

제 3 교시

영어 영역

홀수형

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 지구의 날 기념 플라스틱 재활용 전시회를 소개하려고
- ② 백화점 모바일 영수증 발급 시스템 도입을 공지하려고
- ③ 대형 쇼핑몰 1층 고객 서비스 센터 위치 변경을 공지하려고
- ④ 친환경 캔버스 가방 증정 프로모션 참여를 홍보하려고
- ⑤ 쇼핑몰 참여 매장별 할인 쿠폰 복 수령 방법을 설명하려고

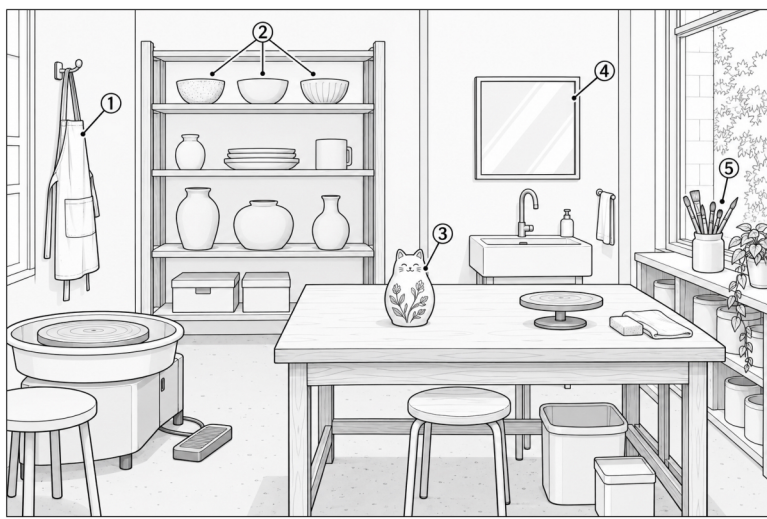
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 계획은 실천 가능한 양으로 세워야 한다.
- ② 아침 시간을 활용하면 하루가 여유로워진다.
- ③ 수면의 질을 높이려면 걱정거리를 줄여야 한다.
- ④ 중요한 일보다 급한 일을 먼저 처리해야 한다.
- ⑤ 다음 날 할 일은 전날 밤에 계획해야 한다.

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

- ① 새 구성원에게는 첫 주에 역할을 정해 주어야 한다.
- ② 모임의 출석률은 지도자의 관심에 달려 있다.
- ③ 인사말은 상황과 상대에 맞게 골라 써야 한다.
- ④ 지도자는 구성원 각자의 장점을 파악해야 한다.
- ⑤ 이름을 기억해 불러 주는 것이 상대를 존중하는 길이다.

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 라이딩 코스 지도 다운로드하기
- ② 자전거 타이어 공기압 확인하기
- ③ 안전 헬멧 소독하기
- ④ 자전거용 물병 준비하기
- ⑤ 비상 수리 공구 세트 구비하기

6. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.

- ① \$40 ② \$45 ③ \$48 ④ \$54 ⑤ \$60

7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 Green Yard Plant Swap에 참석할 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 나눌 화분을 준비하지 못해서
- ② 모임 장소가 집에서 멀어서
- ③ 허리 통증이 심해져서
- ④ 친구들과 등산을 가야 해서
- ⑤ 시부모님이 방문하실 예정이어서

8. 대화를 듣고, World Dance Exchange Day 행사에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 복장 규정 ② 행사 날짜 ③ 개최 장소
- ④ 행사 프로그램 ⑤ 신청 방법

9. Calligraphy Experience Day에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 11월 첫째 주말에 이틀간 열린다.
- ② 경험이 없는 초보자를 위한 행사이다.
- ③ 붓과 먹으로 자신의 이름을 한자로 쓴다.
- ④ 신청은 행사 당일 현장에서 받는다.
- ⑤ 표구된 작품을 2주 후에 찾아갈 수 있다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 남자가 구입할 여행용 파우치를 고르시오.

Travel Pouches

	Model	Price	Material	Number of Pockets	Shoulder Strap
①	A	\$9	Nylon	2	×
②	B	\$14	Nylon	3	○
③	C	\$16	Polyester	3	○
④	D	\$19	Nylon	4	×
⑤	E	\$22	Nylon	4	○

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

- ① Not at all. I don't have any stomach pain today.
- ② That's true. The pharmacy is closed on weekends.
- ③ You'd better take them thirty minutes after each meal.
- ④ You're welcome. Let me know when you feel hungry.
- ⑤ I agree. You should drink cold water instead.

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

- ① Perfect. Then let's read that one for our club.
- ② Sorry. I already returned that novel to the library.
- ③ Right. We should donate more copies to the librarian.
- ④ Good idea. Let's write our own short novel next month.
- ⑤ No problem. I'll lend you my favorite magazine instead.

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

Man: _____

- ① Okay. Ten minutes a day sounds much more doable for me.
- ② Sorry. I already deleted that app from my phone.
- ③ Right. Studying only on weekends is clearly the best way.
- ④ Good idea. I'll teach you Spanish grammar this weekend.
- ⑤ True. Fifty words a day is too easy for me.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Right. Barking is how dogs greet their neighbors.
- ② Sorry. I can't walk your dog this morning.
- ③ Thanks. Bomi finally stopped barking last month.
- ④ Got it. A morning walk and a frozen toy it is.
- ⑤ True. Dogs should eat less before a long day alone.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Tina가 Owen에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Tina: _____

- ① You should have finished the data collection much earlier.
- ② Let's drop the water power part from our project.
- ③ Can you also collect the data on energy use at home?
- ④ Why don't I take over the wind power research for you?
- ⑤ The library is the best place to concentrate on studying.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① causes of wildlife habitat fragmentation
- ② negative effects of highway construction on tourism
- ③ wildlife crossing structures built in different nations
- ④ methods of reducing vehicle traffic in national parks
- ⑤ dietary habits of endangered animals near roadways

17. 언급된 나라가 아닌 것은?

- ① Germany ② Canada
- ③ the Netherlands ④ Australia
- ⑤ Costa Rica

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear volunteer students,
I am writing to express my sincere gratitude for your hard work during last week's school festival. Thanks to your dedication, more than five hundred visitors enjoyed the event without any problems. You guided guests, managed the booths, and stayed late to clean up the schoolyard. Many parents and teachers praised your kindness and sense of responsibility. Your effort truly made this year's festival the most successful one in our school's history. We could not have done it without you. As a small sign of appreciation, certificates of volunteer service will be handed out to each of you next Friday. Once again, thank you for generously sharing your time and energy.
Sincerely,
Susan Park, Festival Coordinator

- ① 축제 자원봉사자 추가 모집을 공지하려고
- ② 축제 일정 변경 사항을 안내하려고
- ③ 축제 만족도 조사 참여를 요청하려고
- ④ 축제 자원봉사 활동에 대해 감사를 전하려고
- ⑤ 봉사 활동 확인서 발급 절차를 설명하려고

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

A sudden crash of thunder woke Ethan in his tent. Rain hammered on the thin fabric, and the wind shook the poles violently. It was his first camping trip without his parents, and the storm seemed to grow stronger every minute. He hugged his knees, worrying that the tent might collapse or that the nearby river might rise. Unable to sleep, he counted the seconds between each lightning flash and its thunder. Gradually, the gaps grew longer, and the rain softened into a gentle tapping. When Ethan finally unzipped the tent at dawn, the sky was clear and pink over the quiet forest. The tent had held firm through the night. He stretched his arms slowly, breathing in the fresh smell of wet pine trees.

* unzip: 지퍼를 열다

- ① curious → bored ② proud → embarrassed
- ③ delighted → lonely ④ indifferent → thrilled
- ⑤ anxious → relieved

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

For many students, a returned test is a document of shame. They check the score, sigh, and bury the paper deep in their bags, hoping never to see it again. The wrong answers, however, are exactly where their next improvement lies. Each error shows precisely which concept was misunderstood and which step of reasoning broke down. Students who review their mistakes, ask why each one happened, and solve similar problems again turn a single test into a personal textbook. Those who only memorize their scores repeat the same errors on the next exam. A score tells you where you stand today; an error tells you how to move forward tomorrow. So do not hide from your wrong answers; study them as carefully as you studied for the test itself.

- ① 시험 후에는 충분한 휴식으로 긴장을 풀어야 한다.
- ② 틀린 문제를 다음 학습의 자료로 삼아 복습해야 한다.
- ③ 시험 점수에 따라 학습 계획을 조정해야 한다.
- ④ 문제를 풀기 전에 출제 의도를 먼저 파악해야 한다.
- ⑤ 실수를 줄이기 위해 시험 시간 배분을 연습해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 a doorbell that rings every minute가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

The average smartphone user receives dozens of notifications every waking hour. Each one seems tiny: a soft chime, a quick glance, a swipe, and then straight back to work. Yet interruption researchers have measured what that glance really costs. After even a brief alert, the mind needs several minutes to sink back into a demanding task, and complex thoughts that were half-formed often dissolve entirely. The damage stays invisible because it arrives in fragments — no single buzz ruins the day, just as no single raindrop causes a flood. Meanwhile, apps compete to interrupt us, because every return to the screen is revenue for someone else. A device that alerts us this way functions as a doorbell that rings every minute: whoever keeps answering it will never finish a conversation inside the house. Reclaiming our attention, therefore, begins with deciding which callers deserve the door at all.

* chime: 차임벨 소리 ** swipe: 화면을 손가락으로 쓸기

- ① a warning system that fails at critical moments
- ② an invitation that guests politely ignore
- ③ a routine that keeps the household disciplined
- ④ a signal that arrives too late to matter
- ⑤ a constant interruption that blocks sustained thought

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

New Year's resolutions usually blame the same culprit when they fail: weak will. We promise to exercise, snack less, or sleep earlier, and when the promise collapses, we conclude that we simply lacked discipline. Behavioral research tells a different story. In one well-known study, people who reported the highest self-control were not those who resisted temptation heroically but those who arranged their lives to meet less temptation in the first place. The fruit sits on the counter; the game console lives in a closed drawer; the running shoes wait beside the door. Small changes in surroundings quietly decide what we repeat, because a behavior that is one step easier tends to win every single evening. Willpower still matters in emergencies, but it is a battery that drains quickly. Habits are built less by heroic resolve and more by the ordinary architecture of the spaces we live in. Design the environment, and the habit follows.

* culprit: 주범 ** console: 게임기

- ① 자기 절제력은 반복된 실패 경험을 통해 강해진다.
- ② 새해 결심은 목표가 구체적일수록 오래 지속된다.
- ③ 습관은 의지보다 주변 환경의 설계에 의해 만들어진다.
- ④ 지나친 자기 통제는 오히려 스트레스를 유발한다.
- ⑤ 규칙적인 운동은 건강한 생활 습관의 출발점이다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Travelers often notice a puzzle in city geography: jewelry shops crowd one street, used-book stores another, and a furniture district sits a block from a fabric alley. Placing your shop beside direct rivals looks self-destructive, yet the pattern appears in cities everywhere. Economists explain this clustering with what they call the logic of search. Buyers of jewelry or furniture want to compare many options before spending, so they head for the street where comparison is easiest; a shop standing alone, however good, simply falls off their map. Each new store therefore adds more to the district's pull than it takes away through competition. Clusters also share suppliers, skilled workers, and a reputation that no single shop could build alone. The same force, scaled up, helps explain technology and film districts. What looks like crowding among competitors is often, in fact, the geometry of being found.

* alley: 골목

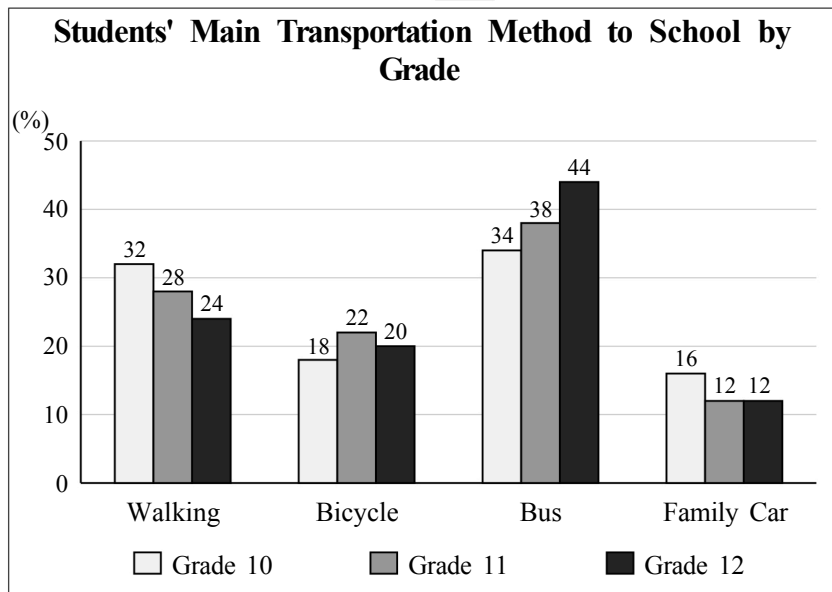
- ① strategies for surviving intense price competition
- ② the decline of traditional shopping streets
- ③ effects of online shopping on small local stores
- ④ how cities plan commercial zones for tax revenue
- ⑤ why shops selling similar goods cluster in the same area

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

An unfinished task can remain mentally active even after a person has stopped working on it. A waiter may remember unpaid orders clearly during a busy evening but forget many details soon after each bill is settled. Laboratory tasks show a related pattern: interrupted activities are often recalled better than completed ones. This tendency is known as the Zeigarnik effect. One explanation is that beginning a task creates a goal state that keeps relevant information accessible. Completion closes that state, allowing attention to release the details. Interruption leaves the goal unresolved, so reminders of the task return to mind. The effect is not a magical guarantee of memory, and repeated worry can be unhelpful. Still, it helps explain why an unanswered message or a half-written paragraph can occupy thought more persistently than something already finished. Mental tension often belongs not to the largest task, but to the one that has not reached an ending.

- ① Why Busy Waiters Forget Every Completed Order
- ② Worry as the Most Reliable Tool for Better Memory
- ③ Open Loops: Why Unfinished Tasks Stay Mentally Active
- ④ The Size of a Task Determines Its Mental Tension
- ⑤ Interruptions That Permanently Damage Goal Completion

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the percentages of students in three grade levels by the transportation method they used most often to travel to school. The figures come from a synthetic survey created for classroom practice, and each student selected only one method. The percentages are rounded for clear comparison.

- ① For each of the three grades, walking accounted for the largest percentage among the four transportation methods.
- ② The percentage for bus use was higher than that for any other method in every grade.
- ③ The percentage of students who walked decreased by four percentage points as the grade level rose each time.
- ④ Bicycle use among eleventh graders was higher than bicycle use among both tenth and twelfth graders.
- ⑤ The percentage for family car use among tenth graders was four percentage points higher than the corresponding percentage among eleventh graders, and the same difference appeared when tenth graders were compared with twelfth graders.

* synthetic: 가상의

26. Isabel Ferreira에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Architect Isabel Ferreira was born in Porto, Portugal, in 1947. After studying architecture in Barcelona, she returned home and opened a small practice at a time when few women in the country led their own firms. Ferreira became known for public libraries — she designed twelve of them — filled with daylight and quiet corners, and her early drawings were once exhibited in London. She refused commissions for buildings she considered wasteful, preferring modest budgets and local stone. In 1994 her library in a small fishing town earned her the national architecture prize, the jury praising its humble monumentality. Ferreira often said that buildings should age like trees, growing more beautiful as weather marks them. Now retired from practice, she still visits her libraries unannounced, sitting among readers to see how her rooms are actually used.

* monumentality: 기념비적 웅장함

- ① 1947년에 Portugal의 Porto에서 태어났다.
- ② London에서 건축을 공부했다.
- ③ 12곳의 공공 도서관을 설계했다.
- ④ 1994년에 국가 건축상을 받았다.
- ⑤ 건물은 나무처럼 나이 들어야 한다고 말했다.

27. Moonlight Reading Night에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Moonlight Reading Night

Spend a quiet evening reading with friends in the school library. Soft lamps and comfortable floor cushions will create a relaxing atmosphere.

Date: Friday, October 16, 6:00 p.m. — 9:00 p.m.

Who Can Join: All students

Program

- Silent reading for the first hour
- Small-group book conversations after 7:00 p.m.
- A short reading by our school librarian

Important Notes

- Bring one book of your choice.
- Drinks with lids are allowed, but food is not permitted.
- Students must be picked up by an adult at 9:00 p.m.
- * Register online by October 12. Space is limited to 40 students.

- ① 학교 도서관에서 열린다.
- ② 첫 한 시간에는 묵독을 한다.
- ③ 원하는 책 한 권을 가져와야 한다.
- ④ 음식과 뚜껑 있는 음료를 모두 가져올 수 있다.
- ⑤ 참가 인원은 40명으로 제한된다.

28. Introductory Adult Ballet Class에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Introductory Adult Ballet Class

Improve your posture, body balance, and overall core strength through classical ballet fundamentals!

Course Schedule

- Duration: 4 weeks (Every Tuesday, 7:00 p.m. — 8:15 p.m.)
- Location: Movement Dance Academy, Studio A

Enrollment Guidelines

- Strictly open to adult beginners with zero prior ballet or dance background.
- Small group coaching with a maximum limit of eight students per class.
- Please wear stretchy athletic leggings and fitted T-shirts.
- Classical piano accompaniment music will play during every ballet practice session.
- Free ballet shoes rental is provided to all first-time attendees on the first day.
- Video recording during training sessions is strictly prohibited.

* accompaniment: 반주

- ① 12주 동안 매주 주말 오전에 운영되는 강좌이다.
- ② 과거 발레 경력이 있는 숙련자만 수강 등록할 수 있다.
- ③ 클래스당 정원은 최대 30명으로 대규모로 진행된다.
- ④ 수업 중 자유로운 동영상 촬영이 권장된다.
- ⑤ 첫날 모든 첫 수강자에게 무료 발레 슈즈 대여가 제공된다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Few objects have changed scholarship as deeply as the Rosetta Stone, a slab of dark granite ① found by French soldiers in Egypt in 1799. The stone carries a single royal decree, with the inscriptions ② carving into its surface in three scripts: Greek, Demotic, and hieroglyphic. Because scholars could already read Greek, the stone offered a possible bridge to the mysterious picture writing of ancient Egypt. Progress, however, was slow. Many researchers assumed that hieroglyphs were pure symbols, ③ which led them away from the sound-based reality of the script. The breakthrough came from Jean-François Champollion, who compared royal names across the versions and showed that hieroglyphs ④ recorded both sounds and ideas. His announcement in 1822 opened the door to reading thousands of temple walls and papyrus scrolls, and Egyptology was born almost overnight. The stone itself, ⑤ taken to Britain after a military treaty, now stands in a museum, where millions of visitors pause before it each year.

* granite: 화강암 ** decree: 칙령 *** hieroglyph: 상형 문자

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

Letter spacing is not simply the placement of identical gaps between printed characters. Readers see the ① shapes of letters as well as the measured distances separating them. A round letter leaves more visible air near its curved edge than a flat-sided letter does. For this reason, a designer may make adjacent distances mathematically ② equal so that they appear visually even. Pairs such as A and V can be moved closer because their sloping sides create a large pocket of empty space. Other pairs need wider ③ gaps to keep their forms from merging. This adjustment is called kerning. It does not aim to make each pair attract attention; successful spacing is often noticed only when it fails. Uneven spacing interrupts the visual ④ rhythm of a word and may cause one letter to seem detached. Designers therefore judge spacing within whole words, not just between isolated pairs. The goal is optical balance rather than numerical uniformity. Careful spacing supports ⑤ readability by allowing letters to remain distinct while still behaving as parts of a single word.

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31.

Beneath a forest floor lies a hidden economy built almost entirely on _____. Threadlike fungi wrap around tree roots and reach into soil far beyond what the roots alone could touch, drawing up water and scarce minerals such as phosphorus. In return, the tree hands over sugars it has made in its leaves, sugars the fungi cannot produce for themselves. Neither partner is being charitable; each simply gains more than it gives up. Experiments that block the connection show the cost plainly — seedlings cut off from fungal partners grow slowly and often fail in poor soil, while connected ones flourish. Similar arrangements appear across the living world, from corals housing algae to insects farming bacteria in their guts. Again and again, in habitats as different as deserts and deep oceans, life discovers the same principle: that patiently trading a surplus of one resource for a shortage of another lets both parties thrive together in places where neither of them could ever have survived alone.

* fungi: 균류 ** phosphorus: 인 *** algae: 조류

- ① competition
- ② exchange
- ③ isolation
- ④ imitation
- ⑤ dominance

32.

Restoration projects often collect seeds from nearby populations because local plants are adapted to familiar soils and seasons. Climate change complicates this rule. A seed source fitted perfectly to past temperatures may struggle as heat and rainfall patterns shift. Moving all seed from a distant warm region is also risky, because future conditions are uncertain and distant plants may poorly match the local soil or current winters. Some projects therefore mix local seed with seed from several populations that experience somewhat different climates. The resulting variation does not guarantee success, nor does every source contribute equally. It provides a wider range of traits on which changing conditions can act. This mixed approach also reduces the chance of synchronized failure. Climate-aware restoration should _____. This strategy treats uncertainty as a reason for diversity rather than for choosing one confident forecast. Monitoring remains necessary so managers can learn which sources survive, reproduce, and support the surrounding community as conditions change. [3점]

* synchronized: 동시에 일어나는

- ① spread risk across diverse seed sources
- ② reproduce only historical temperature conditions
- ③ select seedlings for rapid growth alone
- ④ exclude local plants from restoration sites
- ⑤ predict one exact climate for each site

33.

Listening is often treated as silent waiting until it is one's turn to speak. Skilled listening, however, involves forming and checking interpretations. A listener may briefly restate a speaker's point: "So the delay mattered because no one warned you?" This response does more than repeat words. It selects what seems central and offers that selection for correction. The speaker can confirm it, reject it, or add a missing detail. Because the restatement is provisional, misunderstanding becomes visible before advice or judgment is built on it. Questions also work best when they grow from what has been heard rather than from the listener's preferred solution. Reflective listening _____. It does not require agreement, and an accurate paraphrase may even reveal a serious disagreement. Its value is that both people can identify the meaning currently under discussion. A response becomes genuinely relevant only after the listener has allowed the speaker to revise that shared account.

* paraphrase: 바꾸어 말하기

- ① replaces uncertain meaning with immediate advice
- ② tests an interpretation before offering a response
- ③ repeats every sentence without selecting key ideas
- ④ keeps speakers from correcting unclear statements
- ⑤ proves that the listener shares the same experience

34.

Tolerance enjoys a comfortable reputation: nearly everyone claims the virtue, and nearly everyone misunderstands it. To tolerate an opinion we find sensible costs nothing; no effort is required to endure what we already half agree with. The virtue begins its real work only at the point where agreement ends — before the sermon that offends us, the protest we consider foolish, the taste we find vulgar. Philosophers have long noted this structural oddity: tolerance presupposes disapproval. One tolerates only what one continues to reject. Where there is no objection, there is nothing to tolerate, only indifference wearing a generous mask. This is why societies that pride themselves on openness must be examined at their edges, in how they treat the views that genuinely irritate them, not in the ease with which they accept the agreeable. The test is uncomfortable by design. Tolerance proves itself only when it is _____. A virtue that operates only among friends is not a virtue but a convenience. [3점]

* sermon: 설교 ** vulgar: 저속한

- ① extended to views we find genuinely offensive
- ② reserved for opinions that have earned respect
- ③ balanced against the comfort of the majority
- ④ protected by institutions from public anger
- ⑤ withdrawn from those who abuse its shelter

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Advice is written for an average person who does not exist, while every real situation is particular. The useful question, therefore, is not whether advice is good but how it must be adjusted before it fits your case. ① Start by asking what the advice assumes: 'get up at five' quietly presumes an early workplace, a short commute, and a body that falls asleep on schedule. ② Where your circumstances differ from those assumptions, adjust the rule rather than yourself, keeping its purpose while changing its numbers and details. ③ A student with evening classes, for example, can keep the spirit of the morning rule by protecting the first two hours after waking, whenever they occur. ④ Publishers report that self-help titles now sell millions of copies each year and are translated into dozens of languages within months of release. ⑤ Advice treated this way stops being a judge you fail to satisfy and becomes raw material from which you build a routine that actually holds.

* commute: 통근

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

36.

The rotational equilibrium and floating stability of any marine vessel upon water are fundamentally governed by the transverse width of its hull, known technically as the beam. Naval architects carefully calculate this spatial dimension to prevent ships from listing excessively when exposed to unpredictable maritime weather.

- (A) This widely separated upward thrust produces a powerful restoring righting moment that automatically pushes the leaning ship back upright. Consequently, broad-beamed vessels maintain remarkable stability and resist catastrophic overturning even when traversing turbulent, storm-tossed oceanic waters.
- (B) When a floating vessel begins to tilt sideways due to strong crosswinds or rolling surface waves, the underwater geometry of the submerged hull naturally shifts laterally. This displacement alters the spatial distribution of the surrounding buoyant water forces acting beneath the vessel.
- (C) A vessel with a broader beam causes this displaced volume of water to relocate significantly farther away from the vessel's central vertical axis. The resulting center of buoyancy moves rapidly outward, separating from the ship's center of gravity.

* hull: 선체 ** righting moment: 배를 바로 세우는 돌림힘

*** buoyancy: 부력

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

37.

When two sides sit down far apart, the loudest battle is often not about the answer but about the ruler. Before any number can persuade, the parties must first agree on what a fair number would even be measured by.

- (A) Agreements reached this way also survive better, because both parties can explain at home why the terms were fair, pointing not to pressure but to a principle they themselves accepted before the bargaining began.
- (B) Skilled negotiators therefore open by hunting for a standard both sides already respect: the market rate, last year's contract, an independent appraisal, a rule applied to every other branch alike. The search itself sends a useful message: we intend to be judged by something outside our own appetites.
- (C) Once such a yardstick is on the table, proposals stop sounding like personal demands. Each offer can be defended as reading the shared measure rather than as testing the other side's patience. [3점]

* yardstick: 판단 기준

- 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.

Break that expectation just once, however, by delaying the phrase or bending one of its notes, and the whole hall leans forward.

Repetition is music's most familiar tool, and its most quietly powerful. A chorus that returns again and again does more than help us remember the song. (①) With each return, listeners learn the shape of the phrase a little better, until they can hum the next bar before it arrives. (②) Composers understand this and build their pieces around such returns, planting a figure early and letting it come back in new clothes. (③) The comfort of recognition is real: audiences relax into a passage they feel they already own, as we settle into a favorite chair. (④) Yet comfort alone would soon put the room to sleep, and every songwriter knows that a piece made only of safe returns fades from memory quickly. (⑤) That small betrayal works only because the pattern was honored so faithfully before, and the listeners' surprise is the exact measure of how much they had come to expect.

* bar: (음악의) 마디

39.

Implementing hierarchical heading tags provides vital structural landmarks that allow assistive tools to announce clear section outlines to visually impaired users.

Digital web accessibility ensures that individuals experiencing severe visual impairments can navigate dense online web pages effectively using specialized screen readers. (①) Sighted users typically scan complex visual layouts instantaneously, identifying relevant subsections by noticing enlarged headline fonts, contrasting colors, or generous whitespace margins. (②) However, screen reading software interprets digital text strictly linearly, converting digital characters into synthetic spoken speech or refreshable braille displays sequentially from top to bottom. (③) Using standard keyboard shortcuts, visually impaired readers can skip rapidly between major thematic sections without listening through irrelevant introductory body text. (④) Without properly nested heading architecture, a comprehensive web page appears as an overwhelming, completely unnavigable wall of continuous auditory speech. (⑤) Digital content creators must therefore recognize that logical document hierarchy is not merely a stylistic convention but an indispensable bridge for universal information equality across the web. [3점]

* hierarchical: 계층적인 ** braille: 점자

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

Official archives are built to answer official questions. Tax rolls state what was owed, court records state what was decided, and census tables state who lived where. Historians rely on these documents, yet the picture they give is oddly empty: full of numbers and rulings, but silent about how bread tasted, what children feared, or how a family argued about moving to the city. Old private letters fill exactly this silence. A daughter describing the noise of her first factory job, a farmer joking about a stubborn ox, a mother listing prices at the weekly market: such lines were never written for history, which is precisely why they preserve what formal papers ignore. Read together, the two kinds of sources correct each other. The archive supplies the skeleton of dates and rules, while the letters return flesh and voice to it, restoring the ordinary days that official ink never thought worth recording.



* census: 인구 조사

Because official documents mainly (A) _____ measurable public events, the personal voices preserved in old letters (B) _____ the picture of daily life that formal records leave largely unfinished.

- | (A) | (B) |
|--------------|----------|
| ① ignore | distort |
| ② exaggerate | narrow |
| ③ record | complete |
| ④ invent | confirm |
| ⑤ hide | shorten |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Many people picture memory as a video camera: events are recorded once and played back later exactly as they happened. Psychologists who study remembering reject this picture. In their account, recalling the past is a (a) passive process in which the mind assembles a scene again from stored pieces, current knowledge, and even the wording of the questions we are asked. In a classic demonstration, viewers watched films of traffic accidents and later estimated the cars' speed. Those asked how fast the cars 'smashed' into each other gave (b) higher estimates than those asked about cars that merely 'contacted,' and a week later some of the first group remembered broken glass that had never appeared on the screen. The wording of a single question had quietly (c) rewritten part of the memory itself. Such findings explain why two honest witnesses can describe the same event differently: each act of retrieval blends what was seen with what was suggested afterward, and every retelling can (d) alter the trace that later retellings will use. This does not mean memory is useless. Most of the time reconstruction serves us well, filling small gaps so that the past remains usable. But it does mean that confidence and vividness are (e) unreliable guides to accuracy: a memory that feels like a perfect recording may still contain borrowed details. Treating remembering as rebuilding, not playback, is the first step toward handling our own recollections with proper care.

* retrieval: (기억의) 인출

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① How to Train Your Brain to Record Everything
- ② Eyewitnesses: The Most Reliable Voice in Court
- ③ Why We Forget: The Limits of Storage Space
- ④ One Event, One Memory: The Stability of the Past
- ⑤ Remembering as Rebuilding: Memory Is Not a Recording

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

On Saturday, Rosa opened the neighborhood repair room in an unused store beside the bus stop. Residents had brought lamps, radios, and kitchen tools instead of throwing them away. Helen arrived carrying a dusty electric fan that had belonged to her mother. Although (a) she hoped it could work again, its cage was bent and its motor made no sound. Rosa usually repaired furniture, not appliances, but she promised to examine the fan with the group's safety guide before deciding what to do.

(B)

Rosa cleaned the motor and found that a loose wire, rather than a burned part, had stopped it. She asked Helen to hold a flashlight while (b) she secured the connection and replaced the cracked plug. The blades began turning, yet they struck the bent cage with every rotation. Rosa placed the cage over a wooden form and slowly pressed it back into shape. When the fan finally ran without noise, (c) she refused Helen's offer of payment and suggested that she teach the next visitor how to inspect a plug safely.

(C)

At the following Saturday's session, Helen returned as a volunteer and demonstrated the inspection to two teenagers. Rosa watched from another table as an old lamp lit up under their careful hands. Later, the repair group posted a photograph of the restored fan beside a sign showing how many objects had avoided the trash. Rosa was pleased that (d) she had repaired more than a machine: the project had turned a grateful owner into someone ready to share a practical skill.

(D)

Before touching the wires, Rosa unplugged the fan and removed its metal cage. She noticed dark dust around the motor but no smell of burned plastic. To avoid guessing, (e) she compared the wire colors with a diagram in the safety guide. Helen explained that the fan had stopped suddenly during a summer meal years earlier, and nobody had tried it since. That detail made a broken connection more likely than a worn-out motor. Rosa invited Helen closer, showed her the loose wire, and explained each check before beginning the repair.

* unplug: 플러그를 뽑다

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 Helen은 어머니가 쓰던 선풍기를 수리 공간에 가져왔다.
- ② Rosa는 타 버린 모터를 새것으로 교체했다.
- ③ Rosa는 선풍기를 만지기 전에 플러그를 뽑았다.
- ④ 선풍기 날개는 처음에는 휘어진 보호망에 부딪혔다.
- ⑤ Helen은 다음 모임에 자원봉사자로 돌아왔다.

* 확인 사항

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