① prevention ····· marginalized ② spread ····· general
③ overlook ····· native ④ ignorance ····· wealthy
⑤ disregard ····· underserved

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[41～42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

The structure of glass is, frankly, a bit of a mess. Clear and perfect as it might appear to our eyes, down at the molecular level, glass looks more like a random ball-pit of atoms. The technical term for this mess depends on who you're asking: for some scientists it is an "amorphous solid," for others a "supercooled liquid." In theory it's both liquid and solid, though, given the way it behaves, in practice it's really the latter. In fact, at room temperature glass never behaves as a (a) liquid, even an imperceptibly viscous one, even over long periods of time (though it can "sweat" if you don't add enough lime to the mix). Those (b) misshapen sheets of glass you sometimes see in old stained-glass windows, thicker at the bottom than the top, are generally not that way because the glass is slowly sinking over time. Unless the church has endured temperatures of more than 400℃, the chances are they are uneven because that's the way they were blown and (c) solidified in the first place. Flat glass was only developed in the nineteenth century and we had to wait until the middle of the twentieth century for truly flat, thin sheets of glass. The (d) paradox is that, despite it being one of the very oldest human-made substances, scientists still struggle to comprehend why glass behaves the way it does. Glass seems to (e) obey most molecular laws. As one glassmaker put it, glass is not a material; it's a state.

* molecular: 분자의 ** amorphous: 무정형(無定形)의
*** viscous: 들러붙는

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Unsolved Mystery Behind the Nature of Glass
② Solid and Liquid Glass: Their Respective Uses
③ A Scientific Perspective on Problems with Stained Glass
④ Puzzling Glass: Why Solid but Easily Breakable?
⑤ Techniques for Producing Truly Flat Glass

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)

Every day after school, Sally walked home through the park. She liked listening to music in her headphones and looking at the trees on her way home. One day, while she was changing songs, she heard strange, unpolished music. She took off her headphones and followed the music through the park. She saw a kind-looking old woman sitting on a small bench and playing the violin. While (a) her music wasn't perfect, there was something warm and welcoming about it. So, Sally walked closer.

(B)

The following day, they met at the same bench. Sally was happy to hear the old woman's music again, but when she sat, the woman stopped playing. "Today is your first full lesson," she said as she handed the violin to Sally. (b) She showed the young woman how to place her fingers on the strings. After an hour, she had learned some basics. Then, the old woman played the same music from the day before. Sally promised to meet her every day and started walking home. As she walked, simple, unpolished music was playing in her mind.

(C)

The old woman asked Sally if she played any instruments. Suddenly, Sally remembered learning the recorder from her older sister Beatrice when she was a girl. Beatrice had said, "You just have no musical talent." Sally looked back to the old woman sadly and told (c) her the story. The old woman winked, handed the violin to Sally, and said, "You don't need talent to enjoy playing." Feeling brave, Sally accepted the instrument and tried playing. The sound was rough, and she felt embarrassed. But the old woman just smiled and said, "That's how it begins. (d) I hope to see you again tomorrow."

(D)

"Hello! Are you going to listen to my performance?" the old woman looked up and asked. Sally laughed and replied, "Oh sorry, I was just passing by." (e) She turned to continue walking home, but decided to stop for a bit and listen. After the woman's music finished, Sally asked her when she had started playing the violin. "I just started last year, but I always wanted to learn," the woman answered. Sally was impressed by her response. Even though she loved listening to music, she could not play any instruments well.

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 Sally는 헤드폰으로 음악을 듣는 것을 좋아했다.
② 노부인의 연주를 다시 듣게 되어 Sally는 행복했다.
③ Sally는 노부인을 매일 만나기로 약속했다.
④ Beatrice는 Sally의 음악적 재능을 칭찬했다.
⑤ 노부인은 항상 바이올린을 배우고 싶어 했다.

* 확인 사항

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

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