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 해변 출입 금지를 당부하려고
② 환경 보호 단체 가입을 독려하려고
③ 물놀이 장비 대여 방법을 안내하려고
④ 해변의 다양한 동식물의 특징을 소개하려고
⑤ 해변에서 돌을 가져가지 말 것을 공지하려고

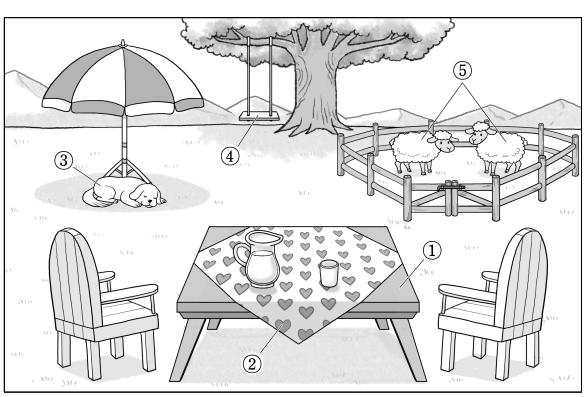
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

① 혼자 어느 정도의 시간을 가지면 에너지를 재충전할 수 있다.
② 정신 건강을 위해서는 음악을 자주 들어야 한다.
③ 다양한 행사에 참여하는 것은 기분 전환에 도움이 된다.
④ 비언어적 표현은 원활한 의사소통에 필수적이다.
⑤ 경청을 통해 상대방의 감정 상태를 파악할 수 있다.

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

① 자기 전에 목표를 소리 내어 읽으면 목표 달성에 도움이 된다.
② 책을 소리 내어 읽는 것은 발음 교정에 효과적이다.
③ 목표 달성을 위해서는 규칙적인 운동이 필요하다.
④ 수면 시 몸의 자세는 건강에 영향을 준다.
⑤ 귀마개를 착용하면 숙면을 취할 수 있다.

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

① 유인물 준비하기
② 책과 크레용 옮기기
③ 참가자 명단 출력하기
④ 선물용 배지 주문하기
⑤ 스캐너 작동 여부 점검하기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.

① $40 ② $45 ③ $50 ④ $54 ⑤ $63

7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 필라테스 수업을 그만둔 이유를 고르시오.

① 기구가 낡아서
② 수강생이 너무 많아서
③ 일대일 수업 시간이 변경되어서
④ 강사가 수업에 자주 늦어서
⑤ 수강료가 비싸서

8. 대화를 듣고, UXZ Time Capsule Event에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

① 개최 목적 ② 참가 대상 ③ 후원 기업
④ 물품 제출 장소 ⑤ 물품 제출 기간

9. Senior Dinner Cruise에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

① 10월 1일부터 운항될 것이다.
② 해산물 뷔페와 전통 춤 공연을 포함한다.
③ 반려동물을 데리고 올 수 있다.
④ 최소 4인의 단체 예약 시 할인을 받을 것이다.
⑤ 모든 승객들은 신분증을 지참해야 한다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 예약할 우주 박물관 프로그램을 고르시오.

Space Museum Programs

	Program	Suggested Age	Activity	Program Duration	4D Space Movie
①	A	Under 10	Moon Observation	30 min.	Not Included
②	B	Under 12	Star Watching	40 min.	Included
③	C	Under 12	Toy Rocket Building	50 min.	Not Included
④	D	Under 15	VR Drone Operation	60 min.	Included
⑤	E	Under 15	Flight Simulation	70 min.	Included

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

① Of course. Let's go there right away.
② No way. Skateboarding needs a lot of practice.
③ No problem. I already know how to skateboard.
④ Certainly. Your driving is improving.
⑤ Sorry. I hope you get well soon.

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

① Too bad. You need to shop online sometime.
② Oh, really? I should try getting beef at that time.
③ Definitely! It's better to get a refund for the beef.
④ I disagree. Vegetables are much healthier than meat.
⑤ You're right. I should've paid with a different credit card.

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

Woman: _____

① Absolutely! I won't buy any tickets on the website.
② Super! Bigger stadiums are better to enjoy games.
③ What a shame. We missed the game again.
④ Oh, no. The instant noodles are sold out.
⑤ I agree. It's worth checking before we go.

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

Man: _____

① Definitely not. I don't like your fish sauce.
② Well, I'll repair your house lamp as soon as possible.
③ No worries. I'll bring the flashlight to you later today.
④ I'll let you know when the barbecue is ready to eat.
⑤ Hmm, I have no idea where to buy a fishing net.

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

Chris: _____

① You shouldn't allow strangers to see your pictures on social media.
② Have you considered choosing images that AI has generated?
③ How about uploading the pictures I took onto your account?
④ You must cut back the time you spend on online platforms.
⑤ You don't have to care about the comments on your posts.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① areas where traditional songs are disappearing
② connections between music and marketing fields
③ use of songs to build group unity at various places
④ effects of selecting good locations on public events
⑤ roles of group unity in boosting individual creativity

17. 언급된 장소가 아닌 것은?

① sports stadiums ② schools ③ concert halls
④ military bases ⑤ farms

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. Steve Carter,

Congratulations on the 60th graduation ceremony of Yuoralis High School. As a former student, I am extremely proud that the school has become one of the best schools in the local community. I felt honored when I received your kind invitation to deliver a speech at the ceremony. However, I am deeply sorry to say that I will not be able to give a speech because I have a very important overseas business trip scheduled during that time. I would have loved to speak to the graduating students, but I must decline your invitation to this meaningful celebration. I wish you a memorable graduation ceremony.

Sincerely,
Jane Whittmore

① 졸업식 일정을 문의하려고
② 졸업식 연설 초청을 거절하려고
③ 졸업식 자원 봉사를 지원하려고
④ 졸업식의 미흡했던 점을 지적하려고
⑤ 졸업식에서 공연할 팀을 추천하려고

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

On her way to school, Katie thought of the argument she had with Sarah the day before and wiped tears from her eyes. "I can't believe I fought with my best friend," she cried. "I just want things to go back to normal." It seemed that nothing could help her overcome this painful moment. As she walked into her classroom, she heard a familiar voice. Sarah was calling her name. "Katie, I'm sorry for the things I said yesterday." A big smile spread across Katie's face. "I'm sorry, too. Let's never fight again." Katie and Sarah hugged each other tightly and laughed the way they always did before.

① nervous → frustrated ② sad → delighted
③ excited → calm ④ bored → happy
⑤ hopeful → disappointed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Current social changes driven by technological advancements demand a fundamental rethinking in our approach to education. In particular, lifelong learning is no longer optional; it is essential. We must recognize that the rapidly evolving socioeconomic ecology requires individuals to engage in constant upskilling and self-transformation. If we can enhance lifelong learning initiatives, we will not only promote personal growth and well-being but also sustain national productivity and global competitiveness. Furthermore, our efforts will support social integration by providing opportunities for people from various backgrounds to connect and move on together. Investing in lifelong education thus is not simply an extra expense; we must consider it a necessity for survival and success as we encounter significant changes in the years ahead. By prioritizing lifelong education, we will be able to navigate this changing world with confidence and a sense of fulfillment.

① 변화하는 사회에 대응하기 위해 평생교육을 강화해야 한다.
② 융합 교육을 통해 미래 사회의 인재를 적극 육성해야 한다.
③ 경제 교육을 강화하여 투자에 대한 바른 인식을 갖도록 해야 한다.
④ 기술 발전을 위해 특정 분야의 전문 지식 습득을 장려해야 한다.
⑤ 평생교육 기관을 설립하여 사회의 균형 발전을 도모해야 한다.

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21. 밑줄 친 holding a mirror up to society가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Social media companies are working to keep you on site or attempting to deliver results useful to you. You can see this personalization reflected in the results of search engines, which try to maximize relevance: searching for "bakery" in New York should return different results than searching in Paris. Features like the little predictive-text cues of autocomplete also look to maximize relevance by suggesting refinements: typing in "cats" might prompt the user with "cats *movie*" or "cats *that don't shed*." Autocomplete suggestions offer a look into the algorithm's understanding of accumulated user behavior — an immensely important part of how key social media algorithms work. The outputs are personalized, but the data sets are massive, and the platforms are mining for similarities across vast quantities of user information. If a whole lot of users near you or similar to you complete the search that you've begun with specific words, the autocomplete algorithm takes that into account and may be more likely to suggest them to you. Since the results are derived from data related to millions of searches, autocomplete is, in a sense, holding a mirror up to society.

① manipulating search results in favor of the socially influential
② revealing commonalities in users and their shared interests
③ censoring personal data utilizing social media algorithms
④ collecting information useful for building user networks
⑤ examining apparently random data to find regularity

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Studies show that people who sit in the front row learn and retain more than others in the audience, partially because those in the front row are more eager to learn, and they show more attention to the speaker in order to avoid being called on. Those in the middle sections are the next most attentive and ask the most questions, as the middle section is considered a safe area, surrounded by others. The side areas and back are the least responsive and attentive. In one experiment we conducted, we placed name cards on participants' seats so they could not take their usual positions. We intentionally sat enthusiastic people to the sides and rear of the room, and well-known back-row hermits sat in the front. We found that this strategy not only increased the participation and recall of the normally negative participants who sat up front, it also decreased the participation and recall of the usually positive participants who had been sent to the back.

∗ hermit: 은둔자

① 개인의 성향을 고려한 좌석 배정이 업무의 효율성을 높인다.
② 앉은 위치가 학습 참여와 배운 내용의 기억에 영향을 준다.
③ 학습자들의 적극적인 참여는 생산적인 토론에 필수적이다.
④ 자유로운 질의응답은 강연 분위기를 결정하는 요인이다.
⑤ 수업 집중도와 기억력은 긍정적 상관관계를 보인다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Popular culture loves to label dopamine as the "pleasure molecule," yet science reveals a richer, more nuanced reality. Dopamine's true role is found not simply in the thrill of reward, but in the dance of anticipation, striving, and imagining what could be. The rush of motivation that energizes you at the start of a new day, the focus that allows you to solve complex problems, and the curiosity that fuels ambition are all orchestrated by dopamine. Dopamine doesn't give contentment; it delivers possibility. It sets the stage for new challenges, frames future goals as attainable, and propels you to ask "What if?" about new opportunities, relationships, or aspirations. The anticipation of a meaningful conversation, the excitement for a fresh project, and even just the temptation of a delicious meal are all sparked by dopamine's drive for future reward. Critically, dopamine rewards the process, not just the finished result. It's what sharpens focus and fills ordinary moments with potential.

∗ strive: 노력하다

① limitation of dopamine as a chemical reaction orchestrator
② impact of dopamine on sparking intense pleasure
③ usefulness of dopamine in improving cognitive skills
④ importance of rewards in sustaining motivation
⑤ force of dopamine as a facilitator of realizing possibilities

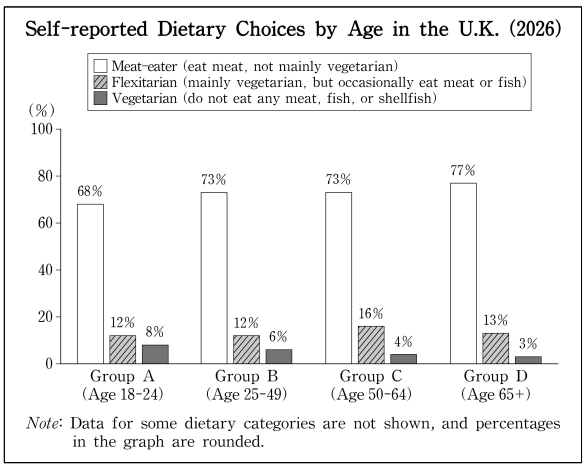
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The new views about and questions being asked about aging could be detected across society. "Something strange is happening in America," wrote Marj Jackson Levin for the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* in 1988, finding that what she called "the former boundaries of age" were being expanded or relaxed in many arenas. Whether it was fortysomething baseball players, midlife women having babies, or the oldest president in the nation's history, it did indeed appear that the preconceptions surrounding aging were weakening. As baby boomers entered midlife, the idea of oldness was being pushed back, and the expectations for what people should or should not be doing at a particular age broadened. Turning fifty had only recently been commonly viewed as the unofficial turning of the corner into one's senior years, for example, but now that number did not automatically mean one could not start a new career or family. In a good number of cases, at least, age was becoming less significant, a clear victory for those lobbying for a less age-centric society.

① Fading Boundaries: Evolving Views of Aging
② Forever Young! The Rise of the Anti-aging Industry
③ How Multiple Perspectives Narrow Generation Gaps
④ Older and Wiser: What the Elderly Can Teach Us
⑤ Do Modern Lifestyles Really Slow Aging?

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25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the percentages of U.K. respondents by age who self-reported their dietary choices as Meat-eater, Flexitarian, or Vegetarian, based on data released in 2026. ① The most common dietary choice among the respondents was Meat-eater in all age groups shown. ② With respect to the category of Vegetarian, Group A, the youngest age group, showed the highest percentage among the four age groups. ③ In Group B, the percentage of Meat-eater was lower than 70 percent. ④ When it comes to the percentage of Flexitarian in each age group, the highest was in Group C. ⑤ For Group D, the oldest age group, less than five percent of the respondents reported Vegetarian as their dietary choice.

26. Chuck Jones에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Chuck Jones was an influential director and artist whose work shaped animated films and cartoon production. He was born in Spokane, Washington, in 1912, though he grew up in Los Angeles. As a child, Jones had many opportunities to draw. He used the leftover pencils and paper that his father brought him from work. Jones began his career in animation in 1930 and was quickly promoted. In the 1940s, he created famous characters such as Wile E. Coyote and the Road Runner. He directed the famous cartoon film *How the Grinch Stole Christmas*, which is still enjoyed by many people today. Jones started his own company, Chuck Jones Enterprises, in 1970. For his contribution to the field of animation, he received an Honorary Academy Award in 1996. Late in his life, he established a non-profit organization supporting art education and other creative skills.

① 어렸을 때 그림을 그릴 기회가 많았다.
② Wile E. Coyote와 같은 유명한 캐릭터를 만들었다.
③ 많은 사람들이 여전히 즐기는 만화 영화를 감독했다.
④ 애니메이션 분야에 기여한 공로로 1970년에 상을 받았다.
⑤ 예술 교육을 지원하는 비영리 기구를 설립했다.

27. RCQ High School Food Waste Reduction Competition에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

RCQ High School Food Waste Reduction Competition

Our school is holding a food waste reduction competition to promote sustainable living. This competition has been held every year since 2023. Your effort makes a difference!

When: October 1 to October 31, 2026

Who: All classes of RCQ High School will participate.

How
- Every lunch, we will give a point to each student who doesn't leave food on their tray.
- Students' points will be combined by class. Winning classes will be decided by each class's points.

Prizes

	Number of Winners	Reward (per class)
1st prize	1 class	Snacks worth $200
2nd prize	1 class	Snacks worth $150
3rd prize	2 classes	Snacks worth $100

① 2023년 이래로 매년 개최되고 있다.
② 한 달간 진행된다.
③ RCQ 고등학교의 모든 학급이 참가할 것이다.
④ 수상 학급은 각 학급의 점수로 결정될 것이다.
⑤ 2등상은 두 학급에 주어진다.

28. Newstar Voice Acting Course에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Newstar Voice Acting Course

Do you dream of hearing your own voice in an animation or movie? If so, our voice acting course is perfect for you.

When & Where
- 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. every Thursday
- Room #223, Newstar Building

Course Content

Class Schedule	Content
Week 1	Ways to Breathe and Vocalize
Week 2	Script Analysis
Week 3	Animation Dubbing
Week 4	Movie Dubbing

Registration
- The registration fee is $170.
- You can register only in the first week of every month.
- To register, call 789-331-0234 or email us at n#star@v#ac.com.

Special Benefits
- Video-recorded class lectures will be provided for no additional fee.
- You will have a chance to meet the famous voice actor Richard Choi, who will share his know-how with you.

① 매주 주말마다 진행된다.
② 1주 차 수업에 스크립트 분석을 한다.
③ 매월 마지막 주에만 등록할 수 있다.
④ 추가 비용을 내면 녹화된 수업 강의가 제공될 것이다.
⑤ 유명한 성우를 만날 기회가 있을 것이다.

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29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Leaders come in all shapes and sizes, but successful leaders tend to have one thing in common: the ability to share someone else's feelings, known as empathy. While empathy forms in everyone to some degree, effective leaders know how to develop this emotional guidance system ① to connect with others' feelings and perspectives. However, empathy in leaders is more than ② simply being kind to employees, clients, and customers. Empathetic people seem more approachable, focusing on the words of others. Listening to the needs of employees ③ enable leaders to clearly identify what makes them feel heard. Utilized in this way, empathy can be considered a crucial part of ④ maintaining employee satisfaction. Leaders who are unable to surround themselves with competent employees will not be successful. Indeed, a leader's failure to empathize with talented workers is one of the main situations ⑤ that could lead them to leave an organization. In this case, the organization must spend precious time and money to find suitable replacements for them.

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

There is good news about pests and medicinal herbs: Most herbs either repel pests or attract beneficial insects that help keep pest populations in check. So the more herbs you grow, the more you will attract pollinators and "good" bugs that like to eat the more ① destructive pests, which will lead to a more successful garden! When it comes to managing pests in the garden, it's important to remember that you are ② altering the ecosystem of an area that existed on its own before you planted anything into it. So the first couple years in a new garden can feel like wave after wave of pests are ③ overtaking your plants. This is normal. The goal of a long-term healthy garden is to work with the environment you are trying to cultivate to ④ allow the plants, pollinators, and even the annoying pests to balance out. Immediately attempting to remove a new pest entirely from your garden will only further these initial imbalances and ⑤ shorten the process of helping your garden grow better on its own.

* repel: 쫓아버리다 ** pollinator: 꽃가루 매개자

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. What stresses you out more than anything? Perhaps it's speaking in front of others. For many, this is so stressful it even has a name: glossophobia. The explanation for why it's uncomfortable to have everyone's eyes on you is probably that, for almost all of our evolution, it's been extremely important not to be excluded from the group. To prepare for what *might* happen if you are evaluated and socially shamed — and thus alienated from the group — your brain fires up the stress system and your heart begins to beat harder. Our natural sensitivity to being evaluated by other people is another example of our brain not being adapted to the modern world. If we give a bad presentation at work, we are unlikely to lose our job and thus risk starving to death. But in the world we long ago evolved for, exclusion from the group could be a matter of life and death. _____ was not merely a matter of safety but also of survival. You simply couldn't make it on your own.

* starve: 굶주리다

① Belonging ② Confidence
③ Endurance ④ Learning
⑤ Competition

32. Not only are our sensory systems organized to detect change, but they are most tuned to stimuli that are unexpected and surprising. When you move your body and produce tactile sensations, these stimuli are less noticeable to you than are sensations produced by another individual. The sensations of your own legs touching one another when you cross your legs, for example, are generally less noticeable than a similar touch on your leg would be if someone sitting next to you brushed their leg against yours. Likewise, your reaction to your cat jumping onto your lap is likely to be much greater if you have your eyes closed when it happens. This differential response to surprising tactile stimuli appears to be a defense mechanism that has adaptive significance. It is probably also the reason why being tickled by someone else is more effective at producing an emotional reaction than trying to tickle yourself. Our enjoyment of being tickled generally diminishes as we age. This is likely due to the fact that adults are _____, and hence are more difficult to surprise, than are children.

* tactile: 촉각의 ** tickle: 간질이다

① more cautious of acting immediately
② less sensitive to others' reactions
③ stronger in their ability to focus
④ slower in adapting to changes
⑤ better at anticipating stimuli

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33. While a picture transports the spectator almost instantly into a landscape, language can only describe it detail by detail, bringing it slowly into the reader's mind. How can a literary work capture the feel of a place in both its atmosphere and its topography without losing the reader in a descriptive forest? One solution, proposed by Balzac, is to _____. Balzac's novels open with detailed portrayals of the setting, but the descriptions never threaten the reader's sense of orientation because they trace a precise path through the fictional world. When the novel describes a house, the narrator inspects the building in a systematic manner, approaching it from the street, examining the garden and the front, entering through the main door, and walking from room to room, as would a real estate agent or a prospective resident. The reader ends up with a precise notion of the layout of the building, all the way down to the floor plan. [3점]

* topography: 지형

① flood the reader's mind with abstract images
② present small objects in detail
③ tie description to a moving body
④ distance readers from a scene
⑤ portray a landscape from upward angles

34. Surprise is the fundamental joke mechanism. Most punch lines rely on an element of surprise for their effect — that's why they're not funny the third time you hear them. The joke-teller's skill lies in judging exactly how much of a surprise the audience is prepared to take. He must make a series of assumptions about what they will understand, what their reference points are, and how relaxed they appear to be. Jerry Seinfeld once compared telling a joke to attempting to leap a metaphorical canyon, taking the audience with you. The setup to the joke is the near-side cliff, and the punch line is the far side. If they're too far apart, the listeners don't make it to the other side. And if they are too close together, the audience just steps across the gap and doesn't experience a thrilling leap of any kind. The joke-hearers get far more pleasure from the joke _____. [3점]

* canyon: 협곡

① if they feel relaxed enough to laugh
② when it matches their expectations
③ if it is about someone else
④ if they have to do a little work
⑤ when they fail to fully understand it

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 <u>없는</u> 문장은?

Tourists make intense and short-term use of a very limited number of historical assets and cultural attractions, including material and non-material ones. ① The reason is to be found in the fact that tourist experience in cities is measured in days and hours, even in minutes in the case of cultural attractions or seconds in particular sites. ② In addition, cultural tourists do not often repeat their visit to the same place, and therefore they are continuously looking for new attractions. ③ As a result of this, a process of selection of cultural assets takes place since only a few buildings and only a small number of social representations are able to be adapted to the tourist visit. ④ International festivals bring tourists closer to the community by offering a highly interactive and engaging experience. ⑤ The main difference between the selection of cultural assets made for locals and the one made for tourists is that in the second case, only a small choice is made among the largest, most impressive and unique resources.

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

36.

Our choices and actions send messages to others about our values. Consider a manager who communicates to her employees in a call center that "customer care is the most important thing for our company."

(A) In many cases, performance is multidimensional, but compensation is only given to one aspect of performance, typically the one that is easiest to measure. Simple "one-aspect" compensation sends a clear message to the workers: concentrate on what we're paying you for and ignore everything else.

(B) That's a signal to others regarding values. Now, imagine that the manager sets the incentives such that employees are paid by the number of calls they answer. This incentive sends a very different signal about what the manager is looking for: it's about being fast, which comes at the expense of quality of care.

(C) Such mixed signals leave the employees confused about the manager's values and expectations. This mixed signals problem is channeled into a simple question: what should be rewarded?

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.

> The initial selection of farmed Atlantic salmon took place from fish drawn from forty different river systems.

(A) But whatever the manifestation of difference that occurred in different species of salmon, the first salmon farmers realized that crossing and recrossing the specific families from the original forty rivers would result in salmon that grew faster.

(B) And because salmon, unlike cattle and sheep, can produce *many thousands* of offspring in the course of their lives, once favorable individuals were found, just a few strong males and females could form the basis of a whole new race of highly productive fish. A domestic population could be created quickly that would be quite different from the initial wild ancestors.

(C) Every salmon river has its own unique set of challenges to which fish must adapt. Some rivers are very long, like the Yukon, and require animals that can build up massive fat reserves in order to survive the extended journey. Others are very far north, with only a short season of warmer temperatures, and require a fish that can maximize growth, particularly during its younger phase. [3점]

∗ manifestation: 표현 ∗∗ offspring: 자손

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.

> Citizen engagement involves people helping governments, rather than scientists, to improve public services and policies in their communities.

The growth and success of citizen science and citizen engagement has been made possible by the Internet and mobile technology, encouraging and coordinating the efforts of millions of people throughout the world. (①) Websites, smartphone apps, and social media have been instrumental in expanding the reach and impact of a diversity of citizen science projects across time and geographical zones. (②) Citizen science involves local people helping scientists carry out a scientific project at scale. (③) Currently, thousands of such projects have been set up all over the world, whereby volunteers help out in a number of research areas, including biodiversity, air quality, astronomy, and environmental issues. (④) They do so by participating in scientific activities such as monitoring plants and wildlife, collecting air and water samples, categorizing galaxies, and analyzing DNA sequences. (⑤) Examples include setting up and managing a website that offers local services for community disasters and creating an emergency response team when a disaster occurs.

39.

> However, melody alone would not normally keep the listener's attention for long because a piece of music needs some variety and contrasting elements from time to time.

Regardless of musical style, an increase of focus on certain parameters in a musical passage should be accompanied by a decrease in focus on others. (①) The human mind has an attention limit, beyond which music is most likely to be perceived as lacking order or direction. (②) For instance, if the intention is to focus on melodic lines, then one should avoid making too many contrasting timbre variations while the melodies are unfolding; otherwise, the timbre may distract attention away from the pitch. (③) One of the most difficult issues in the practice of composition is to find the right balance between repetition and diversity: a well-balanced piece of music should unfold naturally to listeners. (④) In most Western musical styles, this unfolding results from a network of relationships between musical attributes that combine in different ways to create situations where contrasts can take place. (⑤) Such contrasts are normally preceded by a preparatory stage, which builds upon the listener's expectations. [3점]

∗ timbre: 음색

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

> Many designers would argue that the most important element of lighting is visibility. Some even refer to it as the primary function of lighting. Visibility simply refers to the principle of using light to reveal or illuminate objects. In the early days, the job of the designer was nothing more than to create enough light so that the audience or occupants of a space could see. In many ways, this philosophy of lighting was based on the premise that more was better, and many believed that the more footcandles or lumens placed on a stage or in a room, the better visibility that you had. Since the 1950s or '60s, theatrical designing moved toward a concept that we call selective visibility, which simply refers to revealing to an audience only what needs to be seen. Hence, a less-revealing image on stage might be more appropriate for the dramatic action than a fully illuminated stage. In selective visibility, areas of low intensity, shadows, silhouettes, and high contrast can become effective elements in a lighting designer's set of tools.
>
> ∗ illuminate: 비추다 ∗∗ premise: 전제

⬇

> While stage lighting designs in the early days focused on ___(A)___ visibility, they later shifted to ___(B)___ illumination to enhance dramatic effect.

	(A)	(B)		(A)	(B)
①	maximizing	strategic	②	increasing	uniform
③	controlling	minimal	④	reducing	targeted
⑤	limiting	purposeful			

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[41～42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

In a consumer research classic, Maloney proposed that the disbelief most people experience when encountering exaggerated product claims is often overwhelmed by a natural curiosity. When advertising information conflicts with existing beliefs, the resulting disagreement must be somehow resolved. This is often done by (a) yielding to the message and trying out the product in an attempt to readjust personal attitudes toward the brand. In his study, a sample of housewives was exposed to advertisements for food products and then divided into two groups: those participants that found the ad claims to be believable and the others that thought they were hard to believe. The latter group was further divided into two groups, those who (b) confidently disbelieved the claims and those who had what Maloney described as a *curious nonbelief*. The latter was tied into beliefs that actual product experience was (c) necessary to fully judge the claims. Few consumers who clearly disbelieved the message were interested in trying the product (18%). However, Maloney's results showed that more consumers who were in the curious nonbelief group were ready to try the product (44%) than in the group that expressed no concerns about (i.e., believed) the advertising claims (34%). The results suggest that advertising that causes consumers not to believe the message claims but makes them (d) indifferent may be the most effective form of new product advertising. Convincing consumers that the claims about a new product are true is not necessary to (e) create interest in product trial.

* overwhelm: 압도하다

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Why Do Advertisers Trick Careless People?
② Accurate Claims Matter for Consumer Trust
③ Curiosity over Truth: How to Attract Consumers
④ How Can We Deal with Exaggerated Product Claims?
⑤ To Buy or Not to Buy? What Makes Consumers Hesitate

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)

Tim adopted a dog a few months ago. When he met his dog for the first time, he named him after his favorite character, Mickey. Mickey was a healthy dog, but he soon seemed to lack energy. Tim thought that taking care of a dog was much harder than he had expected. So, he decided to sign up for a dog training course. At the training center, he met an instructor named Jack. He emphasized to Tim, "Be sure to walk (a) your dog daily. Dogs need regular exercise to be happy and healthy."

(B)

When Tim and Mickey arrived at the park Jack had recommended, dozens of dogs were already jumping and playing. Mickey looked nervous in the unfamiliar surroundings. Tim said, "Don't worry, Mickey. It'll be fun." Just then, Tim saw a boy about (b) his age standing with a small dog. Gathering his courage, Tim walked over to him. "Hi, I'm Tim. Can I introduce my dog to yours?" The boy replied, "Sure. I'm Daniel. Oh, it looks like they like each other already!"

(C)

Having something in common as dog owners, Tim and Daniel enjoyed talking to each other. They spent the next two hours pleasantly chatting and decided to walk their dogs together regularly. "See you soon," said Tim as (c) he and Mickey left the park. Over the next few weeks, the boys and their dogs became great friends. After returning from a walk one day, Tim said to Mickey, "Walking you felt like a burden at first, but now I see doing things for (d) you can be great for me, too!"

(D)

Being sure to follow Jack's advice, Tim took Mickey for a walk every day. However, this extra responsibility soon seemed like a burden, and Tim felt exhausted. One day, Tim got a call from Jack. "Hello, Tim. How's everything going with Mickey?" Tim replied, "Actually, it's pretty hard walking him every day. We've been taking the same route, and it has become a little boring." Jack offered (e) him a new idea. "How about going to Happy Dog Park?" Tim said, "That's a great idea!"

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 Mickey는 Tim이 좋아하는 캐릭터의 이름이었다.
② Mickey는 공원에 도착하자마자 즐겁게 뛰어다녔다.
③ Tim은 Mickey를 다른 개에게 소개하려 했다.
④ Tim과 Daniel은 자신의 개를 함께 산책시키기로 했다.
⑤ Tim은 Jack과의 통화에서 고민을 이야기했다.

* 확인 사항

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

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