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18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Library Members,

My name is Elaine Porter, and I am the head librarian at Millbrook Public Library. Over the past year, the number of visitors using our four group study rooms has nearly doubled. Because the rooms are currently offered on a first-come, first-served basis, many of you have experienced long waits, especially during exam seasons, and planning your study time has become difficult. Therefore, I am writing to inform you that, beginning on Monday, September 7, all study rooms will be available only through our new online reservation system. You can book a room on our website up to one week in advance, and detailed instructions are attached to this email. Thank you for your understanding and continued support.

Best regards,
Elaine Porter

- ① 스터디룸 이용자 급증으로 인한 대기 문제의 해결 방안에 대한 의견을 구하려고
- ② 스터디룸 이용 방식이 온라인 예약제로 변경됨을 안내하려고
- ③ 도서관 홈페이지에서 이용할 수 있는 새로운 학습 지원 서비스를 홍보하려고
- ④ 시험 기간 중 스터디룸 운영 시간 연장 계획을 알리려고
- ⑤ 스터디룸 예약 후 미사용을 줄이기 위한 규정 준수를 당부하려고

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

Backstage, Clara pressed her palms against her dress, but the dampness would not go away. Through the heavy curtain came the muffled applause for the pianist before her, each wave of it making her stomach tighten. She ran her fingers over the strings of her cello without hearing them, and the opening measures, practiced a thousand times, refused to appear in her mind. When her name was announced, her legs carried her toward the light almost against her will. She bowed, sat, and lifted her bow. Then the first note rose from the instrument — deeper and warmer than in any rehearsal, filling the hall like a voice she had always owned. Her shoulders loosened, and the music began to breathe with her. By the final chord, she was smiling at the audience, wishing the piece were twice as long.

* measure: (음악의) 마디 ** bow: (현악기의) 활

- ① anxious → confident ② anxious → indifferent
- ③ delighted → confident ④ relaxed → frightened
- ⑤ joyful → regretful

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Scientists often hesitate to speak about the uncertainty in their findings, fearing that any admission of doubt will signal incompetence or invite unwelcome criticism. Presenting a single confident figure, they assume, is what earns public trust. Yet this assumption rests on shaky ground. When a precise-looking estimate later has to be revised, as estimates in ongoing research so often do, audiences feel misled, and the credibility of science as a whole suffers. Experimental evidence points the other way: in studies where participants read scientific claims accompanied by clearly stated numerical ranges, their trust in both the message and its source remained essentially intact. What actually damages confidence is not honesty about the limits of knowledge but the discovery that those limits were concealed. Scientists must therefore disclose the uncertainty surrounding their results openly, treating it as part of the finding itself rather than as a flaw to be hidden.

* incompetence: 무능함 ** credibility: 신뢰성

- ① 과학자는 신뢰를 잃지 않으려면 추정치가 확정된 후에 연구 결과를 발표해야 한다.
- ② 과학자는 연구 자료와 방법을 공개하여 대중이 결과를 직접 검증할 수 있게 해야 한다.
- ③ 과학자는 대중의 오해를 막기 위해 수치 대신 일상적 언어로 연구의 한계를 설명해야 한다.
- ④ 과학자는 연구 결과에 수반되는 불확실성을 숨기지 말고 투명하게 공개해야 한다.
- ⑤ 대중은 단일한 수치로 제시된 과학 정보를 비판적으로 평가하는 능력을 길러야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 pick up a shift in a stranger's field가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Each time we open a free app, we pick up a shift in a stranger's field. The arrangement seems generous: unlimited news, videos, and games, all at no charge. But the companies behind these services are not charities; they are attention merchants, whose paying customers are advertisers rather than users. Every minute we spend scrolling is measured, bundled, and sold, and our feeds are arranged not to advance our plans but to prolong our stay. A video platform's recommendation system, for instance, does not ask what we hoped to accomplish when we sat down; it calculates which thumbnail will keep us watching for another hour. The likes we give and the comments we leave, far from being leisure, quietly build value for someone else's harvest. What looks like play is, on closer inspection, unpaid labor performed on land we will never own.

* thumbnail: (동영상 목록의) 축소 이미지

- ① cultivate lasting relationships with other users who share the same digital spaces
- ② hand over private information in exchange for recommendations tailored to our needs
- ③ acquire useful digital skills through repeated exposure to fresh information online
- ④ help advertisers improve their products by voluntarily expressing our preferences
- ⑤ spend our attention producing wealth for others instead of meeting our own goals

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

We assume that our closest relationships are our most valuable social assets, the people we turn to when we need help. Yet when it comes to learning something genuinely new, our intimate circle often falls short. Close friends move within the same social world we do, reading the same sources and meeting the same people. What they can tell us, therefore, is largely a repetition of what we already know. A loose acquaintance, by contrast, belongs to a different cluster and carries knowledge that does not circulate within our own group. Because such weak connections bridge separate social circles, they channel fresh information from one world into another. Studies of how people find jobs confirm this: promising leads arrive more often through distant acquaintances than through close friends. It is precisely because these ties reach beyond the familiar that they, more than our strongest bonds, widen what we can come to know.

* cluster: 무리, 집단 ** circulate: 순환하다, 퍼지다

- ① 느슨한 지인은 서로 다른 집단을 연결해 강한 유대가 주지 못하는 새로운 정보를 전한다.
- ② 정서적 지지와 신뢰를 주는 친밀한 관계일수록 삶에 더 유용한 정보원이 된다.
- ③ 인맥은 넓을수록 좋으므로 되도록 많은 지인을 확보하는 것이 성공의 열쇠다.
- ④ 구직의 성패는 얻는 정보의 양보다 정보를 준 사람에 대한 신뢰도에 달려 있다.
- ⑤ 같은 집단에 속한 사람들끼리 정보를 자주 주고받을수록 집단의 결속이 강해진다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Municipal engineers have long installed features such as rain gardens and bioswales for a single, well-defined purpose: to slow and filter the runoff that would otherwise overwhelm storm drains. Judged against that narrow brief, such projects plainly succeed. Yet appraising them by one metric obscures what makes them remarkable. A vegetated basin does not merely detain water; the same plants, soil, and shade act at once on several urban ailments. As roots draw moisture upward, evapotranspiration cools the surrounding air, tempering the heat that pavement radiates, while the foliage traps airborne particles and shelters insects and birds. None of these services is a costly add-on, for each flows from the identical installation. When agencies budget for stormwater alone, they therefore value the asset far below its worth. Recognizing green infrastructure as inherently multifunctional reframes it as one modest investment that repays a city many times over.

* bioswale: 생태 배수로(빗물을 모아 여과하는 식생 수로)

** evapotranspiration: 증발산(식물의 수분 배출과 토양 증발)

- ① the technical limits of rain gardens in managing heavy runoff
- ② the rising costs of maintaining urban vegetation over time
- ③ the overlooked multifunctional value of urban green infrastructure
- ④ the conflicts among agencies over stormwater responsibilities
- ⑤ the measurement of evapotranspiration in vegetated basins

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

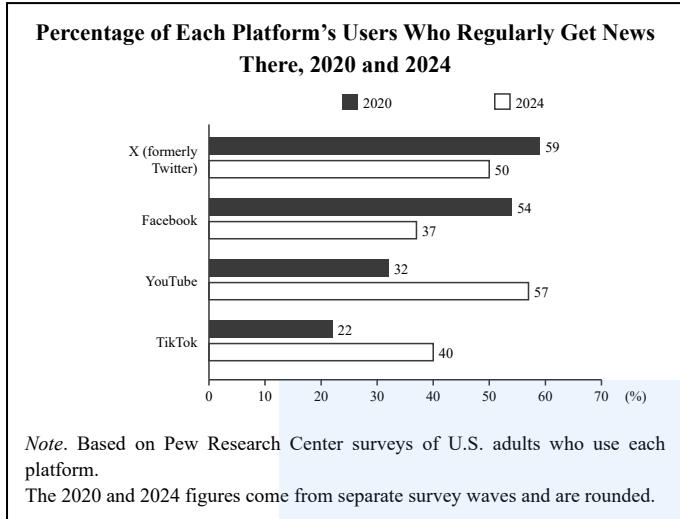
To a drifting larval fish, the open ocean offers few landmarks. Yet a healthy coral reef announces itself long before it comes into view, broadcasting a dense chorus of snapping shrimp and calling fish that carries for kilometers underwater. Guided by this acoustic beacon, the larvae of fish, crabs, and even corals steer toward the reef and settle, replenishing the community that produced the sound. The signal, in other words, is not mere noise but the very mechanism by which a reef renews itself. This dependence, however, is also a liability. As shipping and coastal construction fill the water with low-frequency rumble, that rumble masks the reef's chorus, leaving settlers to wander past habitats they can no longer hear. Worse, a reef weakened by such losses grows quieter, and a quieter reef attracts fewer recruits still. What sustains the reef can thus, once drowned out, hasten its own unraveling.

* larva (pl. larvae): (동물의) 유생 ** snapping shrimp: 딱총새우

*** recruit: 개체군에 새로 유입되는 개체

- ① How Young Reef Life Navigates Home by Sound
- ② A Reef's Chorus: Vital Lifeline, Vulnerable Signal
- ③ When Human Noise Drowns Out Ocean Life
- ④ Listen! The Fragile Voice of a Dying Reef
- ⑤ Can Recorded Sounds Rescue Coral Reefs?

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the percentages of users of four social media platforms in the United States who said they regularly got news on each platform in 2020 and in 2024. ① In 2020, X had the highest percentage of users who regularly got news there among the four platforms. ② From 2020 to 2024, the percentage of TikTok users who regularly got news there increased by more than 15 percentage points. ③ Both X and Facebook had lower percentages of users who regularly got news there in 2024 than in 2020. ④ In 2024, the gap between the percentages for YouTube and X was larger than the gap between the percentages for X and TikTok. ⑤ In 2020, the percentage for YouTube was 10 percentage points higher than that for TikTok.

26. Cecilia Payne-Gaposchkin에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Cecilia Payne-Gaposchkin, the astronomer who first demonstrated that stars consist mainly of hydrogen, was born in Wendover, England, in 1900. Her father died when she was four, and she was raised, along with her two siblings, by her mother. She studied natural sciences at Newnham College, Cambridge, but since Cambridge did not grant degrees to women at that time, she left for the United States in 1923 to work at the Harvard College Observatory. In her 1925 doctoral thesis, *Stellar Atmospheres*, she showed that hydrogen was overwhelmingly abundant in stars, a conclusion that leading astronomers initially refused to accept. She received the first Annie Jump Cannon Award in 1934, and in 1956 she became the first woman promoted to full professor at Harvard. After retiring from teaching in 1966, she continued her research until her death in 1979.

* doctoral thesis: 박사 학위 논문 ** observatory: 천문대

- ① 아버지가 세상을 떠난 뒤 어머니의 손에서 자랐다.
- ② 케임브리지에서 공부했으나 학위를 받지 못한 채 1923년에 미국으로 건너갔다.
- ③ 1934년에 완성한 박사 학위 논문에서 별의 주성분이 수소임을 밝혔다.
- ④ 1956년에 하버드에서 정교수로 승진한 최초의 여성이 되었다.
- ⑤ 1966년에 교직에서 은퇴한 후에도 사망할 때까지 연구를 이어갔다.

27. Brightwater Letterpress Fair에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Brightwater Letterpress Fair

The Harlowe Community Arts Center invites you to its annual celebration of printing by hand, where visitors can watch a press at work, learn its history, and make keepsakes of their own.

Date & Venue: Saturday, October 17, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., in the main hall of the Harlowe Community Arts Center.

Admission & Registration: Entry is free for everyone. The hands-on printing workshop costs \$8 per person and requires online registration by October 10.

Activities:

- Printing your own greeting cards on a working letterpress
- A live demonstration of a restored printing press built in the 1920s
- A market of handmade paper goods offered by 20 local artisans

Please Note: Visitors under 12 must be accompanied by an adult, and every card you print may be taken home as a free souvenir. Parking is limited, so please plan your visit accordingly.

* letterpress: 활판 인쇄(활자를 짜 맞추어 찍는 전통 인쇄)

- ① Harlowe 지역 예술 센터가 해마다 여는 행사이다.
- ② 모든 방문객이 무료로 입장할 수 있다.
- ③ 인쇄 체험 워크숍은 10월 10일까지 온라인 등록을 해야 한다.
- ④ 1920년대에 제작된 인쇄기의 시연을 볼 수 있다.
- ⑤ 참가자가 인쇄한 카드는 행사장에 전시된 후 반납해야 한다.

28. Riverbend Pottery Studio Membership에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Riverbend Pottery Studio Membership

Join our year-round membership and enjoy a fully equipped ceramics studio at your own pace!

- **Eligibility:** adults aged 18 or older who have completed at least one wheel-throwing course
- **Studio Hours:** 9 a.m. – 10 p.m., Tuesday through Sunday (closed on Mondays)

Plan	Monthly Fee	Shelf Space	Kiln Firing
Basic	\$60	half shelf	charged per piece
Standard	\$95	one shelf	5 free firings per month
All-Access	\$140	two shelves	unlimited free firings

- Clay and glazes are sold separately at the front desk.
- Members may upgrade their plan at any time, but downgrades take effect from the following month.
- A one-time registration fee of \$20 applies to new members only.

Sign up on our website: www.riverbendpottery.org

* kiln: 가마 ** glaze: 유약

- ① 도예 강좌를 수강한 적이 없는 성인도 가입할 수 있다.
- ② 스튜디오는 월요일을 포함하여 매일 이용할 수 있다.
- ③ Basic 등급 회원은 매달 5회의 무료 가마 소성을 제공받는다.
- ④ 회원 등급을 낮추는 변경은 다음 달부터 적용된다.
- ⑤ 등록비는 신규 회원과 기존 회원 모두에게 부과된다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

When an orchestra fills a hall with sound, few listeners consider the physics ① that governs what they hear. A room's warmth depends on reverberation, the gradual decay of tones as they reflect from its surfaces. The discovery that a room's echoes could be measured and tamed ② transforming the design of every hall built since 1900. It came from Wallace Sabine, a physicist ③ asked to cure a lecture room whose blurred speech had defeated everyone else. He proved that reverberation time falls as the total absorption ④ which a room's surfaces provide rises. Double the absorbing material, and the lingering sound dies away in roughly half the time. Hard plaster reflects energy, while soft seats and heavy curtains absorb it ⑤ readily. Because a full hall and an empty one behave differently, modern designers treat the audience itself as one more absorbing surface.

* reverberation: 잔향, (소리의) 울림 ** plaster: 회반죽 *** absorption: 흡음, 흡수

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

When asked to rank hazards, ordinary citizens produce judgments that ① diverge sharply from statistical death tolls: nuclear power is rated far more dangerous than driving, although the latter kills many more people each year. Experts have traditionally read such rankings as proof that the public is simply misinformed. Psychometric research, however, indicates that lay evaluations rest on a ② richer conception of risk. The public is systematically sensitive to qualitative features—whether a hazard is voluntary, controllable, or capable of killing thousands at once—that expert models, with their ③ narrow focus on expected annual fatalities, leave out. From this perspective, a technology carrying even a remote chance of catastrophe may ④ justify the alarm of citizens whose values weigh how people die, not merely how many. Expert-lay disagreements thus signal not a deficit of public knowledge but a ⑤ consensus over what risk itself means, and communication that simply repeats mortality statistics will keep missing the point.

* psychometric: 심리 측정의 ** lay: 비전문가의, 일반인의 *** fatality: 사망(자)

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. In the mid-nineteenth century, the time of day was a strictly local affair: each town set its clocks by the sun, so that noon arrived a few minutes later in every city to the west. What the expanding railroads required of a clock, however, was not astronomical truth but _____. A single-track line kept its trains apart by timetable alone; two crews consulting watches that differed by five minutes were, in effect, sharing a track blindly. A schedule, no matter how carefully drawn, protects nothing unless everyone who reads it reads it against the same time. Thus in 1883, American railway managers replaced hundreds of local times with a few zone standards tied to a single meridian. Under the new system, town clocks no longer matched the sun exactly; noon might arrive several minutes “early” or “late” by the sky. Yet trains ran more safely than ever, for a time slightly at odds with the heavens costs a community nothing, whereas times at odds with one another can cost lives.

* meridian: (지구의) 자오선

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| ① uniformity | ② accuracy |
| ③ punctuality | ④ efficiency |
| ⑤ autonomy | |

32. When a seasoned professional claims to “just know” the right answer, we tend to read that confidence as proof of skill. Yet Kahneman and Klein, arriving at intuition from rival research traditions, agreed that such trust is misplaced: how confident experts feel about their judgments reveals almost nothing about whether those judgments are sound, because valid and invalid intuitions present themselves to the mind with the same effortless conviction. What separates a valid intuition from an invalid one lies outside the expert's head. Fireground commanders and anesthesiologists work where cues are tightly tied to consequences and where errors announce themselves at once, so years of practice gradually turn recurring situations into recognized ones. Stock pickers and political forecasters, by contrast, operate amid so much randomness, and receive verdicts so delayed and ambiguous, that decades on the job mainly deepen their faith in themselves. Before deferring to an intuitive judgment, then, we should ask not how experienced or self-assured the judge is, but whether _____. [3점]

* anesthesiologist: 마취과 의사 ** verdict: 판결(결과에 대한 최종 확인)

- ① the expert can articulate the reasons that lie behind the immediate impression
- ② the judgment matches the conclusions that fellow specialists have independently reached
- ③ sufficient time and effort have gone into accumulating professional experience
- ④ the circumstances in which it developed permitted genuine mastery of the task
- ⑤ the expert has remained alert to the risk of overconfidence in judgment

33. Common sense treats memory as a storehouse: an event is recorded, filed away, and later played back. Psychological research tells a different story. When Frederic Bartlett had students recall an unfamiliar folk tale, their versions grew shorter and more conventional with each retelling, strange details being quietly replaced by ones that fit the readers' cultural expectations. Decades later, Elizabeth Loftus asked eyewitnesses how fast two cars had been going when they "smashed" into each other. Compared with those who heard "hit," they estimated higher speeds — and, a week later, recalled broken glass that had never existed. In neither case were people lying; they were doing what remembering normally does. Rather than reading off a fixed record, the mind _____. Details that were never stored are supplied by the schemas and suggestions at hand during retrieval, which is why a memory can feel vivid and complete while being partly its author's invention.

* schema: 도식(기억과 지각을 조직하는 지식의 틀)

- ① retrieves its stored records more slowly as their emotional weight grows
- ② rebuilds the past out of whatever materials the present makes available
- ③ filters out details that threaten the coherence of its self-image
- ④ strengthens its first impression of an event with every retelling
- ⑤ distinguishes genuine traces from suggestions planted after the event

34. We ordinarily assume that a work of art earns its worth only when the artist has carried it through to a polished, final resolution. Yet several of the marble figures Michelangelo left behind—the so-called Prigioni, bodies that seem to twist and strain to pull free of the block—are treasured for the very opposite reason. Where the stone stays rough, the strokes of the chisel and the labor of the hand remain in view, so that the beholder witnesses the act of carving rather than a settled object. Auguste Rodin later courted the same effect, letting his figures rise only partway out of unworked material, and Georg Simmel saw in such surfaces the pulse of life caught mid-motion. Because the sculptor withholds the last, defining contour, the eye is compelled to trace it in, and the statue offers itself as something still becoming rather than a fixed and closed fact. What at first looks like a mere defect, in truth, _____. [3점]

* Prigioni: 미완성 노예 연작(미켈란젤로 작) ** chisel: 끌, 조각칼
*** contour: 윤곽(선)

- ① exposes the technical limits the sculptor could not surmount
- ② keeps the raw material in its most natural, untouched condition
- ③ hands the work's final making over to whoever stands before it
- ④ ensures that every viewer arrives at one intended meaning
- ⑤ raises emotional expression above the demands of formal perfection

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

In the coffeehouses of late seventeenth-century London and Paris, a new kind of social space took shape, open to anyone who could pay for a cup. ① For the price of a single dish of coffee, merchants, writers, and gentlemen sat side by side and debated the day's events as equals. ② The coffee bean itself flourished only in the volcanic highlands of Yemen and the Dutch East Indies, thriving under careful shade and altitude. ③ Newspapers and pamphlets were read aloud at the tables, so that even those who could not read followed the latest political controversies. ④ Because patrons gathered according to shared interests, certain houses became known for particular trades—one for shipping news and marine insurance, another for stock dealing or literary criticism. ⑤ Out of this constant conversation grew a habit of public reasoning, in which the force of an argument mattered more than the rank of the speaker.

* pamphlet: (시사) 소책자 ** patron: (가게의) 손님, 단골
*** marine insurance: 해상 보험

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

36.

For much of the early medieval period, sacred chant existed only as sound in performance; it had no fixed written form. Each melody was learned by ear and handed from one generation of singers to the next through patient imitation.

- (A) Once pitch could be captured this exactly, a composer could plan music on the page rather than only in performance. Independent melodies could now be written out and aligned one against another, and from this new way of working grew the intricate polyphony that came to define Western music.
- (B) Yet these signs recorded only the rough contour of a tune, not its exact pitches, so a singer still had to know the melody in advance. The decisive step came when Guido of Arezzo drew a set of horizontal lines across the page and fixed each note to a precise line or space.
- (C) This purely oral existence placed a strict limit on how elaborate a chant could become, for a melody had to stay simple enough to spread by imitation. To fix the music on the page, scribes began sketching marks called neumes above the words, faint signs that hinted at whether the voice should rise or fall.

* neume: 네우마(음의 높낮이 방향을 대략 나타낸 중세 기보 기호)
** polyphony: 다성 음악(여러 독립 선율이 함께 어우러지는 음악)

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

37. [3점]

That every flat map distorts the earth is not a sign of careless craftsmanship but a geometric certainty: the curved surface of a globe cannot be pressed onto a plane without stretching some regions or tearing others apart.

- (A) What determines the terms of this bargain is the map's intended task. The Mercator projection, which preserves the angles a sailor needs to hold a steady course, swells Greenland to the apparent size of a continent — a harmless side effect at sea, but a serious flaw in a map comparing nations' territories.
- (B) Faced with this impossibility, cartographers have never attempted to abolish distortion; instead, they manage it. Each projection is a deliberate bargain in which one spatial property — relative area, local shape, or compass direction — is kept faithful while the rest are knowingly given away.
- (C) By this measure, the sailor's swollen Greenland is no scandal at all. A map earns its authority not by escaping distortion, which is impossible, but by matching its particular distortions to its purpose; to draw a truly useful picture of the world, the honest mapmaker must tell white lies.

* cartographer: 지도 제작자 ** projection: 투영법(지구 표면을 평면에 옮기는 방법)

- 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.

Such tight coupling, however, also means that a disruption at any single point spreads through the entire chain almost immediately, since there is no cushion of stock to absorb the shock.

In a just-in-time system, parts and materials arrive at the factory only hours before they are needed on the assembly line. (①) Pioneered by automobile manufacturers, this approach frees firms from the cost of storing large inventories in warehouses that produce nothing. (②) It also brings hidden problems to the surface: with no pile of spare parts to fall back on, a defect or a delay becomes visible immediately and has to be corrected at once. (③) For decades, these advantages allowed lean producers to outperform competitors who kept months of stock on hand. (④) A fire at one supplier's plant, or a single ship stuck in a canal, can therefore shut down assembly lines on the other side of the world within days. (⑤) What was once celebrated as the height of efficiency is now being reexamined as a source of systemwide fragility, and many firms have begun to hold "just-in-case" reserves.

* inventory: 재고(품) ** lean: 군살 없는, 낭비를 최소화한

39. [3점]

Yet this equivalence between ink and neurons is not automatic, for it holds only when the external resource is coupled to its user in the right way.

We habitually locate thinking inside the skull, treating notebooks, diagrams, and calculators as convenient props for the real work supposedly going on within. (①) Challenging this picture, philosophers Andy Clark and David Chalmers proposed a test: if a process occurring in the world would count as cognitive were it to occur in the head, it is part of cognition. (②) By this standard, a student performing long multiplication on paper, whose intermediate results are held in ink rather than in neurons, is thinking with the page, not merely beside it. (③) That coupling, as they describe it, is demanding: the resource must be reliably available whenever it is needed, its contents must be automatically trusted, and the information it carries must be easy to retrieve. (④) A borrowed calculator consulted only once, or a note whose accuracy we constantly question, therefore fails to join the mind, however useful it may prove. (⑤) On this account, the boundary of cognition is drawn not by skin and skull but by the strength of the bonds linking brain, body, and world.

* long multiplication: 여러 자리 수의 곱셈(필산) ** intermediate: 중간 단계의 *** couple: (긴밀히) 결합시키다

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

For years, researchers dismissed observations gathered by unpaid volunteers as inherently unreliable, presuming that only formally trained specialists could generate trustworthy records. A wave of recent studies, however, has unsettled this assumption. When ecological projects are carefully structured, the datasets that ordinary participants assemble frequently rival, and occasionally exceed, those produced by seasoned professionals. The decisive factor turns out to be not the background of the contributors but the architecture of the project itself. Programs that introduce brief instructional sessions, ask several volunteers to record the same phenomenon, and route uncertain entries to experts for confirmation consistently narrow the gap in accuracy. A single introductory session can, on its own, markedly improve how often volunteers' judgments align with those of experts. Where such supports are absent, error accumulates, particularly among newcomers handling demanding identifications. Each collection of records, then, deserves to be evaluated on the terms of its own design, rather than being discounted simply because amateurs, not experts, did the counting.



Although data gathered by volunteers is often distrusted because the contributors lack professional (A), building suitable (B) into a project's design can make such data as dependable as that produced by experts.

- ① credentials safeguards
 ② motivation safeguards
 ③ credentials funding
 ④ quantity spontaneity
 ⑤ reputation improvisation

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

When a traditional crop variety disappears from a farmer's field, the loss can look trivial: one local seed replaced by a higher-yielding modern one. Yet each old variety carries a unique combination of genes, adapted over centuries to particular soils, pests, and droughts. As industrial agriculture (a) spread across the globe, uniform commercial cultivars displaced thousands of these regional types, and by some estimates three-quarters of the diversity once grown by farmers vanished within a single century. Conservationists such as Cary Fowler have argued that this quiet erosion (b) threatens the very foundation of future harvests. A seed bank is the response to that danger. Far from being a museum of botanical curiosities, it is a working reservoir: samples are stored, periodically regrown, and shared with breeders who must design crops for conditions that no one can yet predict. When a new disease or a prolonged drought suddenly (c) sparcs the fields, the resistant trait that rescues the harvest may already be waiting, frozen, in a distant vault. The narrower the diversity left in cultivation, the more heavily future breeding must (d) rely on these collections to restore what has been lost. Seen this way, the vaults are not relics of the past but an insurance policy for tomorrow, (e) preserving options that the next generation has not yet learned it will need.

* cultivar: 재배 품종

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① The Global Spread of Industrial Agriculture
- ② Why Modern Cultivars Outyield Traditional Seeds
- ③ Seed Banks as Museums of Rare Botanical Curiosities
- ④ Banking Crop Diversity as Insurance for Future Harvests
- ⑤ Climate Change and the Coming End of Farming

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)

Fifteen-year-old Ethan moved to Maple Falls with his mother at the end of March, and for weeks the town felt like someone else's photograph. After school he wandered the quiet streets alone, filling a worn sketchbook with drawings nobody ever saw. Then, one windy afternoon, a sudden gust tore the sketchbook from his hands and carried it over a low fence into the yard of Mr. Calloway, a retired furniture maker whose workshop stood at the corner. Climbing over to retrieve it, (a) he knocked a small table from its stand, snapping one of its slender legs clean through.

(B)

As weeks passed, Ethan's Saturday mornings at the workshop became the anchor of his new life. His sanding grew even, his cuts ran straight, and before long (b) he was sketching designs of his own—shelves, stools, a crooked birdhouse. When Mr. Calloway spread the drawings across the workbench, (c) he leaned in and listened as the old man explained how a joint could hold without a single nail. By early June, Ethan had rebuilt the table with Mr. Calloway steadying the clamps, and the old man proposed something bigger: a bench for the bus stop, entered in the town's summer fair.

(C)

The workshop door creaked open, and the old man himself stepped out. Ethan froze, expecting the sharp words he thought he deserved, but Mr. Calloway only lifted the broken leg and turned it slowly in the afternoon light. "Wood forgives," he said at last, "if you learn how to ask." Then came an offer Ethan had not expected: if the boy returned on Saturday mornings, they would mend the table together. Before (d) he could finish stammering an apology, the old man had pressed the sketchbook back into his hands, open to a page of careful drawings.

(D)

On the morning of the fair, the bench stood beneath a maple tree, its armrests curved like a slow wave. Neighbors stopped to sit and ran their hands along the smooth rail, and Ethan—no longer the boy who hid behind a sketchbook—answered their questions one by one while Mr. Calloway watched from a folding chair nearby. When the fair closed, the bench was carried to the bus stop, as planned. Ethan began to stammer his thanks, but (e) he raised a hand and nodded at the bench. "The wood did the talking," he said. "You just learned to listen."

* sanding: 사포질 ** stammer: 말을 더듬다

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 Ethan은 3월 말에 어머니와 함께 Maple Falls로 이사했다.
- ② Mr. Calloway는 토요일 아침마다 함께 탁자를 고치자고 제안했다.
- ③ Ethan은 자신만의 가구 디자인을 스케치하기 시작했다.
- ④ 축제에서 Mr. Calloway는 이웃들의 질문에 직접 답했다.
- ⑤ 축제가 끝난 뒤 벤치는 버스 정류장으로 옮겨졌다.

※ 확인 사항

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