

1. 다음 글의 주어진 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

British writer Oobah Butler wanted to experiment with how easily one can manipulate public opinion online.

(A) **The Butler made a virtual shop online.** Butler set up an account for his “restaurant” on a popular online review site. He did not provide an exact address and wrote it was reservations only. He did this to make people think The Shed was a special restaurant.

(B) **Although it was faked, the restaurant steadily went up in famous ranking sites. The Shed obtained several reservation requests via e-mails and phone calls.** Interest further increased when he told callers The Shed was “fully booked for the next six weeks.”

(C) He **manipulated** photos of The Shed’s food with **various faked-photos**. He then **required his friends to post** favorable fake reviews on the review site. Things quickly got, in Butler’s words, “a little out of hand.” From the lowest of the charts of the review site,

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

2. 어법상 틀린 것을 모두 몇 개 인가?

Even funnier, food suppliers started (a) to guess The Shed’s address and sent him free samples, and many job applications came in. These things (b) were happened without Butler (c) served a single meal. The Shed eventually became London’s number-one restaurant on one of the most trusted restaurant review sites. According to Butler, The Shed held (d) what ranking for two weeks. Butler’s story shows that much of (e) what we see on the Internet (f) cannot be trusted. This emphasizes the importance of digital literacy. Digital literacy is about more than just using computers. It is the ability to use digital technology to find, evaluate, create, and communicate (g) informations. To become digitally (h) literacy, we need to develop an attitude and knowledge that (i) enabling us detect false information online. False information is any information that misinforms or (j) deceive people. It can be about anything such as health, the environment, and economics (k) cross many platforms. It can be influential, as The Shed incident shows.

- ① 5개                    ② 6개
- ③ 7개                    ④ 8개
- ⑤ 9개

3. 다음 주어진 문장의 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은?

For example, unreal content about certain ethnic or religious people can generate dislike and loathe.

They would have been suspicious that the restaurant did not have an address. They would have wondered why reviews on the restaurant did not appear in other more credible media. ① If they had done these things, they would likely have suspected that something was not right. ② Fortunately, The Shed incident was an experiment that caused little damage. However, false information can cause emotional or financial harm to people. ③ It can cause fights between those who support the group and those who do not. In addition, misleading online reviews about questionable products often trick people into wasting money. ④ To avoid being deceived by false information, we need to develop a habit of critically evaluating what we see online. ⑤ If you see a story that looks too good or too bad to be true, check the source first. Look at the website the story comes from. Does it look real? Are there spelling errors?

4. 다음 주어진 (A)(B)(C)에 들어갈 접속사로 적절한 것은?

If people had been digitally literate, they would not have been fooled by The Shed experiment so easily. Digitally literate people would have carefully considered information about The Shed without being distracted by other people's reactions. They would have been suspicious that the restaurant did not have an address. They would have wondered why reviews on the restaurant did not appear in other more credible media. If they had done these things, they would likely have suspected that something was not right. Fortunately, The Shed incident was an experiment that caused little damage. (A) false information can cause emotional or financial harm to people. (B), false information about a certain gender or belief group can stir up hatred against that group. It can cause fights between those who support the group and those who do not. (C), misleading online reviews about questionable products often trick people into wasting money.

(A)	(B)	(C)
① Yet	For instance	Furthermore
② However	For example	In conclusion
③ For example	Similarly	In fact
④ For instance	On the other hand	In addition
⑤ Therefore	However	In contrast

[5-6. 다음 글의 물음에 답하시오.]

Digital literacy is about more than just using computers. It is the ability to use digital technology to find, evaluate, create, and communicate information. To become digitally ① literacy, we need to develop an (a) altitude and knowledge that enable us to detect false information online. False information is any information ② what misinforms or (b) trusts people. It can be about anything such as health, the environment, and economics across many platforms. It can be influential, as The Shed incident shows.

If people had been digitally literate, they would not ③ have been fooled by The Shed experiment so easily. Digitally literate people would have carefully considered information about The Shed without (c) being disturbed by other people's reactions. They would have been suspicious that the restaurant did not have an address. They would have wondered why reviews on the restaurant did not appear in other more credible media. If they had done these things, they would likely have (d) a trust that something was not right.

Fortunately, The Shed incident was an experiment that caused little damage. However, false information can cause emotional or financial harm to people. For example, false information about a (e) uncertain gender or belief group can stir up hatred against that group. It can cause fights between those who support the group and those who do not. In addition, misleading online reviews about trustworthy products often ④ tricks people into wasting money.

⑤ To avoid being deceived by false information, we need to develop a habit of critically evaluating what we see online. If you see a story that looks too good or too bad to be true, check the source first.

5. 위 지문 (a)-(e)에서 어휘의 쓰임이 올바른 것을 고르시오.

- ① (a)      ② (b)      ③ (c)      ④ (d)      ⑤ (e)

6. 위 지문 ①~⑤ 에서 어법상 틀린 것을 모두 고르시오.

- ①      ②      ③      ④      ⑤

7. 다음 주어진 문장의 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은?

In other words, if there are no resemblance with or parallel to the stories, be alert to believing them.

You should then check the credibility of the content creator. If a story has no writer's name, this could be a sign that its content is questionable. ① If there is a name, find out what and where the person has reported before. ② If the person has not written anything else or writes for a website that looks unreliable, think twice before believing the content. ③ Finally, check who else is reporting the story. If no other media are reporting the same story, the story may not be true. Pick a few keywords from the story and put them in a search site to see if other media are supporting the story. ④ Sorting through the vast amount of information created and shared online is challenging. ⑤ However, it is important that we know what false information is and how it spreads. The better we recognize false information, the better we will be at avoiding it and helping others do the same.

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [21]

We are now at a point of unprecedented genetic, cultural, and environmental power as a @species, and we are linked to nearly every other person on Earth. We are embodied individuals @trapped within limited time, but we are also networked data streams, memories, and influencers, and part of a grander humanity. Our decisions today have far-reaching impacts that place a @responsibility on us to become good ancestors, to take the long view and time travel forward to imagine the wellbeing of billions of people whose lives will be lived in the world we are currently making. Centuries ago, leaders of the native North American Iroquois people created "seven generation stewardship," @instructing people to consider the impact of every decision on their children, seven generations into the future. In the precious few decades that Earth is ours, while we enjoy the gardens planted by our ancestors, we must not steal the shade from our @descendants.

8. 밑줄에서 밑줄 친 어휘의 영영 풀이가 옳지 않은 것은?

- ① @species: a group of living organisms consisting of similar individuals that can breed with each other
- ② @trapped: unable to escape from a specific situation, place, or condition
- ③ @responsibility: a moral obligation or duty to take care of something
- ④ @instructing: telling someone what they should do or how to do it
- ⑤ @descendants: family members who lived a long time before you were born

9. 밑글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① We should fulfill our responsibility to future generations by adopting a long-term perspective.
- ② We need to solve current environmental problems by applying the wisdom of our ancestors.
- ③ Preserving our genetic and cultural heritage is vital for maintaining human diversity.
- ④ Advancements in data networks are connecting humanity more closely across the globe.
- ⑤ We must find a proper balance between pursuing present benefits and protecting future resources.

10. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [29]

But in fact, in many cases the actual material is "in the cloud," located on some distant machine.

A conceptual model is an explanation, usually highly simplified, of how something works. It doesn't have to be complete or even accurate as long as it is useful. (①) The files, folders, and icons you see displayed on a computer screen help people create the conceptual model of documents and folders inside the computer, or of apps or applications on the screen. (②) In fact, there are no folders inside the computer — those are effective conceptualizations designed to make them easier to use. (③) Sometimes these depictions can add to the confusion, however. (④) When reading e-mail or visiting a website, the material appears to be on the device, for that is where it is displayed and used. (⑤) The conceptual model is of one, coherent image, whereas it may actually consist of parts, each located on different machines that could be almost anywhere in the world. \*depiction: 묘사 \*\*coherent: 일관된

11. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 treadmills that simulate walking이 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [26년 3월 30번]

The principal transportation mode in the developing world, even in large cities, is still walking because of constraints on the resources needed to operate extensive transit systems. People cover long distances on foot every day and expend human energy that they can hardly spare. Walking under those conditions is an unavoidable burden that consumes productive capability. In North America and Western Europe, however, the attitude and policies are just the opposite: walking is efficient, healthful, and natural. We should do more of it — almost everybody agrees — and some of the current trends should be reversed. Ironically, among the most popular exercise machines in health clubs and in homes are treadmills that simulate walking, which could be otherwise accomplished with a transport purpose on the street.

- ① equipment used to compensate for temporary physical limitations
- ② a symbol of the luxury of walking for health rather than for necessity
- ③ advanced devices designed to maximize the efficiency of human labor
- ④ devices designed to help people in developing countries move more easily
- ⑤ not only for a representation of wealth but also for compulsory walking

12. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [26년 3월 31번]

Just like how other rooms in your home can cause anxiety when filled with too much stuff, the same is true for kids. If the play space houses every single toy that has ever been purchased for them since birth, they may not be able to express their feelings, but they can feel overwhelmed by so much stuff. This reminds us of how women look in their closets packed full of clothes and think, I have nothing to wear. Revision helps everyone see what they have and use what they own. When there's too much to see, too much to step over, and too much input, kids have a hard time making a choice. Streamlining a play space is so important. You want your kids to feel inspired and imaginative in the room — not overcome with indecision.

- ① For Tips and Advice Toward Streamlining A Play Space
- ② The Difference Between Children's Rooms and Adults' Closets
- ③ Less is More: Why You Should Streamline Your Kids' Play Space
- ④ Practical Tips for Organizing Children's Rooms to Maximize Floor Space
- ⑤ The Paradox of Minimalism: How Having Fewer Tools Limits Kids' Imagination

13. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 the emancipated number가 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것을 2개 고르시오. [26년 3월 33번]

From around 3000 BC, the Sumerian officials would mark their lists of goods on clay tablets. If they wanted to record five fish, they would mark five pictures of a fish. In other words, they would represent five fish with a numeral for the number five alongside a symbol for the fish. If they wanted to describe five of something else, they realized they could keep the same numeral and trade the object symbol for a cow, or a jar of oil, or whatever else they were interested in. The Sumerians had developed the idea of an emancipated number, existing in its own right and independent of whatever it is being used to count.

- ① An abstract notion of quantity completely detached from concrete physical items
- ② A method of measurement that combines different units
- ③ A number system that various depending on the type of object
- ④ A number concept that can stand alone, unrelated to the objects it counts
- ⑤ A picture that accurately represents the number of specific objects

14. 다음 지문에서 어법상 올바른 것을 2개 고르시오.

[26년 3월 32번]

Students often mistake familiarity with true mastery, creating a dangerous "illusion of competence" where recognizing information feels like genuine knowledge, but ① they struggle when asked to recall or apply it independent. ② This cognitive bias, often reinforced by passive study habits such as rereading or highlighting, leads learners to overestimate their understanding. As a result, they may feel confident about the material but fail to recall or apply it effectively when needed. ③ Teaching materials (even informally or imaginatively) actively counter this illusion by requiring deep processing, active recall, structured organization, and revealing gaps in knowledge. It introduces powerful methods like teaching imaginary students, peer-teaching in study groups, employing the Feynman Technique, and writing explanations for others. Ultimately, adopting the mindset of a teacher transforms superficial familiarity into genuine mastery. ④ By making learners explain, organize, and apply that they know, ⑤ it exposes weak points, fills gaps in knowledge, and leads to a more solid and dependable understanding.

② ⑤ (올바른 것)

15. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 **않는** 것을 모두 고르시오. [26년 3월 34번]

The emphasis on learning from the ingroup takes little account of individuals. Amazingly, while we may dislike some of the people in our ingroup, we still copy them, out of a desire to conform. Wilks, Kirby, and Nielsen studied copying behavior in the context of observing how to open a puzzle box. Ingroups and outgroups were distinguished in a minimal way, using simple color coding of wristbands. The children did not simply like all members of their ingroup; they disliked those who behaved in an antisocial way. Indeed, they liked these antisocial ingroup members less than the prosocial members of an outgroup. Still, their dislike did not affect their tendency to copy ingroup behavior more closely than outgroup behavior. This overimitation reveals that we are not copying in order to learn how to open a box most efficiently. We want to learn how to do it in the proper way - in other words, conforming to the rules and conventions of the ingroup. This will be appropriately demonstrated even by antisocial ingroup members.

- ① Learning occurs based on our tendency to adopt behaviors from the ingroup as a whole, **regardless of the individual merit of each person.**--쪼리 답 오류
- ② Ingroups and outgroups were distinguishable thanks to their wristband colors.
- ③ Children didn't like anyone acting in an antisocial fashion, regardless of whether he/she was in the ingroup or the outgroup.
- ④ **The more children liked someone, the more likely they were to imitate his/her behavior excluding which group they belong to.**
- ⑤ We tend to imitate ingroup behavior because of the desire for conformity.

16. 위 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B), (C) 에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [26년 3월 34번][수성고]

People (A)\_\_\_\_\_ ingroup members more not simply to learn the most (B)\_\_\_\_\_ way to act, but to learn how to behave in a manner that is socially (C)\_\_\_\_\_ within their group.

- |   | (A)          | (B)              | (C)               |
|---|--------------|------------------|-------------------|
| ① | <b>mimic</b> | <b>efficient</b> | <b>acceptable</b> |
| ② | ignore       | familiar         | independent       |
| ③ | accept       | direct           | undesirable       |
| ④ | imitate      | practical        | competitive       |
| ⑤ | continue     | advanced         | controversial     |

17. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은 [35] (어휘변형)

The "set point theory" concept is that your body has a ① **variable** quantity of fat cells by the time you are an adult. The more weight you carried in your childhood and your teenage years, the more fat cells you will have as an adult. These fat cells then become "fuller" or "thinner" as you gain and lose weight as an adult. The set point is the ② **catalyst** in these cells that will send a message to your brain saying that your fat cells are getting too thin and that you must eat ③ **extra**. Different people's fat cells will have different set points, and the strength of the message is ④ **impacted** by the number of cells. Thus a person with lots of fat cells and a high set point will battle with a strong ⑤ **longing** for food when dieting. \*trigger: 방아쇠

18. 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [26년 3월 36번]

But it's important to recognize that the way of thinking that lies behind these words slowly extinguishes certain habits from our daily life.

Initially the catchphrase "less is more" had a simple meaning. (A) First mentioned in Robert Browning's poem "Andrea del Sarto," it suggests that everything simple is better and more beautiful than the complex and tangled. (B) Nowadays this phrase is heard often - maybe even too often. (C) For example, think about the heavy, massive radio receivers that existed back in the day. (D) Over time, many of their buttons became viewed as "extra" and were removed, and with each reduction these devices eventually developed into the phones in our pockets. (E) The scale of the object became smaller, and the functions of the buttons got lost in the three-dot menus and multilayered folders of our phones.

- ① (A)    ② (B)    ③ **(C)**    ④ (D)    ⑤ (E)

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[A]

We first need to understand the short but hidden history behind the plastics industry and how it became deeply rooted in our daily lives. Before plastic, people lived more sustainably, with far fewer waste problems than we face today. However, after the invention of plastic, its rapid adoption during World War II, and its explosion into consumer goods, plastic was everywhere. The growing industry came to symbolize the convenience and prosperity of the American dream. This dream came with a price. Over time, people began to notice the environmental impact, and the early seeds of today's environmental movement were planted. However, the plastics industry was quick to counter these concerns, launching campaigns that presented recycling as the solution to all our problems. They pushed the idea that pollution was the fault of consumers, not the corporations flooding the market with plastic.

[B]

The plastics industry responded to these concerns by acknowledging that recycling alone could not solve the growing waste problem and by accepting a significant share of responsibility for environmental pollution. Rather than placing the blame on individual consumers, many companies emphasized that manufacturers, retailers, and governments all had important roles to play in reducing plastic waste. They invested in developing reusable and biodegradable alternatives, redesigned packaging to use less material, and supported regulations aimed at limiting unnecessary plastic production. Their public campaigns encouraged businesses to adopt sustainable practices and highlighted the need for systemic changes throughout the supply chain. Instead of portraying recycling as a perfect solution, they presented it as only one part of a broader strategy that included reducing consumption, improving waste management infrastructure, and promoting corporate accountability. Through these efforts, the industry sought to demonstrate that meaningful environmental progress required collective action and a commitment from producers as well as consumers.

19. 위 지문 [A] 글에서 밑줄 친 This dream came with a price가 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [26년 3월 37번]

- ① The military expenses for World War II caused a huge national debt.
- ② There was a lack of infrastructure for effective plastic recycling systems.
- ③ Mass production of plastic resulted in serious environmental destruction.
- ④ New plastic products were too expensive for ordinary people to purchase.
- ⑤ It became much harder to achieve the American dream in modern society.

20. 위 지문 [A] [B]를 읽고 글에 대한 설명으로 옳바른 것을 고르시오.

- ① 지문 [A]는 플라스틱 사용에 대한 책임을 소비자에게로 돌리며, 그에 대한 수단으로 재활용 비용 부담을 주장한다.
- ② 지문[B]는 다양한 예시를 통해 플라스틱 산업이 환경 오염에 대한 책임을 회피 하고 있다는 것을 설명하고 있다.
- ③ 지문[A] 플라스틱으로 인한 환경 오염을 소비자에게. 지문 [B]는 플라스틱 제조회사에 책임으로 노력을 꾀한다.
- ④ 지문 [A]와 [B] 모두 플라스틱의 역사를 배경으로 글을 전개해 나가고 있다.
- ⑤ 지문 [A]는 객관적 수치 와 통계를 통해 글을 주장한다.

21. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [26년 3월 38번]

As Kuhn proposed, our propositions about the world are embedded within paradigms, roughly a network of interrelated commitments to a particular theory, a conception of a subject matter, and methodological practices.

(A) Thus, what we call major progress in science is not a movement from a less to a more accurate paradigm. Rather, it is a horizontal shift from one 'way of seeing the world' to another. For Kuhn, 'the scientist with a new paradigm sees differently from the way he had seen before.'

(B) For example, a look into a microscope tells you nothing unless you are already informed about the nature of the instrument and what you are supposed to be looking at.

(C) Thus, when scientists undertake research, they do so from within a specific paradigm. Even the most exacting measurements are only sensible from within that paradigm.

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

22. 다음 주어진 글에 이어질 순서로 알맞은 것은?[39]

Making two visits to one of our cold greenhouses ? one at dawn after a below-zero night, and the other a few hours later ? provides a striking introduction to the winter harvest.

(A) The leaf colors in different shades of greens, reds, maroons, and yellows stand bright against the dark soil. It looks like a never-ending spring.

(B) Yet a few hours later, after the sun has warmed the greenhouses above freezing, the second visit presents a miraculous contrast. Under the inner covers are closely spaced rows of vigorous, healthy leaves that stretch the length of the greenhouse.

(C) During the dawn visit all the crops are frozen solid. Raising the inner covers, which is difficult because they too are frozen, reveals a sight of hard, frost-coated leaves bleak enough to convince anyone that this idea is foolish.

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

23. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분이 의미하는 바가 옳지 않은 것은? [26년 3월 40번]

Parenting experts strongly insist children need to learn independence and resilience. But what's been less discussed in public is how the physical design of transportation and public space makes life harder by reducing public play spaces and creating a ①wall to children's mobility. In fact, cities and suburbs don't offer safe walk and bike routes to school, malls kick teenagers out on the weekends. Because of this, parents are forced to supervise and stay involved in all activities and children's free time disappear under a ②spreadsheet of activities such as planned soccer practice and piano lessons or organized play dates. All of those "musts" take more of the parents' time or money to navigate, because the child can't do it on their own. Such a lack of appropriate physical environment costs the parental burnout. As Darby Saxbe, a clinical psychologist, recently wrote in the New York Times, "③underparenting requires structural change." Unlike most political experts, she's not just talking about economic policies like family leave and government-supported childcare. She's talking about actual ④physical change, and the ⑤cultural change required to populate them. We need to "build back our tolerance for children in public spaces," she writes, "and create safe environments where lightly supervised kids can move around freely."

- ① ① ① wall to children's mobility: no available safe walk and bike routes  
② ② ② spreadsheet of activities: list of fun and child-led activities  
③ ③ underparenting: parenting with light supervision  
④ ④ physical change: more safe places for children to be built  
⑤ ⑤ cultural change: becoming more tolerant for children in public places

[26년 6월]

24. 다음 지문에서 밑줄 친 ①~⑤에서 그 성격이 **다른** 하나를 고르시오.

A classical ideal of truth and knowledge is the concept of a market for ideas: as thinking individuals, we encounter competing ideas, we evaluate them for their best fit to reality, and then let the best and brightest facts form the basis of our beliefs. That would be the scientist's way, in theory at least. But in practice, most of the time ① we are in a market for justifications. ② We shop for words not because they contain ideas, but because they contain stories about ideas. Often we are not ③ seeking statements as facts to help us figure out what we should believe. Usually we already know what we believe. What we seek are ④ statements to justify those beliefs — the lawyer's way. Language might be good for this function but we can use it to do better. By treating language with greater respect, we can achieve more than ⑤ simple self-defense.

25. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [29]

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

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

- ① A Timeless Mirror of Human Expertise Through Literature
- ② New Technologies That Replace Traditional Literary Art
- ③ Historical Records Written Across Different Centuries
- ④ Emotionally Literature Approach For Next Generation
- ⑤ Literature Transcending Reflection of Human Experience

26. 다음 글을 아래와 같이 요약할 때, 빈칸 (A), (B), (C)에 들어갈 말로 알맞게 연결된 것은? [32]

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



Despite the common preference for a (A) \_\_\_\_\_ study space, accepting environmental (B) \_\_\_\_\_ actively (C) \_\_\_\_\_ memory retention by forging rich, subconscious cognitive associations.

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	fixed	stability	impairs
②	distinct	changes	reinforces
③	diverse	consistency	facilitates
④	<b>identical</b>	<b>variation</b>	<b>intensifies</b>
⑤	different	isolation	distorts

정답: ④ variation ..... consolidates

요약문 해석: 지정된 학습 공간을 선호하는 일반적인 경향에도 불구하고, 환경적 (A) 변화를 수용하는 것은 무의식적이고 풍부한 인지적 연관성을 형성함으로써 기억 유지를 적극적으로 (B) 강화한다.

[선택지 어휘 풀이]

- ① stability (안정성 - 반대 논리) ..... impairs (손상시키다 - 반대 논리)
- ② novelty (새로움 - 부분적 유의) ..... overloads (과부하를 주다 - 지엽적 오독)
- ③ consistency (일관성 - 매력적 함정) ..... facilitates (촉진하다 - 부분적 유의)
- ④ variation (변화, 다양함 - 정답) ..... consolidates (강화하다, 공고히 하다 - 정답)
- ⑤ isolation (고립 - 문맥 불일치) ..... distorts (왜곡하다 - 문맥 불일치)

[정답 해설]

정답은 ④이다. 지문은 한 장소에서만 공부하기보다 여러 장소에서 공부할 때 기억을 더 잘 떠올리게 된다고 설명한다. 따라서 (A)에는 학습 장소를 다양하게 바꾼다는 의미의 variation이 적절하다. 또한 이러한 환경의 변화가 의식 밖의 배경에서 풍부한 연관성을 만들어 학습 내용을 보강한다고 명시했다. 그러므로 (B)에는 기억을 튼튼하게 다지고 강화한다는 의미의 consolidates가 논리적으로 타당하다.

27. 다음 주어진 문자의 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은?

Instead, to talk about how something smells, we talk about the source of the odor.

Talking about what something smells like is the most basic way of talking about our olfactory experience, and even this most basic way of talking about smells is challenging. ① There are no words in the English language to describe smells in the same way in which “blue” or “green” describe colors. ② Things smell “flowery,” “fruity,” or “fishy.” Furthermore, even the most familiar odors are difficult to identify when they are not experienced in their usual context. ③ In one experiment the majority of participants was unable to name very common odors like beer, urine, roses, or motor oil. ④ Obviously, even those who couldn’t name any of these odors would drink the beer but not the urine or the motor oil. ⑤ This is how evolution has shaped our brain: We respond to odors correctly in many different ways, but we are not well-equipped to talk about them.

28. 다음 글의 전체 흐름과 관계 **없는** 문장은? [35]

It is evident through various case studies that adopting digital minimalism can lead to improved mental health outcomes. ① For example, researchers at Stanford University found that people who cut back on social media and digital device use experienced lower levels of stress, anxiety, and depression. ② By minimizing the continuous flow of notifications and information, they were able to devote more attention to meaningful relationships and activities that enhanced their well-being. ③ This result could be reflected in dealing with many problems the digital devices might cause in the future. ④ Similarly, a business professional suffering from burnout and sleep problems adopted digital minimalism practices, including limiting phone use and engaging in mindfulness exercises. ⑤ Consequently, he enjoyed better sleep, less stress, and **a less feeling of peace and mental clarity.**

\*insomnia: 불면증

29. 다음 지문에 밑줄 친 예시로 적절한 것은 모두 몇 개인가?

**A particularly powerful way in which human beings adapt and adjust to their circumstances is by changing behaviors in light of the consequences that they yield.**

For instance, a child who gets praised by her teacher for doing an exercise correctly is likely to continue doing the exercise in that way. A dancer who feels that a particular conditioning exercise is not giving any results is likely to give that exercise up in favor of another one that seems more promising. In general, we tend to do things that bring us some kind of benefit or act in ways that help us avoid some kind of problem, discomfort, or disadvantage. We also tend to do fewer things, or stop doing things, that lead to problems, discomfort, or disadvantages, and we tend to avoid acting in ways that do not bring any benefit or reward.

[예시]

(A) A student receives a high grade after studying regularly for several weeks. As a result, she continues to follow a consistent study schedule in future courses.

(B) A driver gets a speeding ticket for driving too fast. After facing the fine, he becomes more careful about obeying speed limits.

(C) An employee is praised by her manager for arriving early and completing tasks on time. Encouraged by the positive feedback, she maintains these habits.

(D) A child touches a hot stove and feels pain. Because of this unpleasant experience, the child learns to avoid touching hot surfaces.

(E) A person begins exercising every morning and notices increased energy and better health. Seeing these benefits, he makes exercise a regular part of his routine.

(F) A man continues to drive the same route to work every day, even though it is always heavily congested and causes him to arrive late. He refuses to try a faster route despite repeatedly experiencing the negative consequences.

- ① 1개
- ② 2개
- ③ 3개
- ④ 4개
- ⑤ **5개**

30. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 모두 고르시오. [38]

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

\* encode: 부호화하다

① Performing gestures while describing witnessed events helps adults retain information more effectively.

② The memory-enhancing effect of gestures was especially evident in the delayed assessment conducted several weeks afterward.

③ In the follow-up experiment without specific guidance, participants remembered items paired with spontaneous gestures less accurately than items without gestures.

④ The second stage of the study revealed that participants naturally incorporated gestures even when no instructions were provided.

⑤ Using gestures alongside speech strengthens memory encoding, which undermines later recall.

③ (In the follow-up study with no specific instructions, items accompanied by spontaneous gestures were recalled less accurately than those without gestures.) [정답해설] 지문에서는 아무런 지시를 받지 않은 두 번째 연구에서도 사람들이 제스처를 취하지 않은 항목보다 자발적으로 제스처를 취한 항목을 더 잘 기억했다(remembered items on which they had gestured spontaneously better than items on which they had not gestured)고 명시했으므로, 특정한 지시가 없었던 후속 연구에서 자발적인 제스처가 동반된 항목들이 제스처가 없었던 항목들보다 덜 정확하게 회상되었다는 내용은 본문과 일치하지 않는다.

31. 다음 지문에서 어법상 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

Approximately 15-20% of global greenhouse gas emissions ① is caused by degradation and deforestation. Trees play a huge role in the carbon cycle. They convert the CO2 in the air to oxygen through the process of photosynthesis, and consequently, they are viewed as a natural regulator of carbon dioxide. The existence of a larger amount of trees will no doubt lead to the reduced presence of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and the increased existence of oxygen. Unfortunately, deforestation is preventing this process from ② being fully accomplishing. And ③ with half of the Earth's forests going, the amount of carbon dioxide is progressively rising. With more carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, more of the sun's radiation is being reflected back to Earth instead of being released into space, ④ which is causing the planet's average temperature ⑤ rising. Accordingly, deforestation is a major issue when it comes to global warming.

32. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?[40]

We go out in the world every day and make decisions about what is safe or not and what is appropriate or not. It is what psychologist Joseph LeDoux has suggested is an unconscious "danger detector" that determines whether or not something or someone is safe before we can even begin to consciously make a determination. On a conscious level we may correct a mistake in this "danger detector" when we notice it, but often, of course, we simply begin to generate reasons for why it was accurate in the first place. We are generally convinced that our decisions are "rational," but in reality, \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ . When we see something or someone who "feels" dangerous, we have already launched into action internally before we have even started "thinking."

- ① we reject and refuse the facts to justify theses decisions.
- ② logical thinking consistently is superior to and fixes emotional responses before decisions are made.
- ③ information is collected and evaluated to explain our faults and make them fixed.
- ④ we frequently make judgments based on emotion first and then rationalize them with rational explanations afterward.
- ⑤ we often do not decide emotionally until find reasons to support the emotional decision

->⑤ we often decide emotionally first and later find reasons to support it

(\*) \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_