

영어 영역

출수형

성명

수험 번호

- 문제지의 해당란에 성명과 수험 번호를 정확히 쓰시오.
- 답안지의 필적 확인란에 다음의 문구를 정자로 기재하십시오.

2025 수능 영어를 도식화하다, 클러치 모의고사

- 답안지의 해당란에 성명과 수험 번호를 쓰고, 또 수험 번호와 답을 정확히 표시하십시오.
- 문항에 따라 배점이 다르니, 각 물음의 끝에 표시된 배점을 참고하십시오.
3점 문항에만 점수가 표시되어 있습니다. 점수 표시가 없는 문항은 모두 2점입니다.

※ 시험이 시작되기 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마시오.

제 3 교시

영어 영역

출수형

문제 제작

Daniel English 수능 영어 연구소

출제 및 검토 위원

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- 오르비 한대산 영어 류*윤

검토 中 전반적인 평가를 해보자면, 이렇게 퀄리티 좋은 사설 모의고사는 오랜만입니다. 배울만한 표현들도 많고 글의 구조와 내용, 전개 또한 아주 인상적입니다. 누구든지 풀어봐도 배워갈 부분이 많은 모의고사입니다. 극찬을 아끼지 않도록 하겠습니다.

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

 Alex 2 days ago

Hi everyone! Welcome back to Alex's Adventures, where we explore new places and ideas together. I'm grateful for all the support and enthusiasm from our community. Lately, there have been several questions about upcoming live events and how you can participate. I'm excited to share that we will be hosting a live Q&A session next week! Please prepare your questions and join us for an engaging and interactive experience. Your participation is what makes this channel special. Thank you for being a part of our journey. Stay tuned for more updates!

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- ① 새로운 콘텐츠 주제를 발표하려고
- ② 라이브 Q&A 세션을 안내하려고
- ③ 부적절한 댓글을 자제해달라고 요청하려고
- ④ 채널의 규칙을 설명하려고
- ⑤ 구독자들에게 감사 인사를 전하려고

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

Olivia was excited as she walked into the art studio, ready to start her new painting. She had a clear vision in her mind and felt confident that it would turn out great. She spent hours carefully applying each stroke, and at first, everything was going smoothly. However, as she progressed, she realized that the colors were not blending as she had hoped. She tried to fix it, but the more she worked on it, the worse it seemed to get. Frustration began to set in. By the end of the session, Olivia felt disheartened and disappointed with the result. "I don't know what went wrong," she sighed, looking at the painting with a frown.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| ① excited → disheartened | ② thrilled → indifferent |
| ③ relaxed → anxious | ④ fearful → motivated |
| ⑤ content → envious | |

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Reading is a cognitive activity where the reader constructs meaning to achieve their goals, with metacognition playing a crucial role. Metacognition involves being aware of, monitoring, and adjusting reading strategies. The reader evaluates the effectiveness of their strategies, identifies and resolves issues, and reviews their thoughts to understand problems. To solve issues, the reader assesses and explores alternative strategies, understands their features and conditions, and selects the optimal one. Throughout this process, metacognition is used to continually monitor and adjust strategies, helping the reader actively construct meaning.

* Metacognition: 초인지

- ① 메타인지는 독서 과정에서 일부 중요한 역할을 한다.
- ② 독자는 읽기 전략을 처음 선택한 후 꾸준히 적용해야 한다.
- ③ 메타인지는 독자가 읽기 전략을 평가하고 조정하는 데 필수적이다.
- ④ 독서는 글의 표면적인 의미를 파악하는 것에 그쳐야 한다.
- ⑤ 메타인지를 활용하면 독서 전략을 쉽게 변경할 수 있다.

21. 밑줄 친 a selective pressure가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

When an epidemic hits a population, there will be individuals in that population who have genetic mutations that make them more naturally resistant to infection. Upon facing exposure to the pathogen, they will be more likely to survive than their normal, nonmutant counterparts. This genetic resistance provides them with a survival advantage during the epidemic. If an epidemic is particularly fierce or prolonged (like the Black Death), a great number of people who were weak or had no genetic resistance will die, leaving the resistant survivors to repopulate their communities. These survivors will pass on their advantageous genetic mutations to their offspring, ensuring that future generations carry these beneficial traits. Over many generations, this process of "weeding out" the weak and selecting for the strong leads to a population that has a much higher frequency of individuals with the mutation than did the original, pre-epidemic population. Therefore, an epidemic can act as a selective pressure that triggers a significant change in the genetic profile of a population over time. This process of natural selection ensures that the traits which increase survival and reproduction rates become more common, ultimately contributing to human evolution.

- ① a force conducive to human evolution
- ② an alternation of extinction and evolution
- ③ a mechanism that changes human behavior
- ④ a biological limitation that threatens our survival
- ⑤ an environmental factor that works against humanity

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Transportation usage records and similar personal data belong to the individual, who is the data subject, while big data is held by entities such as companies that process this information. There is a debate over whether data ownership should belong to the data subjects or the big data holders. Recently, the focus has shifted from ownership to data portability, which enhances the data subject's right to self-determination. In Korea, data portability has been legislated, allowing data subjects to request their data to be transferred to themselves or a third party at no cost. However, data that has been collected, analyzed, and processed by big data holders to create new value is excluded from this right. The introduction of data portability allows individuals to control and manage their behavioral data, such as shopping history. This legislation reduces the creation and transaction costs for companies, as they can replicate and reuse transferred data more cheaply than collecting it themselves. It also promotes data sharing and circulation between companies, boosting related industries. However, concerns exist that data concentration in trusted companies with better benefits might limit data sharing and circulation, making market entry difficult for new companies and potentially reinforcing monopolies.

- ① 데이터 소유권에 대한 논의는 여전히 중요하다.
- ② 데이터 이동권은 데이터 생성 및 거래 비용을 증가시킨다.
- ③ 데이터 이동권은 데이터 주체의 자기 결정권을 강화한다.
- ④ 데이터 이동권 법제화는 신규 기업의 시장 진입을 쉽게 한다.
- ⑤ 데이터 이동권 법제화는 기존 기업의 데이터 집중을 촉진한다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Horse race reporting focuses on changes in approval ratings or vote predictions, making election broadcasts more exciting, especially as the election day approaches. While this meets viewers' demands for new and interesting information and provides daily news for broadcasters, it can neglect major election issues and focus solely on the competition results, thus undermining fairness. To mitigate these issues, the Public Official Election Act prohibits reporting poll results from six days before the election day until the end of voting, and bans distorted reports or those indicating rankings within the margin of error. Additionally, media organizations require accurate reporting of poll results, considering the sampling error. To complement the limitations of horse race reporting, election debate broadcasts are used, highlighting differences in policies and qualifications among candidates. The invited candidates are limited to those meeting certain criteria, and the Constitutional Court ruled that this is a reasonable restriction for efficient operation. However, the minority opinion argued that it infringes on the principle of equal opportunity for election campaigning, as it deprives some candidates of the most effective campaign opportunities and prevents voters from comparing all candidates simultaneously, creating a biased perception between those who participate in the debates and those who do not.

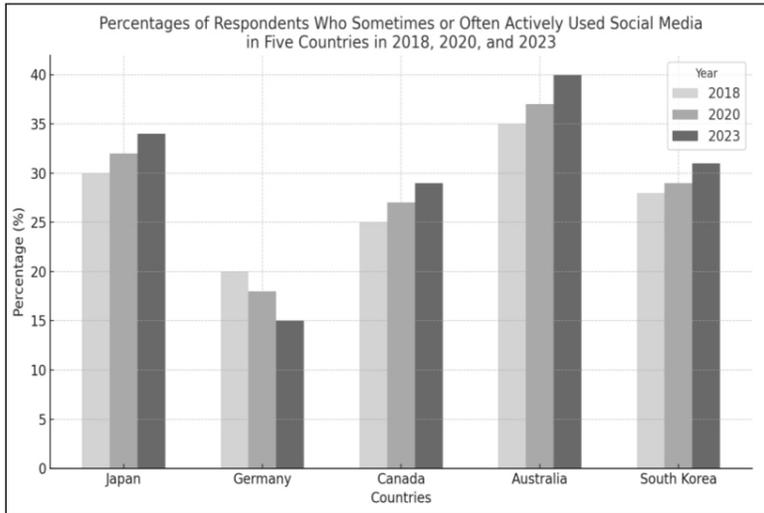
- ① Methods to make election broadcasts more engaging
- ② Problems and regulations of horse race
- ③ Necessity and regulations of election debate broadcasts
- ④ Features, limitations, and alternatives of horse race reporting
- ⑤ Impact of media coverage on election fairness

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Reading development begins even before children recognize letters, progressing through several stages gradually. Research on reading development identifies the reading readiness stage as a crucial period where the foundation for reading is established. During this stage, young children become familiar with the shapes of letters and start to understand the relationship between letters and sounds. They learn by observing others reading and through various letter-related experiences. By watching others read, children learn about the beginning of a text, reading direction, and how to turn pages, often imitating these behaviors. Listening, speaking, reading, and writing develop together, influencing each other. Actions like turning pages while mumbling, mimicking reading sounds, and using heard words to form sentences are all part of the reading readiness stage. Since reading development happens gradually from before children recognize letters, it is essential to frequently read to them and engage in natural guidance that promotes communication. These early experiences significantly impact subsequent stages of reading development. Encouraging interactive read-aloud sessions and providing a print-rich environment can further support children's literacy growth, helping them develop critical thinking and comprehension skills from an early age.

- ① The Importance of Early Literacy Skills
- ② The Stages of Reading Development in Children
- ③ Why Children Should Learn to Read
- ④ The Role of Metacognition in Reading
- ⑤ Effective Strategies for Teaching Reading

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the percentages of the respondents in five countries who sometimes or often actively used social media in 2018, 2020, and 2023. ① In both Canada and Japan, the percentage of respondents who sometimes or often actively used social media was higher in 2023 than in 2018. ② In Japan, the percentage of respondents who sometimes or often actively used social media exceeded 30% for all three years, while in Germany it did not exceed 20% for all three years. ③ In both Japan and Australia, the percentage of respondents who sometimes or often actively used social media increased continuously over the three years. ④ In Canada, the percentage of respondents who sometimes or often actively used social media in 2020 was higher than in 2018 but lower than in 2023. ⑤ In both Australia and Germany, the percentage of respondents who sometimes or often actively used social media in 2020 was lower than in both 2018 and 2023.

26. Rosalind Franklin에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Rosalind Franklin, one of the most important scientists in the field of molecular biology, was born in London, England. From a young age, she showed a great aptitude for science and mathematics, which led her to study at Newnham College, Cambridge. There, she earned a degree in chemistry and later conducted groundbreaking research on the structure of DNA, RNA, viruses, coal, and graphite. Rosalind Franklin is best known for her work on X-ray diffraction images of DNA, which were critical in the discovery of the DNA double helix. Despite her significant contributions, she was not awarded the Nobel Prize, as it was given posthumously to her colleagues James Watson, Francis Crick, and Maurice Wilkins. During her career, she also worked in Paris at the Laboratoire Central des Services Chimiques de l'État, where she honed her skills in X-ray crystallography. After returning to London, she joined King's College London, where she conducted much of her pioneering DNA research. Rosalind Franklin's work laid the foundation for modern molecular biology and she remains an inspiration to scientists around the world.

* posthumously: 사후에 ** hone: 연마하다

- ① 과학과 수학에 뛰어난 재능을 보였다.
- ② 케임브리지 대학에서 화학 학위를 받았다.
- ③ DNA의 구조에 대한 획기적인 연구를 수행했다
- ④ 노벨상을 받았으며, 이는 그녀의 동료들과 함께 수여되었다.
- ⑤ 파리에 X선 결정학을 연마했다.

27. Spring Internship at Community Garden에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Spring Internship at Community Garden

We are looking for spring interns to help with our community gardening projects.

Schedule

- Dates: March 15th to April 30th
- Hours: 8 a.m. – 2 p.m.
- ※ On rainy days, working hours may change.

Requirements

- Only those aged 16 and over can apply.
- No previous experience is necessary

Tasks

- Planting and maintaining garden beds
- Educating community members

- Interns will receive training from our gardeners.
- Gardening tools and supplies will be provided.

To learn more about the spring internship, please visit our website, www.communitygarden.org.

- ① 커뮤니티 정원 프로젝트를 돕는다.
- ② 우천 시 근무 시간이 변경될 수 있다.
- ③ 16세 이상만 지원할 수 있다.
- ④ 정원 가꾸기에 필요한 도구와 물품이 제공된다.
- ⑤ 정원 관리에 대한 사전 경험이 반드시 필요하다.

28. Urban Studies Field Trip에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Urban Studies Field Trip

Brighton University is offering a two-day urban studies field trip on July 15th and 16th. We believe it is an excellent opportunity to learn about urban development

Participants: Second-year students majoring in urban studies

Course Options

A	B
Exploring urban architecture in downtown Brighton	Analyzing public transportation systems in the city

Participation Fee: \$50 per person (lunch not included)

How to Apply

- Submit the application to urbanstudies@brighton.edu or drop it off at the department office.
- Deadline: July 1st

※ For further information, please contact us at 607-223-2127.

- ① 3일 동안 진행된다.
- ② 1학년 도시 연구 전공 학생들이 참여할 수 있다.
- ③ B 코스에서는 도시 건축물을 탐구한다.
- ④ 참가비에는 점심이 포함되어 있다.
- ⑤ 지원서는 이메일뿐만 아니라 부서 사무실에서도 제출할 수 있다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Shifting demographics, household structures, lifestyle preferences, and consumer values suggest a different built environment and urban fabric 30 years ahead compared with 30 years ago. More and more Americans, Australians, and Europeans are choosing to live in settings where they are less dependent on their cars because reducing air pollution and energy use matters to ① them. A 2011 survey of more than two thousand adult Americans found seven times more people said the neighborhood ② which a house is located is a bigger consideration in deciding where to live than the size of the house. Walking to restaurants, businesses, schools, and other amenities ③ was the most appealing neighborhood feature for many respondents. To many 20- and 30-somethings, walkable communities are ④ equated with a downsized environmental footprint and energy efficiency, with the added benefit of burning calories during everyday activities. If green buildings and solar panels dot the landscape and rooftops, all the better. Notes one economist with the Urban Land Institute, "Energy efficiency is becoming the new granite countertops; it's a necessary feature ⑤ to sell the property."

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

Soon after it emerged on Earth, life started to capture energy from the Sun through photosynthesis. This ① chemical reaction is a delicately crafted dance that is led by high-energy photons from the Sun. These are used by chloroplasts to drive a series of reactions that produce sugars. The very first forms of photosynthesis used water and elements such as sulphur to complete the process, but while water was abundant, the relative scarcity of sulphur meant that photosynthesis was ② restricted. However, concentrations of carbon dioxide were more than ten times ③ higher than they are today, and over a period of some 800 million years, early life evolved the capability to use this more common gas for photosynthesis. No longer dependent on scarce elements, life on Earth ④ prospered. As it did, the oxygen produced as a by-product of photosynthesis transformed the biosphere, with a series of 'pulses' ⑤ decreasing the concentration of oxygen in the atmosphere to today's level of 21 per cent.

*chloroplasts: 엽록체 **sulphur: 황(화학 원소)

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. By the early 2000s, corporations began to realize they were facing new risks arising from globalization. Powerful global brands could be a source of _____ as well as profit. While corporations that owned such brands often imagined that they were engaging in arms-length transactions with foreign suppliers, consumers held them responsible for labor and environmental conditions throughout their supply chains, many links and many miles distant from the head office. Outsourcing production of athletic shoes to a factory in Indonesia or buying cocoa grown in Ghana through a trading company in Switzerland did not relieve footwear and confectionary companies of responsibility for working conditions and environmental impacts at their suppliers. Even companies that did not deal directly with consumers, such as ship lines and plastics manufacturers, found that their business customers harbored similar expectations. In the internet age, a company brand could easily be tarnished by allegations of unethical conduct at firms that top executives may never have heard of, and such reputational damage was hard to undo. [3점]

* confectionary: 제과의 ** tarnish: 손상하다

- ① corruption
- ② immorality
- ③ vulnerability
- ④ complexity
- ⑤ convenience

32. The rise of the anti-thrift culture would not have been possible without a widespread willingness to take on personal debt, and such willingness would not have emerged without the development of the credit card. Between 1958 and 1970, 100 million credit cards were distributed across the United States in what turned out to be a profound shift not only in purchasing patterns, but in how Americans began to experience themselves and their desires. The credit card ushered in an ease of use in a new age in which hard cash was not necessary to back up purchases, consequently leading to the widespread desire and expectation for instant gratification among consumers. This ease came in contrast to the social, natural, and economic environments which had historically regulated instant gratification by providing obstacles to it. Over the past century, then, our culture has shifted to one in which there are often very few behavioral obstacles to immediately getting what we want, _____.

* usher in: ~을 도래하게 하다

- ① paving the way for the alleviation of insecurity
- ② amplifying the pleasure of delayed gratification
- ③ resulting in the elevation of impulsive consuming instincts
- ④ creating a lifestyle that glorifies conspicuous consumption
- ⑤ heightening public awareness of simplicity and frugality

33. We trust our common sense largely because we are prone to naive realism: the belief that we see the world precisely as it is. We assume that 'seeing is believing' and trust our intuitive perceptions of the world and ourselves. In daily life, naive realism often serves us well. If you are driving down a one-lane road and see a tractor-trailer moving uncontrollably towards you at 120 kilometres per hour, it is a wise idea to get out of the way. Much of the time, we should trust our perceptions. Yet appearances can sometimes be deceptive. Sometimes, what appears to be obvious can mislead us when it comes to evaluating ourselves and others. Our common sense tells us that our memories accurately capture virtually everything we have seen, although scientific research demonstrates otherwise. Our common sense also assures us that people who do not share our political views are biased, but that we are objective. Yet psychological research demonstrates that we are all susceptible to evaluating political issues in a biased fashion. So, in many cases, _____.

* prone to: ~에 쉽게 영향을 받는

- ① we scarcely see the world through a lens of subjectivity
- ② we maintain an unbiased and objective view of the world
- ③ neutrality arises from our intuitive perceptions of the world
- ④ naive realism leads to wrong conclusions about human nature
- ⑤ naive realism prevents a fair assessment of the world

34. For many years, it was indeed widely believed that the adult brain was essentially 'set', with all the neurons and major connections we'd need. Sure, we learn new things and update our understanding of things all the time, meaning new connections are regularly being formed and turned over in networks governing learning and memory. But in terms of overall physical structure and major connections, the stuff that makes us what we are, the adult brain was long thought to be 'done'. However, in recent years there's been a steady stream of evidence revealing that the adult brain can change and adapt, even create new neurons, and experiences can still reshape the brain, even as we head into our twilight years. Consider the taxi driver study, where constant driving and navigation of chaotic London streets leads to increased hippocampus size, revealing that _____. This study, among others, highlights the brain's ability to adapt and reorganize itself in response to new experiences and learning, showing that neuroplasticity persists throughout life. [3점]

*hippocampus: (대뇌 측두엽의) 해마 **neuroplasticity: 신경가소성

- ① the adult brain structure is somewhat malleable
- ② recent memories and experiences dominate our way of thinking
- ③ the brain prunes neural connections and refines its network
- ④ the adult brain seeks to maintain its initial structure
- ⑤ brain plasticity in adulthood obstructs adaptive structural changes

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The benefits of regular physical exercise are well-documented and numerous. Engaging in physical activity helps to improve cardiovascular health, strengthen muscles, and enhance flexibility. Exercise also plays a crucial role in mental well-being by reducing stress and anxiety levels. It encourages the release of endorphins, which are chemicals in the brain that act as natural painkillers and mood elevators. ① Regular exercise can help in managing weight, reducing the risk of chronic diseases such as diabetes and hypertension. ② Many people find joy and relaxation in pursuing creative hobbies such as painting, knitting, or playing musical instruments. ③ Additionally, engaging in group exercises or sports can foster a sense of community and improve social connections. ④ Studies have shown that people who exercise regularly tend to have better sleep patterns and overall higher energy levels throughout the day. ⑤ Moreover, physical activity can aid in maintaining cognitive function as we age, potentially lowering the risk of dementia and other cognitive disorders.

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

36.

Movies featuring wonderful natural landscapes and charismatic wildlife often increase the desire of moviegoers to visit natural areas where they can see these landscapes and animals first-hand.

- (A) They can also raise awareness of environmental issues in new audiences. While many documentaries are created with this purpose in mind, such benefits can also extend to blockbuster movies meant for broader audiences.
- (B) Moviegoers were willing to donate 50% more money to climate mitigation after watching the apocalyptic movie *The Day After Tomorrow* (2004). Perhaps, in part, due to the influence of environmentally-orientated movies, an increasing number of movie stars (and other celebrities) have started using their stardom as a platform from where they promote biodiversity conservation efforts in Africa.
- (C) For example, Disney's *Happy Feet* (2006) highlighted the threat of overfishing and plastic pollution to penguins; *The Jungle Book* (2016) exposed audiences to the endangered pangolins. Such exposure can even lead to environmentally conscious behavioural changes.

* apocalyptic: 종말론적인

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

37.

Compared to modern, pre-modern aesthetics claims a single property as what makes something aesthetic; beauty. Nowadays, since modern aesthetics blossomed within Kant's philosophy, beauty is merely considered as one of numerous aesthetic values.

- (A) Aesthetic objects are defined as what gives us pleasure to our mind, and this definition makes aesthetics a field of understanding human. As so, the grace, tragic, comic are frequently discussed values, but nevertheless, the modern aesthetics can't be explained without the sublime.
- (B) As so, it is quite fair for ancestors to imagine a omnipotent and immortal gods and grant divinity, as a master of life and death, creator of the world, and cause of seemingly-supernatural phenomena. As gods took all the sublime with them, pre-modern aesthetics' love for beauty can be explained.
- (C) Sublime could be gained by gazing an object that overwhelms finite human sense and reason, which approaches to us as majesty and holiness. Kant explains the sublime is derived from awkwardness of our mind, as we fail to understand the whole part of the object, but that displeasure soon turns to pleasure as we nearly deify target overpowering our thoughts. [3점]

* aesthetics: 미학 ** deify: 신성시하다

- 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.

The dynamics of market competition prompt social media platforms and search engines to present information that users find most compelling.

AI's effects on human knowledge are paradoxical. On the one hand, AI intermediaries can navigate and analyze bodies of data vaster than the unaided human mind could have previously imagined. On the other, this power — the ability to engage with vast bodies of data — may also accentuate forms of manipulation and error. (①) AI is capable of exploiting human passions more effectively than traditional propaganda. (②) Having tailored itself to individual preferences and instincts, AI draws out responses its creator or user desires. (③) Similarly, the deployment of AI intermediaries may also amplify inherent biases, even if these AI intermediaries are technically under human control. (④) As a result, information that they are believed to want to see is prioritized, distorting a representative picture of reality. (⑤) Much as technology accelerated the speed of information production and dissemination in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, in this era, information is being altered by the mapping of AI onto dissemination processes. [3점]

39.

Thus, excess energy would be usable to perform work, and the system could be a working perpetual motion machine.

Maxwell's demon is a hypothetical intelligent being capable of detecting and reacting to the motions of individual molecules. It was imagined by James Clerk Maxwell to illustrate the possibility of violating the second law of thermodynamics, which essentially states that heat does not naturally flow from a cool body to a warmer. (①) Maxwell envisioned two vessels containing gas at equal temperatures and joined by a small hole. (②) The hole could be opened or closed at will by "a being" to allow individual molecules of gas to pass through. (③) By passing only fast-moving molecules from vessel A to vessel B and only slow-moving ones from B to A, the demon would bring about an effective flow from A to B of molecular kinetic energy. (④) By allowing all molecules to pass only from A to B, an even more readily useful difference in pressure would be created between the two vessels. (⑤) However, the demon was exorcised by demonstrating that the decrease in entropy resulting from the demon's actions would be exceeded by the increase in entropy in choosing between the fast and slow molecules. [3점]

* thermodynamics: 열역학 ** envision: 상상하다

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

There are arguments about why faith in 'more education' might be misplaced. The entrepreneur Peter Thiel offers the most provocative version of that case. He claims that higher education is a 'bubble', arguing that it is 'overpriced' because people do not get 'their money's worth' but go to college 'simply because that's what everybody's doing'. Thiel does not deny that those who are better educated tend to earn more on average. Instead, he is suspicious that we never get to see the counterfactual: how these students would have done without their education. His sense is that many of them would have earned just as much, and that universities are 'just good at identifying talented people rather than adding value'. Thiel now offers \$100,000 grants to young students who choose to 'skip or stop out of college' to start companies instead. The Thiel Foundation, which manages the grants, points out that its recipients have started sixty companies worth a combined total of over \$1.1 billion. * provocative: 도발적인



According to some people like Thiel, getting a higher education may help students make more money on average, but it is not necessarily (A) compared to what is earned by those who (B) to start a business without a college education.

- (A) (B) (A) (B)
- ① costly choose ② cost-effective opt
- ③ expensive neglect ④ economic refuse
- ⑤ socio-friendly..... fail

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Empathy is a (a) crucial skill in building strong relationships and fostering understanding among people. In ancient times, empathy was often linked to (b) moral philosophy and ethical behavior, as thinkers like Confucius and Aristotle emphasized the importance of considering others' perspectives. Today, empathy plays a significant role in various fields, from psychology to business, as it helps individuals connect on a deeper level and navigate complex social dynamics.

Recent studies in neuroscience have shown that empathy involves (c) specific brain regions that are activated when we observe others' emotions. These findings suggest that empathy is not just a social construct but has a biological basis. In the workplace, leaders who demonstrate empathy can create more collaborative and motivated teams, leading to increased productivity and job satisfaction. Moreover, in healthcare, practitioners who show empathy towards patients can improve health outcomes and patient satisfaction.

However, there are challenges to fostering empathy in today's fast-paced and digitally connected world. The (d) overuse of social media and digital communication can lead to superficial interactions and a lack of genuine connection. To cultivate empathy, it is important to engage in (e) passive listening, practice mindfulness, and participate in face-to-face interactions. Despite these challenges, empathy remains a vital component of effective communication and relationship-building.

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① The Neuroscience of Empathy and Its Applications
 - ② The Role of Empathy in Ancient Moral Philosophy
 - ③ Empathy: A Key to Building Strong Relationships
 - ④ Challenges to Fostering Empathy in the Digital Age
 - ⑤ The Biological Basis of Empathy and Its Importance
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)

John and Mark stood side by side on the beach, watching the waves crash against the shore. The early morning sun painted the sky with hues of orange and pink. Just after sunrise, they finished setting up their surfboards for the day. John turned to Mark with a question, "Do you think this will be your best surfing day ever?" Mark's face lit up with a bright smile as he nodded. "Absolutely! (a) I can't wait to ride these amazing waves!

(B)

When they reached the middle of the sea, John and Mark took a break. John looked at Mark and said, "Surfing is different from snowboarding, isn't it?" Mark answered with a smile, "Quite similar, actually. Just like snowboarding, surfing makes me feel truly alive." He added, "It shows (b) me what it means to embrace life's challenges." John nodded in agreement and suggested, "Your first big wave was a great success. How about coming back next summer?" Mark replied with delight, "With (c) you, definitely!"

(C)

Mark used to be a professional snowboarder, but he had to give up his dream of competing in the Winter Olympics due to a severe back injury. However, he responded to the setback positively. After years of recovery, he found a new passion for surfing. John saw how the difficult past made him more mature and how it made (d) him stronger in the end. An hour later, Mark, surfing ahead of John, turned back and shouted, "Look at that huge wave!"

(D)

John and Mark started their descent toward the beach where the surf ended. Picking up their pace and enjoying the cool ocean breeze, John couldn't hide his excitement and exclaimed, "Mark, the view is incredible!" Mark's silence, however, suggested he was lost in his thoughts. John understood the meaning of his silence. Watching Mark surf beside him, John thought about Mark's past struggles, which (e) he now seemed to have overcome.

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 John과 Mark는 일출 직후에 서핑 준비를 마쳤다.
 - ② Mark는 서핑과 스노우보딩이 꽤 비슷하다고 말했다.
 - ③ John은 Mark의 침묵의 의미를 이해했다.
 - ④ Mark는 올림픽 스노우보딩 경기에서 메달을 땀다.
 - ⑤ John과 Mark는 해변 쪽으로 서핑을 갔다.

* 확인 사항

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

※시험이 시작되기 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마시오.