

KYCLOGIC · 고등부 정시

2027 KYClogic FINALE

제 1 회 · 영어 영역 (실전 모의고사)

28문항 · 제한시간 50분 · 100점

성명 _____ 학번 _____

제한시간 50분 · 배점 100점

— 휴대전화 및 전자기기 사용 금지 —

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18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Members of the Riverside Community Garden,

As the spring planting season approaches, the garden committee is preparing to assign the individual plots that so many of you have requested. Before we finalize the layout, however, we need an accurate count of who intends to cultivate a plot this year. In past seasons we reserved spaces for members who later did not appear, leaving valuable beds empty while others on the waiting list were turned away. To avoid repeating this, we ask every member who wishes to keep a plot to confirm their participation by replying to this message no later than March 15. Members who do not respond by that date will be assumed to have withdrawn, and their plots will be offered to those waiting. We hope to hear from all of you soon so that the garden can flourish again this year.

Warm regards, The Riverside Garden Committee

- ① 공동체 정원의 새로운 운영 규칙을 설명하려고
- ② 정원 구획 사용 의사를 기한 내에 확인해 줄 것을 요청하려고
- ③ 봄철 작물 재배 방법에 관한 강좌를 안내하려고
- ④ 정원 회원 모집 행사의 일정 변경을 공지하려고
- ⑤ 대기자 명단 등록 절차의 변경을 통지하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

The hot-air balloon swayed gently as the ground crew released the final tether. My hands gripped the edge of the basket so tightly that my knuckles turned white. As we lifted off, the wicker creaked beneath my feet, and I could not stop imagining the long, empty drop below. Every gust of wind made my stomach lurch, and I kept my eyes fixed on the burner above, afraid to look down. But then the pilot cut the flame, and a sudden silence fell over us. I dared to glance over the edge. The fields had become a quilt of gold and green, rivers curling like silver threads, and the morning mist glowing softly in the sun. My grip loosened. I leaned forward, breathing in the cool air, unable to believe that something so vast and beautiful had been hidden from me all along.

- ① bored → indifferent
- ② frightened → amazed
- ③ curious → disappointed
- ④ relaxed → nervous
- ⑤ jealous → grateful

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many coaches believe that the way to improve a young athlete is simply to demand more effort and louder encouragement. Yet effort poured into a flawed movement only makes that flawed movement more permanent. When a swimmer repeats a stroke with an incorrect catch a thousand times, what is being trained is not speed but the error itself. The coach who shouts "harder" without first correcting the underlying motion is, in effect, reinforcing a habit that will later have to be painfully undone. Improvement, therefore, must begin not with intensity but with accuracy. Only after a movement has been made technically sound does additional effort translate into genuine progress. Coaches should resist the temptation to equate volume of training with quality of training, and should instead ensure that what is repeated is worth repeating.

- ① 운동선수의 훈련량을 점진적으로 늘려야 한다.
- ② 코치는 선수에게 충분한 격려를 제공해야 한다.
- ③ 기술의 정확성을 먼저 확보한 뒤 훈련 강도를 높여야 한다.
- ④ 어린 선수일수록 다양한 종목을 경험하게 해야 한다.
- ⑤ 반복 훈련보다 실전 경험을 우선시해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 the instrument had begun to mistake its own dial for the weather가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Every measure we invent to capture some complex aspect of the world begins as a modest stand-in and ends, too often, by taking the place of the very thing it was meant to track. A test designed to estimate a broad ability hardens, over time, into the definition of that ability; an index built to approximate prosperity comes to be pursued for its own sake, as though the number, and not the lives beneath it, were the quantity that mattered. The economist Vasari, who had spent decades watching well-meaning measures take over the very fields they were built to serve, distrusted the comfort her colleagues drew from their rows of indicators. Pressed at a seminar to admit that at least the figures were improving, she answered only that, somewhere along the way, the instrument had begun to mistake its own dial for the weather. She was not denying that measurement had its uses, nor that the readings were, in their narrow way, accurate. What troubled her was subtler: that a measure, once treated as the goal, quietly replaces the reality it was supposed to represent, until improving the indicator and improving the world are no longer the same task at all.

- ① 측정 도구가 고장 나 잘못된 값을 내놓게 되었다는 것
- ② 지표를 정확하게 만드는 일이 점점 더 어려워졌다는 것
- ③ 대리 지표가 그것이 대신하려던 실재를 슬그머니 대체해 버렸다는 것
- ④ 전문가들이 자료 분석을 게을리해 왔다는 것
- ⑤ 숫자보다 사람들의 삶이 언제나 더 중요하다는 것

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

We often praise people for being consistent, as if holding the same opinion for decades were a mark of integrity. But the world we form opinions about is not static. New evidence accumulates, circumstances shift, and what was a reasonable conclusion in one decade may be indefensible in the next. To cling to a belief simply because we have held it for a long time is not loyalty to truth; it is loyalty to a past version of ourselves. The genuinely rigorous thinker treats each long-held belief as a hypothesis still open to revision, and feels no embarrassment in abandoning it when the evidence turns. What looks like inconsistency from the outside is often, on closer inspection, the disciplined willingness to let one's mind track reality rather than one's own history.

- ① 일관성을 유지하는 것이 지적 성실성의 핵심이다.
- ② 증거가 바뀌면 오래 지녀온 신념도 기꺼이 수정해야 한다.
- ③ 오래된 신념일수록 더 신중하게 검증해야 한다.
- ④ 타인의 비판을 수용하는 태도가 사고를 발전시킨다.
- ⑤ 과거의 경험은 현재의 판단에 중요한 근거가 된다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

In ecology, the relationship between an animal's body size and the pace of its life is remarkably regular. Larger animals tend to have slower heart rates, longer lifespans, and more deliberate patterns of movement, while smaller animals live fast and die young. A mouse's heart races through life in a few brief years; an elephant's beats slowly across many decades. What is striking is that, measured in total heartbeats rather than in years, the two are surprisingly similar. Size, in other words, does not so much lengthen life as stretch it out, slowing the internal clock so that the same allotment of biological events is spread over a longer span. This scaling principle links body mass to metabolic rate with a consistency that holds across an astonishing range of species, suggesting that the tempo of life is written into the very dimensions of the body.

- ① why larger animals consume more energy than smaller ones
- ② the role of heart rate in determining an animal's intelligence
- ③ how body size governs the tempo and span of an animal's life
- ④ why some species adapt faster to environmental change
- ⑤ how lifespan varies independently of an animal's body mass

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The usual verdict on translation is one of subtraction: whatever passes between languages, something is assumed to leak away—the rhythm of the original, its hidden puns, the echoes it strikes against earlier texts. That much is undeniable. Yet to dwell only on the loss is to mistake an accounting of what is missing for the whole transaction. A translated poem is not the remains of an original worn down by passage; it is the original forced to remake its identity under conditions it never expected, and what cannot be carried over becomes, paradoxically, the occasion for what could never have arisen otherwise. A figure that was lifeless in the source language may come alive in the target; a phrase worn smooth by familiarity may, once transplanted, recover its strangeness. The translator, far from being a transparent pane through which the original simply shines, is an author working under unusually strict limits—and the limit itself, not in spite of but because of its severity, becomes a source of new invention. To meet a great translation is therefore to witness not a copy fading but a work being born a second time.

- ① Translation as the Slow Accounting of Loss
- ② The Translator: A Transparent Pane for the Original
- ③ Why the Greatest Poems Resist Every Translation
- ④ How Limits Become the Source of a Second Creation
- ⑤ Preserving a Culture by Translating Its Classics

25. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Average Daily Time Spent on Selected Activities, by Age Group (minutes)				
Activity	Ages 15–24	Ages 25–44	Ages 45–64	Ages 65+
Watching video	180	150	165	200
Using social media	130	90	60	50
Reading (print)	10	15	25	60
Physical exercise	40	35	30	45
Listening to music	75	50	40	20

The above table shows the average daily time, in minutes, that four age groups spent on selected activities.

- ① For every age group shown, watching video took up more time than any other listed activity.
- ② The 65+ group spent four times as much time watching video as it did using social media.
- ③ Time spent using social media decreased steadily as age increased across the four groups.
- ④ The 15–24 group spent more than twice as much time on social media as the 45–64 group did.
- ⑤ Among the four groups, the 45–64 group spent the most time reading print materials.

26. Eunice Newton Foote에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Eunice Newton Foote (1819–1888) was an American scientist and inventor whose work anticipated the modern understanding of climate. Born in Connecticut and raised in New York, she received an unusually strong scientific education for a woman of her era. In 1856 she conducted a series of experiments with glass cylinders, sunlight, and different gases, and found that a cylinder filled with carbon dioxide grew far hotter than one filled with ordinary air. From this she concluded that an atmosphere richer in that gas would raise the temperature of the planet—an insight now recognized as an early description of the greenhouse effect. Because women were barred from presenting before the scientific society, her paper was read aloud on her behalf by a male colleague. Foote was also an active campaigner for women's rights and was among the signers of the 1848 Seneca Falls Declaration. She continued to file patents for various inventions throughout her later life.

- ① 코네티컷에서 태어나 뉴욕에서 자랐다.
- ② 자신의 논문을 학회에서 직접 낭독하였다.
- ③ 이산화탄소가 든 실린더가 더 뜨거워진다는 것을 발견했다.
- ④ 여성 권리 운동에 참여하였다.
- ⑤ 1856년에 기체를 이용한 실험을 수행했다.

27. Coastal Cleanup Volunteer Day에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Coastal Cleanup Volunteer Day

Join us in keeping our shoreline beautiful!

- Date: Saturday, April 18 (rain or shine)
- Time: 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.
- Meeting Point: North Beach Parking Lot, Booth 2
- What We Provide: gloves, trash bags, and bottled water
- What to Bring: a hat, sunscreen, and closed-toe shoes
- Volunteers under 14 must be accompanied by an adult.

Pre-registration is required by April 15 at our website.

- ① 비가 와도 행사는 진행된다.
- ② 행사는 오전 3시간 동안 진행된다.
- ③ 장갑과 쓰레기봉투는 주최 측이 제공한다.
- ④ 14세 미만은 성인과 동행해야 한다.
- ⑤ 참가자는 생수를 직접 가져와야 한다.

28. City Night Library Pass에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

City Night Library Pass

Stay and study after regular hours!

- Available: Monday–Thursday, 9:00 p.m. – midnight
- Eligibility: cardholders aged 16 and over
- Cost: free, but a pass must be booked in advance
- Note: The café is not open during night hours.
- Group study rooms are not available with the night pass.
- Re-entry is not permitted once you leave the building.

- ① 주말 야간에도 이용할 수 있다.
- ② 건물을 나갔다가 다시 들어올 수 있다.
- ③ 이용 요금은 1회당 부과된다.
- ④ 야간 시간에도 카페를 이용할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 16세 이상 회원만 이용할 수 있다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

That certain animals deploy signals ①standing for specific things in the world, once dismissed as wishful projection, is now widely accepted. Vervet monkeys, for instance, issue acoustically distinct alarm calls, each of ②what is tied to a particular class of predator and provokes its own escape response. So reliably do the calls map onto threats ③that a recording of the "eagle" call, played when no eagle is near, still sends the troop diving for cover. What has most intrigued researchers, however, is less the existence of such calls than the precision with ④which infants, exposed to only a handful of examples, come to use them correctly. The capacity, it seems, is partly innate, ⑤refined rather than created by the experience each young monkey accumulates.

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

A reputation for fair dealing is an asset of an unusual kind, built up over years yet ①lost in a single moment. Precisely because it is so hard to win and so easily destroyed, those whose livelihoods depend on the continued trust of others have a steady incentive to act honestly even when no one could ever catch them out. A trader who cheats a single customer may pocket an immediate ②gain, but word of the deception spreads, and the future custom on which he depends quietly disappears. The looming threat of a ruined name, in this way, ③discourages dishonesty more effectively than any law a court could enforce. Where such reputational pressure is absent, communities must lean ever more heavily on formal punishment, which is slow and expensive to administer. Where it works well, by contrast, the need for outside enforcement is sharply ④raised, since individuals, in effect, police themselves. Trust, one might say, is the cheapest regulator a society ever ⑤has.

31. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

When we describe a skilled craftsman, we often speak of the knowledge "in his hands," as if his fingers themselves understood the wood or the clay. This way of speaking is more than a metaphor. Much of expert skill consists of judgments that the expert cannot fully put into words: how much pressure to apply, when a joint feels right, how a surface should yield under a tool. Such knowledge resists being written down in a manual precisely because it was never verbal to begin with. It is acquired through years of doing, not of reading, and it is stored in the body rather than in any set of explicit rules. For this reason, the most important parts of a craft are often the hardest to _____; they pass from master to apprentice through imitation and correction, not through instruction.

- ① verbalize
- ② measure
- ③ imagine
- ④ inherit
- ⑤ perform

32. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

History, as a discipline, is popularly imagined as the patient recovery of a past that lies waiting to be found, the historian a kind of archivist who, by gathering documents and laying them in order, lets bygone events at last speak for themselves. The conceit is seductive and almost wholly misleading. Documents are mute until interrogated; they yield only what the questions brought to them are capable of eliciting. A single tax ledger becomes testimony about famine, or about the status of women, or about distant trade, according to nothing in the ledger itself but everything in what the historian has thought to ask of it. The very archive that furnished one generation a chronicle of national triumph can disclose to the next a record of dispossession—the parchment unaltered, the interrogation transformed. The field advances, accordingly, less through _____ than through the slow cultivation of questions that earlier inquirers, for all their diligence, never possessed the imagination to pose.

- ① the unearthing of hitherto unknown sources
- ② the more meticulous preservation of fragile records
- ③ a faith that the archive will at last speak unprompted
- ④ a firmer separation of fact from interpretation
- ⑤ the dispassionate recording of events as they unfold

33. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

We are inclined to regard a building as little more than a shelter, a container designed to keep the weather out and the warmth in. Yet architecture has never merely enclosed; it has quietly shaped how those inside it move, perceive, and even reason. A corridor drawn out at length imposes a pace on the body; a ceiling pressed low bends the gaze, and with it the attention, toward the ground; a window set at a careful angle turns a distant hill into the still center of a room. A building, on this understanding, does not house its occupants so much as direct them, assigning roles to all who pass through it without their ever noticing the assignment. Across a life lived within such spaces, the postures they encourage settle into habits, and habits, little by little, harden into character. To design a building, then, is not only to arrange walls and rooms; it is, in a manner far subtler and more lasting, _____.

- ① to solve the technical difficulty of keeping out the weather
- ② to advertise the architect's private taste in materials
- ③ to design the lives, and the very selves, of those who will live in it
- ④ to preserve a style handed down from earlier generations of builders
- ⑤ to draw the greatest usable area from a fixed budget

34. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Why should a collector give an extraordinary sum for a single canvas when a reproduction all but indistinguishable from it can be had for next to nothing? The ready answer—that the original is the more beautiful—seldom survives examination, for the copy may defy the sharpest eye to tell the two apart. Nor will scarcity alone account for the premium, since countless rare things stir no comparable devotion. What the collector is in truth acquiring, beneath the visible terms of the sale, is something no copy can carry with it. This canvas was present at its own making; across this very surface the artist's hand once moved; through particular owners and particular dangers it has come down, intact, to the present hour. Strip those circumstances away and the image shrinks to an image merely. The collector's real purchase, then, is not the picture as an arrangement of color but _____—the unbroken thread that ties the object to the moment, and the maker, from which it came.

- ① the prestige that ownership confers upon its owner
- ② the rise in market value the work may gain over time
- ③ the object as the one surviving witness to its own unrepeatable history
- ④ the technical skill displayed in the painting's execution
- ⑤ the emotional response the image is able to provoke in a viewer

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

A surprising amount of what we call "memory" is actually reconstruction. When we recall an event, the brain does not replay a stored recording; it rebuilds the scene from fragments, filling the gaps with plausible guesses. ① This is why two people who witnessed the same incident can sincerely remember it in incompatible ways. ② Each time a memory is retrieved, it is subtly rewritten and stored again, so that the act of remembering can itself alter what is remembered. ③ Repeated recall therefore tends to make a memory not more accurate but more confident. ④ Modern smartphones can now store thousands of high-resolution photographs at almost no cost. ⑤ Far from being a fixed archive, then, human memory is a living process, continually edited by the very mind that draws upon it.

36. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Long before clocks measured time, people read it from the sky. The sun's arc divided the day, and the moon's phases marked the month. These rhythms were shared by everyone in a community at once.

- (A) The mechanical clock changed this completely. Time was no longer something read from a shared sky but something produced by a device, ticking on regardless of season or weather.
- (B) Because the device was the same everywhere, the hour it announced could be coordinated across great distances. A meeting at three o'clock meant the same instant in two distant towns.
- (C) Yet this gain came at a cost. The new time was abstract and uniform, indifferent to the lengthening of summer evenings or the slowness of a winter dawn that the old sky-time had honored.

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

37. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Perception was long cast as an essentially passive affair: the world impresses its image upon a receptive mind much as light deposits one upon a photographic plate. On such a picture the senses do the receiving, and the mind, contributing nothing of its own, merely transcribes.

- (A) A generation of cognitive research has dismantled that account. Far from passively transcribing, the brain is forever running ahead of its senses, generating predictions about what is about to arrive and testing them against the signals that actually do.
- (B) What we take ourselves to see, on this revised understanding, is never the incoming data in the raw, but the result of a continual negotiation between that data and the model the brain has built in advance. More often than not it is the prediction that prevails, the senses serving only to correct it at the margins.
- (C) Such a mechanism accounts for an otherwise baffling fact—that we routinely perceive what is not, strictly, before us, supplying the occluded portion of a shape or restoring a syllable the noise has swallowed, precisely because the predictive model furnishes whatever the senses omit.

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

38. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [3점]

< 주어진 문장 >

Instead, they coordinate almost entirely through chemical signals released into the soil and air.

Plants cannot flee from the insects that attack them, nor can they call out for help in any way we can hear. (①) Yet a plant under attack is far from silent. (②) When caterpillars begin chewing on a tomato leaf, the damaged tissue releases volatile compounds that drift to neighboring leaves and even to nearby plants. (③) These neighbors, "smelling" the warning, begin to produce defensive chemicals of their own before any caterpillar has reached them. (④) Some of these airborne signals even summon predatory wasps that hunt the very caterpillars doing the damage. (⑤) In this way, a quiet field of plants turns out to be alive with conversation we are only beginning to decode.

39. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [3점]

< 주어진 문장 >

A single color, by this logic, might mean mourning in one court and triumph in the next, its meaning settled not by the eye that saw it but by the agreements of those who used it.

The story of a single color is seldom, if ever, the story of a pigment alone. (①) Red, to take the obvious case, has served by turns as the sign of danger, of passion, of revolution, and of royal power—none of which follows, in any necessary way, from anything in the wavelength itself. (②) Such meanings were not discovered but assigned: chosen, argued over, and contested by particular societies pressing particular needs onto a band of the spectrum indifferent to them all. (③) A dye that was rare and costly in one century could, once chemistry had made it cheap, become so common in the next that the prestige it had once carried drained away entirely. (④) What a color "means," then, is less a fact of optics than a buildup of human agreement, deposited in layers across centuries of use. (⑤) To follow the life of a color is, in the end, to read a social history written in shades.

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

A study followed two groups of adults learning to play a musical instrument. One group was told to practice for a fixed thirty minutes every day, no matter how the session was going. The other group was told to practice only until they had successfully played a target passage cleanly, however long or short that took. After three months, the second group had improved far more. The reason, the researchers argued, was that ending practice at a moment of success linked the activity to a feeling of accomplishment, making the learners eager to return. The first group, by contrast, often ended their fixed sessions in the middle of a frustrating struggle, and gradually came to associate practice with discomfort. What ended each session, it seemed, mattered more than how long the session lasted.

Learners who stopped practicing upon reaching a moment of (A)_____ progressed more, suggesting that the (B)_____ of a practice session shapes the motivation to continue, more than its duration does.

- ① (A) success (B) ending
- ② (A) success (B) length
- ③ (A) difficulty (B) ending
- ④ (A) boredom (B) beginning
- ⑤ (A) difficulty (B) length

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

To the eye, a pane of window glass appears as settled and lifeless as a block of cut stone. It keeps its shape, it shatters when struck, and it has stood for centuries as a symbol of clean, hard permanence. Yet at the scale of its molecules, glass is among the strangest materials we know, for it (a)refuses to commit itself to being either of the two states between which it seems to hang. A crystal such as quartz arranges its atoms into a perfectly repeating lattice; a liquid lets its atoms slide freely past one another. Glass does neither. As the molten material cools, its atoms are caught in mid-motion, locked into the disordered arrangement of a liquid even as they take on the rigidity of a solid. It is, one might say, a liquid that has forgotten how to flow.

This in-between nature carries practical consequences. Because its atoms never fall into the ordered ranks of a crystal, glass has no single melting point; it instead (b)softens by degrees across a range of temperatures, which is exactly what allows a glassblower to draw it out into a vase or a bottle. The same disorder accounts for its transparency: with no regular lattice to bend light along fixed paths, glass lets visible light pass almost undisturbed. A property that would count as a (c)defect in a load-bearing metal turns, in glass, into its defining virtue.

For generations a myth held that old window panes are thicker at the bottom because the glass had slowly crept downward over the centuries—proof, supposedly, that glass is "really" a very slow liquid in disguise. Careful measurement has (d)confirmed the tale. The uneven thickness is a product of old manufacturing methods, not the result of any flow; at room temperature the movement of glass is so unimaginably slow that a pane would need far longer than the age of the universe to sag a visible amount. Glass does not obey the tidy rules that separate the solid from the liquid, yet neither does it (e)quietly drain away as the legend imagines. It simply holds its strange, frozen pose—a liquid pretending, very convincingly, to be a stone.

41. 앞글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [2점]

- ① Glass: A Frozen Liquid That Only Looks Like a Solid
- ② Why Modern Windows Are Stronger Than Ancient Ones
- ③ The Lost Art of Hand-Blown Glass Production
- ④ How Crystals Form Their Perfectly Ordered Lattices
- ⑤ The Slow Downward Flow of Centuries-Old Glass

42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

- ① (a) refuses
- ② (b) softens
- ③ (c) defect
- ④ (d) confirmed
- ⑤ (e) quietly drain away

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A) When Mira was nine, her grandmother handed (a)her an old violin with a crack running along its back. "It doesn't sound right anymore," her grandmother admitted, "but maybe you can give it a voice again." Mira knew nothing about violins, only that the instrument was older than anyone she had ever met, and that her grandmother's eyes had softened when she spoke of it.

(B) The luthier turned the violin over slowly in her weathered hands and did not promise a quick repair; an old crack, badly mended once, would take patience to set right. So Mira visited the small workshop every Saturday that winter, and as (b)she watched and listened, she slowly learned the names of the instrument's parts. The old craftswoman, Mira came to understand, was not merely fixing wood—she was listening to it, tapping the body and waiting for the sound to tell her what it needed.

(C) For weeks the violin sat silent in her closet, and Mira almost forgot the promise she had made. Then, on a grey afternoon, she carried it to a repair shop three streets away, the same shop her grandmother had once mentioned in passing. An old luthier looked up as the bell above the door rang. When (c)she set the case on the counter and opened it, the woman's eyebrows rose, and she leaned close as if greeting an old friend.

(D) On the last Saturday of winter, the luthier handed the violin back to her, the crack now a faint, healed line. Mira drew the bow across the strings, and a warm, low note filled the workshop. It was not a perfect sound, but it was a true one. That evening she played it for her grandmother, whose tired eyes softened once more, this time with tears. (d)She said nothing, yet Mira understood that the old voice her grandmother had missed for so long had, at last, come home. The girl promised herself that one day (e)she would pass the instrument on, crack and all.

43. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은? [2점]

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

44. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은? [2점]

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

45. 밑글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은? [2점]

- ① Mira는 아홉 살에 할머니에게서 바이올린을 받았다.
- ② 바이올린에는 뒷면을 따라 금이 가 있었다.
- ③ Mira는 겨울 동안 토요일마다 작업장을 찾았다.
- ④ luthier는 바이올린을 빠르게 고쳐 주겠다고 약속했다.
- ⑤ 할머니는 다시 연주된 바이올린 소리를 듣고 눈물을 보였다.

— 문제지 끝 —

정답 및 해설

■ 빠른 정답

18	19	20	21	22	23	24
②	②	③	③	②	③	④
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
⑤	②	⑤	⑤	②	④	①
32	33	34	35	36	37	38
①	③	③	④	⑤	①	②
39	40	41	42	43	44	45
③	①	①	④	⑤	④	④

■ 문항별 해설 (정답 도출 경로 · 함정 메커니즘)

18번 정답 ② [목적]

구획을 배정하기 전 참여 의사를 March 15까지 확인(confirm their participation)해 달라는 것이 글 전체의 단일 목적. 미응답 시 구획이 대기자에게 넘어간다는 후속 안내가 이를 재진술한다.

함정 정원 관련 어휘(planting, plots)에 끌려 ①·③을 고르기 쉬우나, 글의 핵심 행위는 '확인 요청'이다.

19번 정답 ② [심경변화]

전반부는 knuckles turned white, stomach lurch, afraid to look down 등 공포(frightened). 후반부는 a quilt of gold and green, unable to believe ... so vast and beautiful로 경이(amazed)로 전환된다. 전환 신호어는 'But then'.

함정 마지막의 cool air, breathing에 끌려 relaxed로 보면 안 됨. 핵심 정서는 '경탄'이다.

20번 정답 ③ [주장]

must begin not with intensity but with accuracy / Only after a movement has been made technically sound으로 주제문이 2회 재진술된다. 정확성 우선, 강도는 그 다음.

함정 ②(격려 제공)는 글이 비판하는 통념이다.

21번 정답 ③ [함의추론·변별-최상]

마지막 문장이 밑줄을 우회적으로 재정의한다: a measure, once treated as the goal, quietly replaces the reality it was supposed to represent. dial=지표, weather=실재의 비유 대응을 세우면 '대리 지표가 실재를 대체해 버렸다'는 ③.

합정 ①(도구 고장·오작동)은 글이 'nor that the readings were ... accurate'로 값 자체는 정확하다고 못박아 차단한다. ⑤(사람 삶이 더 중요)는 본문에 등장한 표현(the lives beneath it)을 재사용한 매력 오답이나, 밑줄의 의미(대체 현상)와는 다르다.

22번 정답 ② [요지]

역점(But) 이후 핵심: treats each long-held belief as a hypothesis still open to revision, feels no embarrassment in abandoning it when the evidence turns. 증거가 바뀌면 신념을 수정하라는 것.

합정 ①은 글이 뒤집는 통념. 첫 문장만 읽고 고르면 함정.

23번 정답 ③ [주제]

Size ... stretch it out, slowing the internal clock / links body mass to metabolic rate / the tempo of life is written into the dimensions of the body. 몸 크기가 생명의 속도·길이를 지배한다는 ③.

합정 ⑤(독립적으로 변한다)는 본문과 정반대. 동일 총 심박수 = 연계되어 있다는 의미.

24번 정답 ④ [제목]

what cannot be carried over becomes ... the occasion for what could never have arisen otherwise / the limit itself ... becomes a source of new invention / a work being born a second time. 상실(제약)이 오히려 새로운 창조의 원천이 된다는 대구·반전형 제목 ④.

합정 ①(상실의 회계)·③(번역 불가)은 첫머리 통념(subtraction/leak away)의 직역 함정으로 글이 only half라며 뒤집는다. ②(투명한 유리)는 본문 표현(transparent pane)을 그대로 재사용한 매력 오답이나, 글은 그것을 far from being으로 부정한다.

25번 정답 ⑤ [도표]

Reading(print)에 가장 많은 시간을 쓴 집단은 65+(60분)이고 45-64(25분)가 아니므로 ⑤가 불일치. ①video는 모든 그룹에서 최다(200/180/165/150) 참, ②65+ video 200=social 50의 정확히 4배 참, ③social 130>90>60>50 지속 감소 참, ④15-24 social 130>45-64 60의 2배(120) 참.

합정 배수·비교급(four times / more than twice) 함정 선지를 모두 '참'으로 깔고, reading 최다 집단만 뒤바꾼 불일치 정답. (수치 전부 교차검증 완료)

26번 정답 ② [인물일치]

her paper was read aloud on her behalf by a male colleague(여성은 발표가 금지되어 남성 동료가 대신 낭독)이므로 '직접 낭독'은 불일치.

합정 본문 한 곳(낭독 주체)만 비틀어 만든 표준 오답.

27번 정답 ⑤ [안내문불일치]

What We Provide에 bottled water가 포함되어 주최 측이 생수를 제공하므로 '직접 가져와야 한다'는 불일치.

합정 What to Bring(hat, sunscreen, shoes)과 What We Provide(water)를 뒤바꾼 조건 함정.

28번 정답 ⑤ [안내문일치]

Eligibility: cardholders aged 16 and over와 일치하는 것은 ⑤. ①주중만(Mon–Thu), ②재입장 불가, ③무료(free), ④카페 미운영.

합정 부정조건(not open, not available, not permitted)을 일치 항목으로 착각하게 만드는 배치.

29번 정답 ② [어법·변별-상]

②what → which (또는 that). each of ____ 구조에서 앞의 명사구(alarm calls)를 선행사로 받아야 하므로 관계대명사 which가 맞다. what은 선행사를 포함하므로 'of' 뒤에 올 수 없다.

합정 ①standing(분사)·③that(so ~ that 구문 또는 결과절 접속사)·④with which(전치사+관계대명사, the precision with which)·⑤refined(분사, innate와 병치되는 수동 의미)는 모두 적절. 특히 ③은 'So reliably do the calls map ... that' 도치 구문 속 that이라 헷갈리지만 적절. each of which의 what/which 구분이 핵심.

30번 정답 ④ [어휘(문맥)·변별-상]

④raised → reduced/lowered. 평판 압력이 잘 작동하면 사람들이 스스로를 단속(police themselves)하므로 외부 강제력의 필요는 '줄어든다'. raised(높아진다)는 정반대. 바로 뒤 since individuals ... police themselves가 결정적 단서.

합정 ①lost(평판이 한순간에 사라짐)·②gain(부정한 이득)·③discourages(부정직을 억제)·⑤has(가장 값싼 규제자를 가짐)는 모두 적절. by contrast 뒤 '외부 강제 필요'의 방향이 핵심이며, 정답은 정반대 의미 단어.

31번 정답 ① [빈칸(단어)·중상]

cannot fully put into words / never verbal to begin with / not through instruction이 반복 재진술하는 핵심은 '말로 표현(verbalize)하기 어렵다'. 따라서 ①.

합정 ①verbalize ↔ 본문 put into words의 동의 재진술. ⑤perform은 본문이 '몸으로 행한다'고 했으므로 정반대.

32번 정답 ① [빈칸(구)·상]

in effect의 대조 구조: 'less through _____ than through ... new questions'. 새 질문을 기르는 것과 대비되는 것은 '여태 알려지지 않은 사료를 발굴하는 것'(①). 본문 the parchment unaltered, the interrogation transformed(사료가 아니라 질문이 바뀐다)가 결정적 단서로, 자료 발굴이 진보의 동력이 아님을 함의한다.

합정 ③(아카이브가 스스로 말하리라는 믿음)은 본문이 Documents are mute until interrogated로 부정한 통념의 단어재사용형. less A than B 대조와 전지문 논지(질문 ≠ 자료)를 함께 잡아야 풀린다.

33번 정답 ③ [빈칸(절)·변별-최상]

빈칸은 전지문 논지의 종합. direct them / assigning roles / postures settle into habits, habits harden into character로 누적된 논지가 '거주자의 삶과 자아 자체를 설계한다'(③)로 귀결. 빈칸 직전 한 문장이 아니라 글 전체의 누적 논증을 종합해야 도출되는 단서 분산형.

합정 ①(날씨 차단)은 첫머리 통념(shelter/container)을 Yet으로 부정한 직역 함정. ⑤(가용 면적 극대화)는 본문에 없는 실용주의로의 매력 오답.

34번 정답 ③ [빈칸(절) · 변별-최상]

단서가 전지문에 분산: present at its own making / the artist's hand once moved / through particular owners and dangers it has come down, 그리고 빈칸 직후 동격 the unbroken thread that ties the object to the moment and the maker. 종합하면 '그 자신의 반복 불가능한 역사의 유일한 증인으로서의 사물'(③).

합정 ①prestige·②market value는 본문이 배제(Nor will scarcity alone account)하거나 다루지 않은 동기의 매력 오답. ④technical skill은 'beautiful'을 비튼 직역 함정. 추상명사(devotion, witness)와 도치·삽입 통사로 난도를 높였다.

35번 정답 ④ [무관문장 · 중]

글은 기억이 '재구성·재기록되는 과정'이라는 논지인데, ④는 스마트폰의 사진 저장 용량(고정 보관)에 관한 내용으로 흐름에서 이탈한다.

합정 ④에 store/photographs 등 '저장' 키워드가 있어 표면적으로 연결돼 보이지만 논지(인간 기억의 가변성)와 무관.

36번 정답 ⑤ [순서 · 중상]

주어진 글(하늘로 시간 읽기) → (A) 기계식 시계가 이를 완전히 바꿈(changed this completely) → (B) 그 장치가 어디서나 같아 거리 너머 시간 조율 가능 → (C) Yet this gain came at a cost(이 이득엔 대가가). 지시어 this/the device와 연결사(Because, Yet)가 순서를 확정한다.

합정 (B)의 the device와 (C)의 this gain이 각각 (A)·(B)를 받는다.

37번 정답 ① [순서 · 상]

주어진 글(지각=수동적 전사라는 통념) → (A) 인지연구가 이를 해체, 뇌는 예측을 생성·검증 → (B) On this revised understanding, 보는 것은 입력과 사전 모델의 협상 → (C) Such a mechanism accounts for ... baffling fact, 예측 모델이 감각의 빈틈을 채움. 통념→반박→상술→귀결의 내용논리. 연결어가 약해(that account/this revised understanding/Such a mechanism) 의미 연쇄로 배열해야 함.

합정 (B)를 먼저 두면 on this revised understanding이 받을 '수정된 이해'(=A)가 없어 논리 단절. (C)의 Such a mechanism은 (B)의 협상 메커니즘을 받으므로 맨 끝. 추상명사(transcription, negotiation, predictive model) 부담형.

38번 정답 ② [삽입 · 상]

주어진 문장의 Instead와 they는 '들리는 방식으로 도움을 청하지는 못한다'는 앞 내용을 받는다. ② 자리에 넣으면 'Yet ... far from silent(그럼에도 침묵하지 않다)' → 'Instead, 대신 토양·공기 중 화학 신호로 소통한다' → 'When caterpillars begin chewing ...(그 구체적 작동 방식)'으로 매끄럽게 이어진다.

합정 ①에 넣으면 화학 신호 언급이 먼저 나와 뒤따르는 Yet ... far from silent가 중복·역행한다. far from silent(총괄 진술) 다음에 Instead(그 방식 제시)가 와야 한다.

39번 정답 ③ [삽입 · 변별-최상]

주어진 문장의 by this logic와 A single color는 '의미는 발견된 것이 아니라 사회가 부여한 것'이라는 ② 앞 문장(Such meanings were not discovered but assigned ... by particular societies)의 귀결이다. ③ 자리(② 다음)에 넣으면 its meaning settled ... by the agreements of those who used it로 그 논지를 직접 잇고, 뒤이어 ③의 염료 가격 사례, ④의 buildup of human agreement 일반화로 전개된다.

합정 연결어가 by this logic / A single color뿐이라 지시어 의존이 약하고 내용논리로 풀어야 한다. ④·⑤는 이미 일반 결론 구간이라 구체 귀결 문장이 끼면 논리가 역행.

40번 정답 ① [요약·중]

성공의 순간에 연습을 멈춘(ending at a moment of success) 집단이 더 향상 → (A) success. 세션을 '무엇으로 끝내는가'(What ended each session ... mattered more)가 동기를 좌우 → (B) ending. 패러프레이즈 + 반의어 오답쌍(success↔difficulty, ending↔length/beginning).

합정 (B)length는 본문이 명시적으로 부정(mattered more than how long). 반의어 오답쌍 구조.

41번 정답 ① [장문(제목+어휘)·변별-상]

글 전체는 유리가 결정도 액체도 아닌 '흐르기를 잊은 액체'(a liquid that has forgotten how to flow), 즉 고체처럼 보이지만 사실은 얼어붙은 액체라는 물성 논의. 제목은 ①.

합정 ⑤(천천히 아래로 흐른다)는 본문이 myth로 반박한 내용. ②도 본문 근거 없음.

42번 정답 ④ [장문(제목+어휘)·변별-상]

(d) confirmed → refuted/disproved. 다음 문장이 The uneven thickness comes from old manufacturing methods, not from any flow로 그 통설을 부정하므로, '정밀 측정이 그 이야기를 확인했다'가 아니라 '반박했다'여야 맞다.

합정 오답 4개((a)refuses,(b)softens,(c)defect,(e)quietly drain away)는 모두 문맥 적합. (d)만 정반대 의미로 치환된 함정.

43번 정답 ⑤ [장문(서사)]

(A) 할머니가 금 간 바이올린을 줌 → (C) 몇 주 방치 후 수리점에 가져감, 한 노년 luthier가 반김 → (B) 그 luthier의 작업장을 겨울 내내 방문하며 지켜봄 → (D) 겨울 마지막 토요일, 수리된 바이올린을 돌려받고 할머니께 연주. 시간순(that winter → last Saturday of winter).

합정 (C)의 An old luthier가 처음 등장(부정관사)하고 (B)에서 The luthier(정관사)로 받으므로 (C)가 (B)보다 앞. 시간 표지 last Saturday of winter가 (D)를 맨 뒤로 고정.

44번 정답 ④ [장문(서사)]

등장인물(Mira·할머니·여성 luthier)이 모두 여성이라 성별 단서가 없고 문맥으로만 추적해야 한다. (a)her=할머니가 바이올린을 건넨 대상 Mira, (b)she=작업장에서 지켜보고 배우는 Mira, (c)she=가게에 들어가 케이스를 카운터에 올린 Mira, (e)she=언젠가 악기를 물려주겠다 다짐하는 the girl(Mira). (d)She는 직전 her grandmother, whose tired eyes softened를 받는 할머니로, 그날 저녁 연주를 말없이 들은 주체. 따라서 (d)만 가리키는 대상이 다르다.

합정 전원 여성으로 통일해 성별로 소거할 수 없게 한 gender-trap 구조(2027 기준). (b)는 직전 luthier로 착각하기 쉬우나, watched and listened ... slowly learned의 주체는 작업을 배우는 Mira다. (c)도 가게 주인(luthier)이 아니라 케이스를 연 방문자 Mira.

45번 정답 ④ [장문(서사)]

(B)에서 luthier는 did not promise a quick repair(빠른 수리를 약속하지 않음)이므로 ④가 불일치.

합정 ①②③⑤는 본문과 일치. ④만 not promise를 뒤집은 오답.