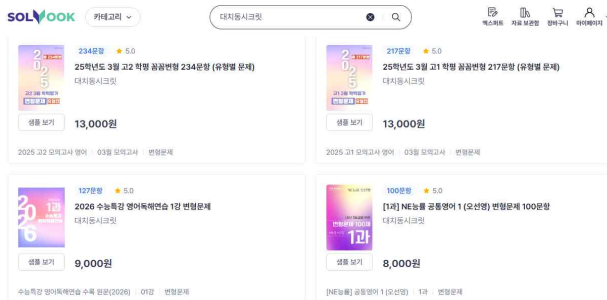# 대치동시크릿 자료 안내

공통영어 1 교과서 및 다양한 내신 자료 :
쏠북 ▶ "대치동시크릿" 검색

https://solvook.com/search?q=%EC%98%8
1%EC%96%B4&subject=EN&authors=%EB
%8C%80%EC%B9%98%EB%8F%99%EC
%8B%9C%ED%81%AC%EB%A6%BF

수능특강, 모의고사, 부교재, 교과서 등
영어 자료: (수특영어 변형문제 무료 공개)
(교과서, 수특, 부교재 한줄해석 무료 업로드중)

네이버 카페 ▶ "대치동시크릿"
https://naver.me/Fw78w3l0

- 2026 EBS 수능특강 영어독해연습 1강 한줄해석 연습지 😊 🔗 ⓝ
- 능률 (민병천) 4과 본문 해석 + 한줄 해석 연습지 😊 🔗 ⓝ
- 능률 (민병천) 3과 본문 해석 + 한줄 해석 연습지 😊 🔗
- 능률 (민병천) 2과 본문 해석 + 한줄 해석 연습지 😊 🔗
- 능률 (민병천) 1과 본문 해석 + 한줄 해석 연습지 😊 🔗

수능특강, 모의고사, 부교재, 교과서 등
영어 자료 구매 :
PDF / 교사용 편집가능 HWP 파일
https://litt.ly/bshenglish

네이버 블로그
수능특강, 모의고사, 부교재, 교과서 등
꼼꼼한 분석 자료 (네이버 블로그에 무료공개)
https://blog.naver.com/bsh_english

네이버 ▶ "대치동시크릿 성희쌤" 검색

[요지]

1. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은? 1)

[2026 수능특강 영어: 5강 – Gateway]

The position of the architect rose during the Roman Empire, as architecture symbolically became a particularly important political statement. Cicero classed the architect with the physician and the teacher and Vitruvius spoke of "so great a profession as this." Marcus Vitruvius Pollio, a practicing architect during the rule of Augustus Caesar, recognized that architecture requires both practical and theoretical knowledge, and he listed the disciplines he felt the aspiring architect should master: literature and writing, draftsmanship, mathematics, history, philosophy, music, medicine, law, and astronomy — a curriculum that still has much to recommend it. All of this study was necessary, he argued, because architects who have aimed at acquiring manual skill without scholarship have never been able to reach a position of authority to correspond to their plans, while those who have relied only upon theories and scholarship were obviously "hunting the shadow, not the substance."

① 건축가는 실용적 기술보다 이론적 지식에만 집중해야 한다.
② 로마 시대에는 건축이 오락적 가치보다 예술적 가치를 중시했다.
③ 건축가는 실용적 기술과 이론적 학문을 균형 있게 갖추어야 한다.
④ 로마 시대 건축은 단순히 기능적 목적만을 추구했다.
⑤ 건축가는 정치와 무관하게 독립적으로 역할을 수행해야 한다.

2. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은? 2)

[2026 수능특강 영어: 5강 – 01]

There's a saying that there are no cultural relativists at thirty thousand feet. The laws of aerodynamics work regardless of political or social prejudices, and they are indisputably true. Yes, you can discuss to what extent they are an approximation, what are their limits of validity, do they take into account such details as quantum entanglement or unified field theory (of course they don't). But the most basic scientific concept that is clearly and disturbingly missing from today's social and political discourse is the concept that some questions have correct and clear answers. Such questions can be called "scientific" and their answers represent truth. Scientific questions are not easy to ask. Their answers can be validated by experiment or observation, and they can be used to improve your life, create jobs and technologies, save the planet. You don't need pollsters or randomized trials to determine if a parachute works. You need an understanding of the facts of aerodynamics and the methodology to do experiments.

① 모든 사회적 문제는 과학적 방법으로 해결할 수 있다.
② 과학적 질문에는 명확하고 검증 가능한 답이 있다는 개념이 필요하다.
③ 과학적 사실은 정치적, 사회적 상황에 따라 상대적이다.
④ 여론 조사는 과학적 사실을 확인하는 중요한 도구이다.
⑤ 현대 사회에서 과학은 감정적 논쟁의 대상이 된다.

3. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은? 3)

[2026 수능특강 영어: 5강 – 02]

When a community stopped hunting female wild cattle, those herds would, over time, tolerate the closer presence of humans. By watching the wild cattle, as our deep ancestors watched predators and learned about their lives, these more recent ancestors could have begun to understand the life cycle of the wild cattle and made a few risky, but creative, ventures. They started bringing a few, as youngsters, into the villages, building pens and trying to keep them alive, and they succeeded. They'd been watching the cattle across generations — they knew about their life cycles, shared that information with one another, and collaboratively came up with ideas about raising their own cattle — and thus prey domestication was born. Once cattle, sheep, pigs, llamas, and goats were living with humans, it was a simple task to do, like with dogs, a bit of behavioral and morphological shaping via direct manipulation (for wool, milk production, or rapid growth for meat). The selection of specific individuals to breed was an initial step toward modern domestic animals. And hamburgers.

① 가축화는 본능적 직관에 의해 우연히 이루어졌다.
② 고대인들은 동물과 교감하는 방법을 알지 못했다.
③ 야생 동물의 행동을 관찰한 것이 가축화의 시작점이 되었다.
④ 가축화는 철저히 계획된 인위적 개입으로만 가능했다.
⑤ 동물 사육은 현대에 들어서 처음으로 본격화되었다.

4. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은? 4)

[2026 수능특강 영어: 5강 – 03]

The primary impetus of scientific and technical innovation has been our increased ability to reach out and exchange ideas with others, as well as to borrow other people's ideas, and blend them with our own to create something new. Combinatorial creativity is the acknowledgment that nothing is genuinely unique, at least not in the sense of being constructed entirely from scratch. That notion is met with considerable resistance in creative spaces. To create is to start with a blank canvas. However, much data exists to support this ecosystem of influences and inspirations. Nina Paley, an artist, shot and animated ancient relics from the Metropolitan Museum of Art to illustrate her point that all creation is derivative. Every work of art is a derivative work. In animation, Oliver Laric examines the reappropriation of images in his video essay "Versions" by looking at how Disney recycles animation. Creativity is the original open-source code.

① 진정한 창의성은 전혀 새로운 아이디어에서 나온다.
② 창작은 독창성과 독립성을 유지해야 한다.
③ 창의성은 기존 아이디어를 결합하고 재해석하는 과정이다.
④ 예술과 과학은 독창적인 아이디어 없이 발전할 수 없다.
⑤ 창의적 작업은 외부 영향 없이 스스로 이루어진다.

5. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은? 5)

[2026 수능특강 영어: 5강 – 04]

Freud long ago distinguished between the conscious and the unconscious minds. But today's understanding of the unconscious mind is not Freud's seething unconsciousness, with its repressed impulses and instincts. It's a cooler and bigger information processing system. Our memory, thinking, language, attitudes, and perceptions all operate on these two tracks — a conscious, deliberate "high road" and an unconscious, automatic "low road." Our high-road mind is reflective; our low-road mind is intuitive. Consider driving: Your brain and hands know how to move into the right lane. But if you are like most drivers, you can't consciously explain how you do it. Most drivers say they would turn right, then straighten out. But that would steer them off the road. Actually, after moving right, you reverse the steering wheel equally to the left of center, and only then return to the center position. But no worries, your low-road-guided hands know how to do it.

① 인간의 행동은 모두 의식적으로 조절된다.
② 무의식적 사고는 본능적 충동에 의해만 형성된다.
③ 의식과 무의식은 각각 독립적으로 작동한다.
④ 많은 행동은 무의식적으로 자동으로 수행된다.
⑤ 운전과 같은 기술은 반드시 의식적 학습에 의해 이루어진다.

[주제]

6. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? 6)

[2026 수능특강 영어: 5강 – Gateway]

The position of the architect rose during the Roman Empire, as architecture symbolically became a particularly important political statement. Cicero classed the architect with the physician and the teacher and Vitruvius spoke of "so great a profession as this." Marcus Vitruvius Pollio, a practicing architect during the rule of Augustus Caesar, recognized that architecture requires both practical and theoretical knowledge, and he listed the disciplines he felt the aspiring architect should master: literature and writing, draftsmanship, mathematics, history, philosophy, music, medicine, law, and astronomy — a curriculum that still has much to recommend it. All of this study was necessary, he argued, because architects who have aimed at acquiring manual skill without scholarship have never been able to reach a position of authority to correspond to their plans, while those who have relied only upon theories and scholarship were obviously "hunting the shadow, not the substance."

① The influence of Roman politics on modern architecture
② Why Vitruvius valued practical skills over theoretical knowledge
③ The significance of combining theory and practice in architecture
④ How Roman architects differed from modern-day engineers
⑤ The importance of mathematics in ancient architectural design

7. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? 7)

[2026 수능특강 영어: 5강 – 01]

There's a saying that there are no cultural relativists at thirty thousand feet. The laws of aerodynamics work regardless of political or social prejudices, and they are indisputably true. Yes, you can discuss to what extent they are an approximation, what are their limits of validity, do they take into account such details as quantum entanglement or unified field theory (of course they don't). But the most basic scientific concept that is clearly and disturbingly missing from today's social and political discourse is the concept that some questions have correct and clear answers. Such questions can be called "scientific" and their answers represent truth. Scientific questions are not easy to ask. Their answers can be validated by experiment or observation, and they can be used to improve your life, create jobs and technologies, save the planet. You don't need pollsters or randomized trials to determine if a parachute works. You need an understanding of the facts of aerodynamics and the methodology to do experiments.

① How scientific knowledge can eliminate cultural biases
② Why aerodynamics is a universally accepted truth
③ The role of clear answers in scientific inquiry
④ How politics influences scientific facts
⑤ The limits of applying scientific concepts to social issues

8. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? 8)

[2026 수능특강 영어: 5강 – 02]

When a community stopped hunting female wild cattle, those herds would, over time, tolerate the closer presence of humans. By watching the wild cattle, as our deep ancestors watched predators and learned about their lives, these more recent ancestors could have begun to understand the life cycle of the wild cattle and made a few risky, but creative, ventures. They started bringing a few, as youngsters, into the villages, building pens and trying to keep them alive, and they succeeded. They'd been watching the cattle across generations — they knew about their life cycles, shared that information with one another, and collaboratively came up with ideas about raising their own cattle — and thus prey domestication was born. Once cattle, sheep, pigs, llamas, and goats were living with humans, it was a simple task to do, like with dogs, a bit of behavioral and morphological shaping via direct manipulation (for wool, milk production, or rapid growth for meat). The selection of specific individuals to breed was an initial step toward modern domestic animals. And hamburgers.

① How ancient communities used cattle for religious rituals
② The reasons behind early human migration
③ The process of domesticating wild cattle through observation
④ How humans developed new hunting techniques
⑤ The environmental impact of cattle domestication

9. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? 9)

[2026 수능특강 영어: 5강 – 03]

The primary impetus of scientific and technical innovation has been our increased ability to reach out and exchange ideas with others, as well as to borrow other people's ideas, and blend them with our own to create something new. Combinatorial creativity is the acknowledgment that nothing is genuinely unique, at least not in the sense of being constructed entirely from scratch. That notion is met with considerable resistance in creative spaces. To create is to start with a blank canvas. However, much data exists to support this ecosystem of influences and inspirations. Nina Paley, an artist, shot and animated ancient relics from the Metropolitan Museum of Art to illustrate her point that all creation is derivative. Every work of art is a derivative work. In animation, Oliver Laric examines the reappropriation of images in his video essay "Versions" by looking at how Disney recycles animation. Creativity is the original open-source code.

① The challenges of maintaining originality in art
② Why collaboration is essential in creative industries
③ Creativity as a product of combining existing ideas
④ How technology limits creative freedom
⑤ The influence of classical art on modern design

10. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? 10)

[2026 수능특강 영어: 5강 – 04]

Freud long ago distinguished between the conscious and the unconscious minds. But today's understanding of the unconscious mind is not Freud's seething unconsciousness, with its repressed impulses and instincts. It's a cooler and bigger information processing system. Our memory, thinking, language, attitudes, and perceptions all operate on these two tracks — a conscious, deliberate "high road" and an unconscious, automatic "low road." Our high-road mind is reflective; our low-road mind is intuitive. Consider driving: Your brain and hands know how to move into the right lane. But if you are like most drivers, you can't consciously explain how you do it. Most drivers say they would turn right, then straighten out. But that would steer them off the road. Actually, after moving right, you reverse the steering wheel equally to the left of center, and only then return to the center position. But no worries, your low-road-guided hands know how to do it.

① The limitations of conscious decision-making
② The relationship between instinct and behavior
③ The dual nature of the human mind's processing
④ How intuition influences moral judgment
⑤ The challenges of learning complex motor skills

[제목]

11. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [11]

[2026 수능특강 영어: 5강 – Gateway]

The position of the architect rose during the Roman Empire, as architecture symbolically became a particularly important political statement. Cicero classed the architect with the physician and the teacher and Vitruvius spoke of "so great a profession as this." Marcus Vitruvius Pollio, a practicing architect during the rule of Augustus Caesar, recognized that architecture requires both practical and theoretical knowledge, and he listed the disciplines he felt the aspiring architect should master: literature and writing, draftsmanship, mathematics, history, philosophy, music, medicine, law, and astronomy — a curriculum that still has much to recommend it. All of this study was necessary, he argued, because architects who have aimed at acquiring manual skill without scholarship have never been able to reach a position of authority to correspond to their plans, while those who have relied only upon theories and scholarship were obviously "hunting the shadow, not the substance."

① Why Roman Architecture Focused Only on Practical Skills
② The Decline of Architectural Status in Ancient Rome
③ The Balance of Practical Skills and Knowledge in Architecture
④ How Roman Architects Ignored Theoretical Learning
⑤ The Impact of Politics on Roman Architecture's Collaps

12. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [12]

[2026 수능특강 영어: 5강 – 01]

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① Why Scientific Facts Are Subject to Opinion
② How Poll Results Determine Scientific Truth
③ The Necessity of Objective Answers in Science
④ The History of Quantum Entanglement
⑤ The Role of Politics in Aerodynamics

13. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? 13)

[2026 수능특강 영어: 5강 – 02]

When a community stopped hunting female wild cattle, those herds would, over time, tolerate the closer presence of humans. By watching the wild cattle, as our deep ancestors watched predators and learned about their lives, these more recent ancestors could have begun to understand the life cycle of the wild cattle and made a few risky, but creative, ventures. They started bringing a few, as youngsters, into the villages, building pens and trying to keep them alive, and they succeeded. They'd been watching the cattle across generations — they knew about their life cycles, shared that information with one another, and collaboratively came up with ideas about raising their own cattle — and thus prey domestication was born. Once cattle, sheep, pigs, llamas, and goats were living with humans, it was a simple task to do, like with dogs, a bit of behavioral and morphological shaping via direct manipulation (for wool, milk production, or rapid growth for meat). The selection of specific individuals to breed was an initial step toward modern domestic animals. And hamburgers.

① How Communities Domesticated Animals Over Time
② The Negative Impact of Domesticating Animals
③ Why Humans Avoided Contact with Wild Cattle
④ The Role of Modern Science in Animal Domestication
⑤ The History of Industrial Farming Techniques

14. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? 14)

[2026 수능특강 영어: 5강 – 03]

The primary impetus of scientific and technical innovation has been our increased ability to reach out and exchange ideas with others, as well as to borrow other people's ideas, and blend them with our own to create something new. Combinatorial creativity is the acknowledgment that nothing is genuinely unique, at least not in the sense of being constructed entirely from scratch. That notion is met with considerable resistance in creative spaces. To create is to start with a blank canvas. However, much data exists to support this ecosystem of influences and inspirations. Nina Paley, an artist, shot and animated ancient relics from the Metropolitan Museum of Art to illustrate her point that all creation is derivative. Every work of art is a derivative work. In animation, Oliver Laric examines the reappropriation of images in his video essay "Versions" by looking at how Disney recycles animation. Creativity is the original open-source code.

① Why True Creativity Requires Complete Originality
② The Role of Technology in Preventing Creativity
③ How Combinatorial Creativity Drives Innovation
④ The Negative Effects of Borrowing Ideas
⑤ The History of Animation Techniques

15. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? 15)

[2026 수능특강 영어: 5강 – 04]

Freud long ago distinguished between the conscious and the unconscious minds. But today's understanding of the unconscious mind is not Freud's seething unconsciousness, with its repressed impulses and instincts. It's a cooler and bigger information processing system. Our memory, thinking, language, attitudes, and perceptions all operate on these two tracks — a conscious, deliberate "high road" and an unconscious, automatic "low road." Our high-road mind is reflective; our low-road mind is intuitive. Consider driving: Your brain and hands know how to move into the right lane. But if you are like most drivers, you can't consciously explain how you do it. Most drivers say they would turn right, then straighten out. But that would steer them off the road. Actually, after moving right, you reverse the steering wheel equally to the left of center, and only then return to the center position. But no worries, your low-road-guided hands know how to do it.

① The Negative Impact of the Unconscious Mind on Decision-Making
② Why Conscious Thinking Is Always Superior
③ Understanding the Two Tracks of Human Thought
④ How Freud's Theory Remains Unchanged Today
⑤ The Role of Memory in Driving Performance

[함축 의미]

16. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 <u>hunting the shadow, not the substance</u> 부분이 함축하는 의미로 가장 적절한 것은? 16)

[2026 수능특강 영어: 5강 – Gateway]

The position of the architect rose during the Roman Empire, as architecture symbolically became a particularly important political statement. Cicero classed the architect with the physician and the teacher and Vitruvius spoke of "so great a profession as this." Marcus Vitruvius Pollio, a practicing architect during the rule of Augustus Caesar, recognized that architecture requires both practical and theoretical knowledge, and he listed the disciplines he felt the aspiring architect should master: literature and writing, draftsmanship, mathematics, history, philosophy, music, medicine, law, and astronomy — a curriculum that still has much to recommend it. All of this study was necessary, he argued, because architects who have aimed at acquiring manual skill without scholarship have never been able to reach a position of authority to correspond to their plans, while those who have relied only upon theories and scholarship were obviously "**hunting the shadow, not the substance.**"

① Balancing manual skills with theoretical knowledge
② Applying knowledge efficiently in real-life situations
③ Pursuing both scholarly learning and craftsmanship equally
④ Ignoring practical skills and focusing only on theory
⑤ Mastering practical abilities to achieve true success

17. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 <u>correct and clear answers</u> 부분이 함축하는 의미로 가장 적절한 것은? 17)

[2026 수능특강 영어: 5강 – 01]

There's a saying that there are no cultural relativists at thirty thousand feet. The laws of aerodynamics work regardless of political or social prejudices, and they are indisputably true. Yes, you can discuss to what extent they are an approximation, what are their limits of validity, do they take into account such details as quantum entanglement or unified field theory (of course they don't). But the most basic scientific concept that is clearly and disturbingly missing from today's social and political discourse is the concept that some questions have **correct and clear answers.** Such questions can be called "scientific" and their answers represent truth. Scientific questions are not easy to ask. Their answers can be validated by experiment or observation, and they can be used to improve your life, create jobs and technologies, save the planet. You don't need pollsters or randomized trials to determine if a parachute works. You need an understanding of the facts of aerodynamics and the methodology to do experiments.

① Opinions shaped by political bias
② Statements open to subjective interpretation
③ Answers based solely on public opinion
④ Questions without definite solutions
⑤ Solutions validated by objective facts

18. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 <u>risky, but creative, ventures</u> 부분이 함축하는 의미로 가장 적절한 것은? 18)

[2026 수능특강 영어: 5강 – 02]

When a community stopped hunting female wild cattle, those herds would, over time, tolerate the closer presence of humans. By watching the wild cattle, as our deep ancestors watched predators and learned about their lives, these more recent ancestors could have begun to understand the life cycle of the wild cattle and made a few <u>**risky, but creative, ventures.**</u> They started bringing a few, as youngsters, into the villages, building pens and trying to keep them alive, and they succeeded. They'd been watching the cattle across generations — they knew about their life cycles, shared that information with one another, and collaboratively came up with ideas about raising their own cattle — and thus prey domestication was born. Once cattle, sheep, pigs, llamas, and goats were living with humans, it was a simple task to do, like with dogs, a bit of behavioral and morphological shaping via direct manipulation (for wool, milk production, or rapid growth for meat). The selection of specific individuals to breed was an initial step toward modern domestic animals. And hamburgers.

① Strict adherence to traditional hunting methods
② Passive observation without direct intervention
③ Reluctance to alter established behaviors
④ Innovative attempts that involve potential dangers
⑤ Guaranteed successful methods for survival

19. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 <u>combinatorial creativity</u> 부분이 함축하는 의미로 가장 적절한 것은? 19)

[2026 수능특강 영어: 5강 – 03]

The primary impetus of scientific and technical innovation has been our increased ability to reach out and exchange ideas with others, as well as to borrow other people's ideas, and blend them with our own to create something new. **Combinatorial creativity** is the acknowledgment that nothing is genuinely unique, at least not in the sense of being constructed entirely from scratch. That notion is met with considerable resistance in creative spaces. To create is to start with a blank canvas. However, much data exists to support this ecosystem of influences and inspirations. Nina Paley, an artist, shot and animated ancient relics from the Metropolitan Museum of Art to illustrate her point that all creation is derivative. Every work of art is a derivative work. In animation, Oliver Laric examines the reappropriation of images in his video essay "Versions" by looking at how Disney recycles animation. Creativity is the original open-source code.

① Developing ideas in complete isolation
② Rejecting previous influences in creative works
③ Limiting creativity to one's own imagination
④ Creativity built by combining and reusing existing ideas
⑤ Producing entirely original concepts without influence

20. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 low-road mind 부분이 함축하는 의미로 가장 적절한 것은? 20)

[2026 수능특강 영어: 5강 – 04]

Freud long ago distinguished between the conscious and the unconscious minds. But today's understanding of the unconscious mind is not Freud's seething unconsciousness, with its repressed impulses and instincts. It's a cooler and bigger information processing system. Our memory, thinking, language, attitudes, and perceptions all operate on these two tracks — a conscious, deliberate "high road" and an unconscious, automatic "low road." Our high-road mind is reflective; our **low-road mind** is intuitive. Consider driving: Your brain and hands know how to move into the right lane. But if you are like most drivers, you can't consciously explain how you do it. Most drivers say they would turn right, then straighten out. But that would steer them off the road. Actually, after moving right, you reverse the steering wheel equally to the left of center, and only then return to the center position. But no worries, your low-road-guided hands know how to do it.

① Detailed awareness of every physical action

② Logical reasoning based on reflection

③ Hesitation before performing familiar tasks

④ Deliberate, conscious decision-making

⑤ Automatic, intuitive mental processes

[어휘]

21. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? 21)

The position of the architect ① **rose** during the Roman Empire, as architecture symbolically became a particularly important political statement. Cicero classed the architect with the physician and the teacher and Vitruvius spoke of "so great a profession as this." Marcus Vitruvius Pollio, a practicing architect during the rule of Augustus Caesar, recognized that architecture requires both ② **practical** and theoretical knowledge, and he listed the disciplines he felt the aspiring architect should ③ **avoid**: literature and writing, draftsmanship, mathematics, history, philosophy, music, medicine, law, and astronomy — a curriculum that still has much to recommend it. All of this study was necessary, he argued, because architects who have aimed at acquiring manual skill without scholarship have never been able to ④ **reach** a position of authority to correspond to their plans, while those who have relied only upon theories and scholarship were obviously "hunting the ⑤ **shadow**, not the substance."

22. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? 22)

There's a saying that there are no cultural relativists at thirty thousand feet. The laws of aerodynamics work regardless of political or social prejudices, and they are ① **indisputably** true. Yes, you can discuss to what extent they are an approximation, what are their limits of validity, do they take into account such details as quantum entanglement or unified field theory (of course they don't). But the most basic scientific concept that is clearly and disturbingly ② **missing** from today's social and political discourse is the concept that some questions have correct and clear answers. Such questions can be called "scientific" and their answers represent truth. Scientific questions are not ③ **easy** to ask. Their answers can be ④ **rejected** by experiment or observation, and they can be used to improve your life, create jobs and technologies, save the planet. You don't need pollsters or randomized trials to determine if a parachute works. You need an understanding of the ⑤ **facts** of aerodynamics and the methodology to do experiments.

23. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? 23)

When a community stopped hunting female wild cattle, those herds would, over time, ① **tolerate** the closer presence of humans. By watching the wild cattle, as our deep ancestors watched predators and learned about their lives, these more recent ancestors could have begun to understand the life cycle of the wild cattle and made a few risky, but ② **creative**, ventures. They started bringing a few, as youngsters, into the villages, building pens and trying to keep them alive, and they succeeded. They'd been watching the cattle across generations — they knew about their life cycles, ③ **discarded** that information with one another, and collaboratively came up with ideas about raising their own cattle — and thus prey domestication was born. Once cattle, sheep, pigs, llamas, and goats were living with humans, it was a simple task to do, like with dogs, a bit of behavioral and morphological shaping via ④ **direct** manipulation (for wool, milk production, or rapid growth for meat). The selection of specific individuals to breed was an ⑤ **initial** step toward modern domestic animals. And hamburgers.

24. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? 24)

The primary ① **impetus** of scientific and technical innovation has been our increased ability to reach out and exchange ideas with others, as well as to borrow other people's ideas, and blend them with our own to create something new. Combinatorial creativity is the acknowledgment that nothing is genuinely ② **unique**, at least not in the sense of being constructed entirely from scratch. That notion is met with considerable ③ **resistance** in creative spaces. To create is to start with a blank canvas. However, much data exists to support this ecosystem of influences and inspirations. Nina Paley, an artist, shot and animated ancient relics from the Metropolitan Museum of Art to illustrate her point that all creation is ④ **original.** Every work of art is a derivative work. In animation, Oliver Laric examines the reappropriation of images in his video essay "Versions" by looking at how Disney ⑤ **recycles** animation. Creativity is the original open-source code.

25. **다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? 25)**

Freud long ago distinguished between the conscious and the unconscious minds. But today's understanding of the unconscious mind is not Freud's ① **seething** unconsciousness, with its repressed impulses and instincts. It's a cooler and bigger information processing system. Our memory, thinking, language, attitudes, and perceptions all operate on these two tracks — a conscious, deliberate "high road" and an unconscious, automatic "low road." Our high-road mind is ② **reflective;** our low-road mind is intuitive. Consider driving: Your brain and hands know how to move into the right lane. But if you are like most drivers, you can't consciously ③ **explain** how you do it. Most drivers say they would turn right, then straighten out. But that would steer them off the road. Actually, after moving right, you reverse the steering wheel ④ **equally** to the left of center, and only then return to the center position. But no worries, your ⑤ **high-road**-guided hands know how to do it.

[빈칸]

26. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 26)

The position of the architect rose during the Roman Empire, as architecture symbolically became a particularly important political statement. Cicero classed the architect with the physician and the teacher and Vitruvius spoke of "so great a profession as this." Marcus Vitruvius Pollio, a practicing architect during the rule of Augustus Caesar, recognized that _____, and he listed the disciplines he felt the aspiring architect should master: literature and writing, draftsmanship, mathematics, history, philosophy, music, medicine, law, and astronomy — a curriculum that still has much to recommend it. All of this study was necessary, he argued, because architects who have aimed at acquiring manual skill without scholarship have never been able to reach a position of authority to correspond to their plans, while those who have relied only upon theories and scholarship were obviously "hunting the shadow, not the substance."

① architecture requires both practical and theoretical knowledge
② architecture must serve political interests above all else
③ architects must compete with physicians and teachers
④ architectural innovation depends on military advancements
⑤ architectural design should focus on aesthetic beauty

27. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 27)

There's a saying that there are no cultural relativists at thirty thousand feet. The laws of aerodynamics work regardless of political or social prejudices, and they are indisputably true. Yes, you can discuss to what extent they are an approximation, what are their limits of validity, do they take into account such details as quantum entanglement or unified field theory (of course they don't). But the most basic scientific concept that is clearly and disturbingly missing from today's social and political discourse is the concept that _____. Such questions can be called "scientific" and their answers represent truth. Scientific questions are not easy to ask. Their answers can be validated by experiment or observation, and they can be used to improve your life, create jobs and technologies, save the planet. You don't need pollsters or randomized trials to determine if a parachute works. You need an understanding of the facts of aerodynamics and the methodology to do experiments.

① science should guide all political decisions
② some questions have correct and clear answers
③ cultural values are secondary to scientific facts
④ technology always progresses regardless of politics
⑤ the general public cannot understand scientific principles

28. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?28)

When a community stopped hunting female wild cattle, those herds would, over time, tolerate the closer presence of humans. By watching the wild cattle, as our deep ancestors watched predators and learned about their lives, these more recent ancestors could have begun to understand the life cycle of the wild cattle and made a few risky, but creative, ventures. They started bringing a few, as youngsters, into the villages, building pens and trying to keep them alive, and they succeeded. They'd been watching the cattle across generations — they knew about their life cycles, shared that information with one another, and collaboratively came up with ideas about raising their own cattle — and thus _____ was born. Once cattle, sheep, pigs, llamas, and goats were living with humans, it was a simple task to do, like with dogs, a bit of behavioral and morphological shaping via direct manipulation (for wool, milk production, or rapid growth for meat). The selection of specific individuals to breed was an initial step toward modern domestic animals. And hamburgers.

① advanced agricultural technology
② prey domestication
③ primitive genetic engineering
④ environmental conservation
⑤ ritualistic animal worship

29. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 29)

The primary impetus of scientific and technical innovation has been our increased ability to reach out and exchange ideas with others, as well as to borrow other people's ideas, and blend them with our own to create something new. Combinatorial creativity is the acknowledgment that nothing is genuinely unique, at least not in the sense of being constructed entirely from scratch. That notion is met with considerable resistance in creative spaces. To create is to start with a blank canvas. However, much data exists to support this ecosystem of influences and inspirations. Nina Paley, an artist, shot and animated ancient relics from the Metropolitan Museum of Art to illustrate her point that _____. In animation, Oliver Laric examines the reappropriation of images in his video essay "Versions" by looking at how Disney recycles animation. Creativity is the original open-source code.

① ancient art lacks emotional resonance
② museum artifacts should be digitized
③ all creation is derivative
④ animation requires specialized technology
⑤ artists should avoid copying existing works

30. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 30)

Freud long ago distinguished between the conscious and the unconscious minds. But today's understanding of the unconscious mind is not Freud's seething unconsciousness, with its repressed impulses and instincts. It's a cooler and bigger information processing system. Our memory, thinking, language, attitudes, and perceptions all operate on these two tracks — a conscious, deliberate "high road" and _____. Our high-road mind is reflective; our low-road mind is intuitive. Consider driving: Your brain and hands know how to move into the right lane. But if you are like most drivers, you can't consciously explain how you do it. Most drivers say they would turn right, then straighten out. But that would steer them off the road. Actually, after moving right, you reverse the steering wheel equally to the left of center, and only then return to the center position. But no worries, your low-road-guided hands know how to do it.

① a complex emotional reasoning system
② a limited sensory perception pathway
③ an unconscious, automatic "low road"
④ a socially conditioned response mechanism
⑤ a secondary cognitive function

[순서]

31. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? 31)

The position of the architect rose during the Roman Empire, as architecture symbolically became a particularly important political statement.

(A) All of this study was necessary, he argued, because architects who have aimed at acquiring manual skill without scholarship have never been able to reach a position of authority to correspond to their plans, while those who have relied only upon theories and scholarship were obviously "hunting the shadow, not the substance."

(B) Cicero classed the architect with the physician and the teacher and Vitruvius spoke of "so great a profession as this."

(C) Marcus Vitruvius Pollio, a practicing architect during the rule of Augustus Caesar, recognized that architecture requires both practical and theoretical knowledge, and he listed the disciplines he felt the aspiring architect should master: literature and writing, draftsmanship, mathematics, history, philosophy, music, medicine, law, and astronomy — a curriculum that still has much to recommend it.

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

32. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? 32)

There's a saying that there are no cultural relativists at thirty thousand feet. The laws of aerodynamics work regardless of political or social prejudices, and they are indisputably true.

(A) Such questions can be called "scientific" and their answers represent truth. Scientific questions are not easy to ask. Their answers can be validated by experiment or observation, and they can be used to improve your life, create jobs and technologies, save the planet.

(B) You don't need pollsters or randomized trials to determine if a parachute works. You need an understanding of the facts of aerodynamics and the methodology to do experiments.

(C) Yes, you can discuss to what extent they are an approximation, what are their limits of validity, do they take into account such details as quantum entanglement or unified field theory (of course they don't). But the most basic scientific concept that is clearly and disturbingly missing from today's social and political discourse is the concept that some questions have correct and clear answers.

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

33. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? 33)

When a community stopped hunting female wild cattle, those herds would, over time, tolerate the closer presence of humans.

(A) Once cattle, sheep, pigs, llamas, and goats were living with humans, it was a simple task to do, like with dogs, a bit of behavioral and morphological shaping via direct manipulation (for wool, milk production, or rapid growth for meat). The selection of specific individuals to breed was an initial step toward modern domestic animals. And hamburgers.

(B) By watching the wild cattle, as our deep ancestors watched predators and learned about their lives, these more recent ancestors could have begun to understand the life cycle of the wild cattle and made a few risky, but creative, ventures.

(C) They started bringing a few, as youngsters, into the villages, building pens and trying to keep them alive, and they succeeded. They'd been watching the cattle across generations — they knew about their life cycles, shared that information with one another, and collaboratively came up with ideas about raising their own cattle — and thus prey domestication was born.

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

34. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? 34)

The primary impetus of scientific and technical innovation has been our increased ability to reach out and exchange ideas with others, as well as to borrow other people's ideas, and blend them with our own to create something new.

(A) Combinatorial creativity is the acknowledgment that nothing is genuinely unique, at least not in the sense of being constructed entirely from scratch. That notion is met with considerable resistance in creative spaces. To create is to start with a blank canvas.

(B) In animation, Oliver Laric examines the reappropriation of images in his video essay "Versions" by looking at how Disney recycles animation. Creativity is the original open-source code.

(C) However, much data exists to support this ecosystem of influences and inspirations. Nina Paley, an artist, shot and animated ancient relics from the Metropolitan Museum of Art to illustrate her point that all creation is derivative. Every work of art is a derivative work.

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

35. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? 35)

Freud long ago distinguished between the conscious and the unconscious minds. But today's understanding of the unconscious mind is not Freud's seething unconsciousness, with its repressed impulses and instincts.

(A) Actually, after moving right, you reverse the steering wheel equally to the left of center, and only then return to the center position. But no worries, your low-road-guided hands know how to do it.

(B) It's a cooler and bigger information processing system. Our memory, thinking, language, attitudes, and perceptions all operate on these two tracks — a conscious, deliberate "high road" and an unconscious, automatic "low road." Our high-road mind is reflective; our low-road mind is intuitive.

(C) Consider driving: Your brain and hands know how to move into the right lane. But if you are like most drivers, you can't consciously explain how you do it. Most drivers say they would turn right, then straighten out. But that would steer them off the road.

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

[삽입]

36. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? 36)

All of this study was necessary, he argued, because architects who have aimed at acquiring manual skill without scholarship have never been able to reach a position of authority to correspond to their plans, while those who have relied only upon theories and scholarship were obviously "hunting the shadow, not the substance."

The position of the architect rose during the Roman Empire, as architecture symbolically became a particularly important political statement. (①) Cicero classed the architect with the physician and the teacher and Vitruvius spoke of "so great a profession as this." (②) Marcus Vitruvius Pollio, a practicing architect during the rule of Augustus Caesar, recognized that architecture requires both practical and theoretical knowledge, and he listed the disciplines he felt the aspiring architect should master: literature and writing, draftsmanship, mathematics, history, philosophy, music, medicine, law, and astronomy — a curriculum that still has much to recommend it. (③)

37. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?37)

Such questions can be called "scientific" and their answers represent truth.

There's a saying that there are no cultural relativists at thirty thousand feet. (①) The laws of aerodynamics work regardless of political or social prejudices, and they are indisputably true. (②) Yes, you can discuss to what extent they are an approximation, what are their limits of validity, do they take into account such details as quantum entanglement or unified field theory (of course they don't). (③) But the most basic scientific concept that is clearly and disturbingly missing from today's social and political discourse is the concept that some questions have correct and clear answers. (④) Scientific questions are not easy to ask. (⑤) Their answers can be validated by experiment or observation, and they can be used to improve your life, create jobs and technologies, save the planet. (⑥) You don't need pollsters or randomized trials to determine if a parachute works. (⑦) You need an understanding of the facts of aerodynamics and the methodology to do experiments.

38. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? 38)

Once cattle, sheep, pigs, llamas, and goats were living with humans, it was a simple task to do, like with dogs, a bit of behavioral and morphological shaping via direct manipulation (for wool, milk production, or rapid growth for meat).

When a community stopped hunting female wild cattle, those herds would, over time, tolerate the closer presence of humans. (①) By watching the wild cattle, as our deep ancestors watched predators and learned about their lives, these more recent ancestors could have begun to understand the life cycle of the wild cattle and made a few risky, but creative, ventures. (②) They started bringing a few, as youngsters, into the villages, building pens and trying to keep them alive, and they succeeded. (③) They'd been watching the cattle across generations — they knew about their life cycles, shared that information with one another, and collaboratively came up with ideas about raising their own cattle — and thus prey domestication was born. (④) The selection of specific individuals to breed was an initial step toward modern domestic animals. (⑤) And hamburgers.

39. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? 39)

However, much data exists to support this ecosystem of influences and inspirations. Nina Paley, an artist, shot and animated ancient relics from the Metropolitan Museum of Art to illustrate her point that all creation is derivative.

The primary impetus of scientific and technical innovation has been our increased ability to reach out and exchange ideas with others, as well as to borrow other people's ideas, and blend them with our own to create something new. (①) Combinatorial creativity is the acknowledgment that nothing is genuinely unique, at least not in the sense of being constructed entirely from scratch. (②) That notion is met with considerable resistance in creative spaces. (③) To create is to start with a blank canvas. (④) Every work of art is a derivative work. (⑤) In animation, Oliver Laric examines the reappropriation of images in his video essay "Versions" by looking at how Disney recycles animation. (⑥) Creativity is the original open-source code.

40. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? 40)

But today's understanding of the unconscious mind is not Freud's seething unconsciousness, with its repressed impulses and instincts.

Freud long ago distinguished between the conscious and the unconscious minds. (①) It's a cooler and bigger information processing system. (②) Our memory, thinking, language, attitudes, and perceptions all operate on these two tracks — a conscious, deliberate "high road" and an unconscious, automatic "low road." Our high-road mind is reflective; our low-road mind is intuitive. (③) Consider driving: Your brain and hands know how to move into the right lane. (④) But if you are like most drivers, you can't consciously explain how you do it. (⑤) Most drivers say they would turn right, then straighten out. (⑥) But that would steer them off the road. (⑦) Actually, after moving right, you reverse the steering wheel equally to the left of center, and only then return to the center position. (⑧) But no worries, your low-road-guided hands know how to do it.

[요약문]

41. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
41)

[2026 수능특강 영어: 5강 – Gateway]
The position of the architect rose during the Roman Empire, as architecture symbolically became a particularly important political statement. Cicero classed the architect with the physician and the teacher and Vitruvius spoke of "so great a profession as this." Marcus Vitruvius Pollio, a practicing architect during the rule of Augustus Caesar, recognized that architecture requires both practical and theoretical knowledge, and he listed the disciplines he felt the aspiring architect should master: literature and writing, draftsmanship, mathematics, history, philosophy, music, medicine, law, and astronomy — a curriculum that still has much to recommend it. All of this study was necessary, he argued, because architects who have aimed at acquiring manual skill without scholarship have never been able to reach a position of authority to correspond to their plans, while those who have relied only upon theories and scholarship were obviously "hunting the shadow, not the substance."

> Vitruvius emphasized that architecture requires both (A)_____ skill and (B)_____ knowledge for an architect to achieve authority.

    (A)   (B)
① manual / theoretical
② artistic / irrelevant
③ technical / limited
④ mechanical / shallow
⑤ practical / narrow

42. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
42)

[2026 수능특강 영어: 5강 – 01]
There's a saying that there are no cultural relativists at thirty thousand feet. The laws of aerodynamics work regardless of political or social prejudices, and they are indisputably true. Yes, you can discuss to what extent they are an approximation, what are their limits of validity, do they take into account such details as quantum entanglement or unified field theory (of course they don't). But the most basic scientific concept that is clearly and disturbingly missing from today's social and political discourse is the concept that some questions have correct and clear answers. Such questions can be called "scientific" and their answers represent truth. Scientific questions are not easy to ask. Their answers can be validated by experiment or observation, and they can be used to improve your life, create jobs and technologies, save the planet. You don't need pollsters or randomized trials to determine if a parachute works. You need an understanding of the facts of aerodynamics and the methodology to do experiments.

> Scientific questions are distinguished by having (A)_____ answers that can be (B)_____ through experiments or observation.

    (A)   (B)
① objective / disproved
② definite / validated
③ unclear / predicted
④ relative / debated
⑤ vague / generalized

43. **다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?**
43)

[2026 수능특강 영어: 5강 – 02]

When a community stopped hunting female wild cattle, those herds would, over time, tolerate the closer presence of humans. By watching the wild cattle, as our deep ancestors watched predators and learned about their lives, these more recent ancestors could have begun to understand the life cycle of the wild cattle and made a few risky, but creative, ventures. They started bringing a few, as youngsters, into the villages, building pens and trying to keep them alive, and they succeeded. They'd been watching the cattle across generations — they knew about their life cycles, shared that information with one another, and collaboratively came up with ideas about raising their own cattle — and thus prey domestication was born. Once cattle, sheep, pigs, llamas, and goats were living with humans, it was a simple task to do, like with dogs, a bit of behavioral and morphological shaping via direct manipulation (for wool, milk production, or rapid growth for meat). The selection of specific individuals to breed was an initial step toward modern domestic animals. And hamburgers.

> Prey domestication began when humans (A)_____ wild cattle behavior and applied (B)_____ strategies to raise them.

      (A)   (B)
① ignored / active
② observed / creative
③ feared / risky
④ misunderstood / violent
⑤ avoided / random

44. **다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?**
44)

[2026 수능특강 영어: 5강 – 03]

The primary impetus of scientific and technical innovation has been our increased ability to reach out and exchange ideas with others, as well as to borrow other people's ideas, and blend them with our own to create something new. Combinatorial creativity is the acknowledgment that nothing is genuinely unique, at least not in the sense of being constructed entirely from scratch. That notion is met with considerable resistance in creative spaces. To create is to start with a blank canvas. However, much data exists to support this ecosystem of influences and inspirations. Nina Paley, an artist, shot and animated ancient relics from the Metropolitan Museum of Art to illustrate her point that all creation is derivative. Every work of art is a derivative work. In animation, Oliver Laric examines the reappropriation of images in his video essay "Versions" by looking at how Disney recycles animation. Creativity is the original open-source code.

> Combinatorial creativity highlights that new ideas are (A)_____ blends of existing ones, challenging the belief in (B)_____ originality.

      (A)   (B)
① innovative / absolute
② random / partial
③ borrowed / irrelevant
④ independent / universal
⑤ disconnected / total

45. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
45)

[2026 수능특강 영어: 5강 – 04]
Freud long ago distinguished between the conscious and the unconscious minds. But today's understanding of the unconscious mind is not Freud's seething unconsciousness, with its repressed impulses and instincts. It's a cooler and bigger information processing system. Our memory, thinking, language, attitudes, and perceptions all operate on these two tracks — a conscious, deliberate "high road" and an unconscious, automatic "low road." Our high-road mind is reflective; our low-road mind is intuitive. Consider driving: Your brain and hands know how to move into the right lane. But if you are like most drivers, you can't consciously explain how you do it. Most drivers say they would turn right, then straighten out. But that would steer them off the road. Actually, after moving right, you reverse the steering wheel equally to the left of center, and only then return to the center position. But no worries, your low-road-guided hands know how to do it.

> Modern understanding of the unconscious mind views it as an (A)_____ system guiding (B)_____ behavior without conscious effort.

      (A)   (B)
① automatic / intuitive
② impulsive / reflective
③ chaotic / deliberate
④ emotional / logical
⑤ repressed / intentional

[어법]

46. 다음 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C) 안에서 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 46)

The position of the architect rose during the Roman Empire, as architecture symbolically **(A) [become / became / becoming]** a particularly important political statement. Cicero classed the architect with the physician and the teacher and Vitruvius spoke of "so great a profession as this." Marcus Vitruvius Pollio, a practicing architect during the rule of Augustus Caesar, recognized that architecture **(B) [require / requires / requiring]** both practical and theoretical knowledge, and he listed the disciplines he felt the aspiring architect should master: literature and writing, draftsmanship, mathematics, history, philosophy, music, medicine, law, and astronomy — a curriculum that still has much **(C) [recommend / recommends / to recommend]** it.

①	become	requires	recommends
②	became	requiring	to recommend
③	becoming	require	recommend
④	became	requires	to recommend
⑤	become	requiring	recommends

47. 다음 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C) 안에서 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 47)

There's a saying that there are no cultural relativists at thirty thousand feet. The laws of aerodynamics work regardless of political or social prejudices, and they are indisputably true. Yes, you can discuss to what extent they are an approximation, what are their limits of validity, do they **(A) [take / takes / taking]** into account such details as quantum entanglement or unified field theory (of course they don't). But the most basic scientific concept that is clearly and disturbingly missing from today's social and political discourse is the concept that some questions **(B) [have / has / having]** correct and clear answers. Such questions can be called "scientific" and their answers represent truth. Scientific questions are not easy **(C) [asked / asks / to ask].**

①	takes	has	asks
②	take	have	to ask
③	taking	has	asked
④	takes	have	to ask
⑤	take	having	asked

48. 다음 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C) 안에서 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 48)

When a community stopped hunting female wild cattle, those herds would, over time, tolerate the closer presence of humans. By watching the wild cattle, as our deep ancestors watched predators and learned about their lives, these more recent ancestors could have **(A) [begin / began / begun]** to understand the life cycle of the wild cattle and made a few risky, but creative, ventures. They started bringing a few, as youngsters, into the villages, **(B) [build / built / building]** pens and trying to keep them alive, and they succeeded. They'd been watching the cattle across generations — they knew about their life cycles, shared that information with one another, and collaboratively came up with ideas about **(C) [raise / raised / raising]** their own cattle — and thus prey domestication was born.

①	begun	building	raising
②	began	building	raised
③	begun	built	raise
④	begin	built	raising
⑤	began	build	raised

49. 다음 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C) 안에서 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 49)

The primary impetus of scientific and technical innovation has been our increased ability **(A) [reach / reached / to reach]** out and exchange ideas with others, as well as to borrow other people's ideas, and blend them with our own to create something new. Combinatorial creativity is the acknowledgment that nothing is genuinely unique, at least not in the sense of **(B) [be / been / being]** constructed entirely from scratch. That notion is met with considerable resistance in creative spaces. To create is to start with a blank canvas. However, much data exists **(C) [support / supported / to support]** this ecosystem of influences and inspirations.

①	to reach	being	to support
②	reach	been	supported
③	reached	be	support
④	reach	being	to support
⑤	to reach	be	supported

50. 다음 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C) 안에서 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 50)

Freud long ago distinguished between the conscious and the unconscious minds. But today's understanding of the unconscious mind is not Freud's seething unconsciousness, with its repressed impulses and instincts. It's a cooler and bigger information processing system. Our memory, thinking, language, attitudes, and perceptions all **(A) [operate / operates / operating]** on these two tracks — a conscious, deliberate "high road" and an unconscious, automatic "low road." Our high-road mind is reflective; our low-road mind is intuitive. Consider driving: Your brain and hands know how **(B) [move / moves / to move]** into the right lane. But if you are like most drivers, you can't consciously explain how you do it. Most drivers say they would turn right, then straighten out. But that would steer them off the road. Actually, after **(C) [move / moved / moving]** right, you reverse the steering wheel equally to the left of center, and only then return to the center position.

①	operates	move	moved
②	operating	to move	moving
③	operate	to move	moving
④	operates	moves	move
⑤	operating	move	moved

[서술형]

51. 다음 글의 <u>밑줄 친 (A)</u>의 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 <보기>에 주어진 단어만을 모두 사용하여 영작하시오. 51)

(A) 이 모든 공부가 필요했던 이유는, 그가 주장하기를, 수작업 기술만 습득하려고 했고 학문적 지식이 없는 건축가들은 결코 그들의 계획에 상응하는 권위 있는 위치에 도달할 수 없었던 반면, 이론과 학문에만 의존했던 사람들은 분명히 "실체가 아닌 그림자를 쫓고 있었기" 때문이다.

<조건>
필요시 동사나 명사의 어형을 변형할 것
필요시 주어진 단어를 반복 사용할 것

<보기>

without / authority / because / those / who / to / aimed / acquiring / at / while / necessary / manual / scholarship / never / argued / have / was / been / reach / able / this / architects / he / position / skill / of / all / who / upon / a / theories / and / relied / have / only / hunting / to / shadow / were / scholarship / not / substance / the / obviously

52. 다음 글의 <u>밑줄 친 (A)</u>의 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 <보기>에 주어진 단어만을 모두 사용하여 영작하시오. 52)

(A) 오늘날의 사회적, 정치적 담론에서 명백하게 그리고 불안하게 결여된 가장 기본적인 과학적 개념은 일부 질문들이 정확하고 명확한 답을 가지고 있다는 개념이다.

<조건>
필요시 동사나 명사의 어형을 변형할 것
필요시 주어진 단어를 반복 사용할 것

<보기>

concept / that / some / questions / have / correct / is / answers / and / the / most / basic / scientific / missing / from / today's / political / clearly / disturbingly / social / discourse / clear

53. 다음 글의 <u>밑줄 친 (A)</u>의 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 <보기>에 주어진 단어만을 모두 사용하여 영작하시오. 53)

<u>(A) 소, 양, 돼지, 라마, 그리고 염소가 인간과 함께 살게 되자, 개들처럼, 직접적인 조작을 통해 행동과 형태를 약간 변형하는 것(양모, 우유 생산, 또는 고기를 위한 빠른 성장을 위해)은 간단한 작업이었다.</u>

<조건>
필요시 동사나 명사의 어형을 변형할 것
필요시 주어진 단어를 반복 사용할 것

<보기>

with / task / it / once / manipulation / wool / was / via / simple / production / were / and / milk / a / living / for / growth / do / bit / direct / like / to / goats / behavioral / dogs / rapid / meat / of / cattle / sheep / humans / llamas / pigs / morphological / shaping / or / for

54. 다음 글의 <u>밑줄 친 (A)</u>의 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 <보기>에 주어진 단어만을 모두 사용하여 영작하시오. 54)

<u>(A) 과학적, 기술적 혁신의 주요 원동력은 다른 사람들과 아이디어를 교환하고 다른 사람들의 아이디어를 빌려 우리 자신의 아이디어와 혼합하여 새로운 것을 창조할 수 있는 우리의 증가된 능력이었다.</u>

<조건>
필요시 동사나 명사의 어형을 변형할 것
필요시 주어진 단어를 반복 사용할 것

<보기>

ideas / has / primary / technical / innovation / with / increased / impetus / scientific / ability / to / been / as / reach / well / of / out / and / exchange / our / others / borrow / to / ideas / other / people's / and / blend / them / create / new / own / to / our / something / with

55. 다음 글의 **밑줄 친 (A)**의 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 <보기>에 주어진 단어만을 모두 사용하여 영작하시오. 55)

(A) 우리의 기억, 사고, 언어, 태도, 그리고 인식은 모두 이 두 가지 경로로 작동한다 - 의식적이고 의도적인 "하이로드"와 무의식적이고 자동적인 "로우로드"이다.

<조건>
필요시 동사나 명사의 어형을 변형할 것
필요시 주어진 단어를 반복 사용할 것

<보기>

tracks / memory / on / all / and / two / operate / these / a / deliberate / our / attitudes / thinking / "high / perceptions / language / road" / an / "low / automatic / unconscious / road" / and / conscious

서술형 연습지

[2026 수능특강 영어: 5강 - Gateway]

56. 56)[statement. / architecture / architect / Empire, / The / Roman / became / a / political / the / particularly / rose / symbolically / during / of / important / position / as / the]

건축이 상징적으로 특히 중요한 정치적 표현이 되었기 때문에, 로마 제국 시기에는 건축가의 지위가 상승했다.

57. 57)[and / spoke / a / classed / the / of / the / with / this." / and / Vitruvius / profession / "so / as / the / teacher / great / Cicero / physician / architect]

키케로는 건축가를 의사와 교사와 같은 부류로 분류했고, 비트루비우스는 "이처럼 위대한 직업"이라 표현했다.

58. 58)[knowledge, / recognized / Caesar, / Vitruvius / of / practical / requires / Marcus / architect / a / during / and / rule / Pollio, / practicing / both / the / architecture / theoretical / Augustus / that]

아우구스투스 황제 통치 시기의 실무 건축가였던 마르쿠스 비트루비우스 폴리오는, 건축이 실용적 지식과 이론적 지식을 모두 필요로 한다는 것을 인식했다.

59. 59)[a / disciplines / draftsmanship, / aspiring / and / history, / to / felt / that / recommend / architect / and / he / mathematics, / the / should / the / medicine, / he / astronomy / much / master: / listed / has / and / music, / curriculum / — / philosophy, / still / law, / it. / literature / writing,]

그리고 그는 건축가 지망생이 익혀야 할 학문으로 문학과 글쓰기, 제도, 수학, 역사, 철학, 음악, 의학, 법률, 천문학을 열거했으며, 이는 지금도 충분히 추천할 만한 교육과정이다.

60. 60)[he / authority / was / scholarship / plans, / architects / aimed / of / never / necessary, / who / skill / argued, / a / All / to / to / been / reach / this / correspond / at / position / because / acquiring / of / have / able / have / without / study / their / to / manual]

그는 이러한 학습이 모두 필요하다고 주장했는데, 학문 없이 손기술만 익히려 했던 건축가들은 자신들의 설계에 상응하는 권위 있는 위치에 결코 도달할 수 없었기 때문이다.

61. 61)[upon / scholarship / obviously / have / the / theories / who / not / relied / "hunting / the / only / while / were / shadow, / and / those / substance."]

반면에 이론과 학문에만 의존했던 이들은 분명히 "실체가 아닌 그림자를 쫓았던 것"이었다.

62. 62)[thirty / there / thousand / feet. / are / saying / at / no / relativists / cultural / There's / a / that]

고도 3만 피트 상공에는 문화 상대주의자가 없다는 말이 있다.

63. 63)[aerodynamics / regardless / of / prejudices, / are / and / work / political / they / of / laws / indisputably / or / The / social / true.]

공기역학의 법칙은 정치적 또는 사회적 편견과 무관하게 작동하며, 그것들은 의심할 여지 없이 진실이다.

64. 64)[they / as / take / are / theory / account / (of / you / validity, / their / they / quantum / are / can / or / an / don't). / details / they / approximation, / entanglement / into / of / field / discuss / unified / extent / Yes, / to / what / what / do / course / limits / such]

물론, 그것들이 어느 정도 근사값인지, 유효성의 한계는 무엇인지, 양자 얽힘이나 통일장이론 같은 세부사항을 고려하는지는 논의할 수 있다 (물론 그렇지 않다).

65. 65)[scientific / from / is / questions / that / political / and / clearly / today's / some / is / most / But / correct / concept / basic / concept / discourse / answers. / social / that / clear / disturbingly / have / the / missing / the / and / and]

하지만 오늘날의 사회적, 정치적 담론에서 분명하고 불편할 정도로 결여된 가장 기본적인 과학 개념은 어떤 질문들은 올바르고 명확한 답을 가진다는 개념이다.

66. 66)[truth. / their / can / represent / questions / and / Such / called / answers / be / "scientific"]

그러한 질문들은 "과학적"이라 불릴 수 있고, 그 답은 진실을 나타낸다.

67. 67)[not / Scientific / ask. / questions / to / are / easy]

과학적 질문은 쉽게 던질 수 있는 것이 아니다.

68. 68)[Their / technologies, / life, / your / or / experiment / the / to / by / jobs / be / create / be / observation, / planet. / they / validated / and / can / can / answers / used / and / improve / save]

그들의 답은 실험이나 관찰로 입증될 수 있고, 우리의 삶을 개선하고, 일자리와 기술을 만들며, 지구를 구하는 데 사용될 수 있다.

69. 69)[randomized / trials / determine / need / if / to / You / parachute / pollsters / a / don't / works. / or]

낙하산이 작동하는지 알아보는 데 여론조사자나 무작위 실험은 필요하지 않다.

70. 70)[methodology / facts / understanding / need / of / of / an / do / and / You / the / aerodynamics / experiments. / to / the]

당신에게 필요한 것은 공기역학에 대한 사실 이해와 실험을 수행할 방법론이다.

71. 71)[herds / presence / would, / of / humans. / time, / stopped / community / closer / When / the / those / a / tolerate / over / cattle, / hunting / wild / female]

한 공동체가 암컷 야생 소를 사냥하지 않게 되었을 때, 그 무리는 시간이 지나면서 인간의 더 가까운 존재를 용인하게 되었다.

72. 72)[understand / the / By / more / life / our / as / few / deep / learned / wild / lives, / begun / to / risky, / made / the / cycle / but / these / their / about / watching / ventures. / the / ancestors / watched / and / and / creative, / cattle, / recent / wild / ancestors / could / of / cattle / predators / have / a]

우리의 먼 조상들이 포식자를 관찰하며 그들의 삶을 배운 것처럼, 보다 최근의 조상들은 야생 소를 관찰함으로써 그들의 생애 주기를 이해하기 시작했고, 다소 위험하지만 창의적인 시도를 했을 것이다.

73. 73)[into / started / keep / alive, / them / they / pens / building / bringing / the / as / few, / youngsters, / They / a / trying / to / and / and / succeeded. / villages,]

그들은 어린 개체 몇 마리를 마을로 데려와 울타리를 만들고 살아남게 하려 했으며, 그들은 성공했다.

74. 74)[watching / another, / generations / ideas / one / about / the / — / domestication / They'd / shared / came / their / with / thus / own / cattle / they / been / cycles, / about / prey / knew / across / their / was / cattle / life / collaboratively / — / information / and / with / up / born. / that / and / raising]

그들은 여러 세대에 걸쳐 소를 관찰해 왔으며 — 그들의 생애 주기를 알고 있었고, 그 정보를 서로 공유했으며, 함께 자신들의 소를 기르는 아이디어를 고안했고 — 그렇게 먹잇감 가축화가 시작되었다.

75. 75)[or / bit / with / living / and / production, / humans, / llamas, / and / pigs, / direct / it / shaping / Once / milk / do, / goats / for / via / a / dogs, / meat). / a / growth / wool, / of / morphological / behavioral / was / manipulation / sheep, / (for / rapid / to / were / cattle, / with / task / like / simple]

소, 양, 돼지, 라마, 염소가 인간과 함께 살게 되자, 개와 마찬가지로 직접적인 조작을 통해 행동적, 형태적 조정을 약간 가하는 것은 간단한 일이 되었다 (양털, 우유 생산 또는 육류를 위한 빠른 성장 목적).

76. 76)[individuals / modern / selection / domestic / specific / animals. / initial / an / The / toward / breed / step / of / to / was]

번식을 위한 특정 개체를 선택하는 것이 현대 가축화의 초기 단계였다.

77. 77)[has / and / out / of / increased / to / with / impetus / primary / and / been / ability / technical / others, / our / exchange / reach / innovation / ideas / The / scientific]

과학적, 기술적 혁신의 주된 원동력은 다른 사람들과 소통하고 아이디어를 교환하는 능력이 향상된 것이다.

78. 78)[is / being / that / Combinatorial / least / the / genuinely / from / of / nothing / sense / is / the / creativity / in / unique, / acknowledgment / scratch. / entirely / constructed / not / at]

결합적 창의성은 아무것도 진정으로 독창적이지 않다는, 적어도 완전히 처음부터 만들어졌다는 의미에서는 그렇지 않다는 인식을 뜻한다.

79. 79)[met / in / resistance / is / creative / spaces. / considerable / That / with / notion]

그 개념은 창의적인 분야에서는 상당한 저항에 부딪친다.

80. 80)[canvas. / is / to / start / create / blank / a / with / To]

창조하는 것은 백지에서 시작하는 것이다.

81. 81)[data / support / and / influences / inspirations. / ecosystem / this / much / However, / to / of / exists]

하지만 이러한 영향과 영감의 생태계를 뒷받침하는 많은 데이터가 존재한다.

82. 82)[Metropolitan / Nina / illustrate / Paley, / derivative. / animated / Art / artist, / Museum / of / point / relics / shot / is / and / ancient / from / creation / her / the / to / an / all / that]

예술가 니나 팰리는 모든 창조는 파생적인 것이라는 자신의 주장을 설명하기 위해 메트로폴리탄 미술관의 고대 유물을 촬영하고 애니메이션화했다.

83. 83)[art / work. / of / is / Every / work / a / derivative]

모든 예술 작품은 파생 작품이다.

84. 84)[Laric / in / In / by / images / his / examines / video / at / of / reappropriation / Oliver / looking / recycles / how / the / Disney / essay / animation, / animation. / "Versions"]

올리버 라릭은 자신의 영상 에세이 "Versions"에서 디즈니가 애니메이션을 재활용하는 방식을 통해 이미지의 재사용을 살펴본다.

85. 85)[original / the / code. / Creativity / is / open-source]

창의성은 원래의 오픈소스 코드이다.

86. 86)[between / ago / unconscious / conscious / and / minds. / Freud / the / distinguished / the / long]

프로이트는 오래전에 의식과 무의식을 구분했다.

87. 87)[But / is / mind / unconsciousness, / the / and / instincts. / its / not / today's / understanding / of / unconscious / Freud's / impulses / with / seething / repressed]

하지만 오늘날 무의식에 대한 이해는 억눌린 충동과 본능이 들끓는 프로이트식 무의식이 아니다.

88. 88)[bigger / system. / a / and / cooler / It's / information / processing]

그것은 더 차분하고 더 큰 정보 처리 시스템이다.

89. 89)[these / — / perceptions / a / attitudes, / and / deliberate / tracks / "low / automatic / two / an / unconscious, / memory, / "high / road." / on / all / and / conscious, / language, / thinking, / operate / Our / road"]

우리의 기억, 사고, 언어, 태도, 인식은 모두 이 두 가지 경로에서 작동한다 — 의식적이고 신중한 "고속도로"와 무의식적이고 자동적인 "저속도로"이다.

90. 90)[high-road / mind / is / low-road / reflective; / our / Our / mind / intuitive. / is]

우리의 고속도로식 사고는 반성적이고, 저속도로식 사고는 직관적이다.

91. 91)[lane. / move / the / know / to / Your / and / brain / driving: / Consider / into / hands / right / how]

운전을 생각해 보라: 당신의 뇌와 손은 우측 차선으로 어떻게 이동하는지 알고 있다.

92. 92)[like / do / you / explain / how / drivers, / are / you / But / you / most / if / consciously / can't / it.]

하지만 대부분의 운전자처럼 당신은 그것을 어떻게 하는지 의식적으로 설명할 수는 없다.

93. 93)[straighten / right, / say / they / out. / would / drivers / turn / then / Most]

대부분의 운전자들은 우회전하고 나서 방향을 바로잡는다고 말한다.

94. 94)[that / steer / But / road. / the / them / would / off]

하지만 그것은 그들을 도로 밖으로 벗어나게 만들 것이다.

95. 95)[reverse / left / return / the / Actually, / the / then / moving / center / right, / only / equally / and / of / to / wheel / center, / steering / to / the / after / you / position.]

실제로는, 우측으로 움직인 후, 핸들을 중심에서 왼쪽으로 동일하게 돌리고, 그 다음에야 중심 위치로 되돌린다.

96. 96)[it. / worries, / know / to / no / how / low-road-guided / do / But / your / hands]

하지만 걱정할 필요 없다, 당신의 저속도로가 이끄는 손은 그것을 어떻게 해야 하는지 알고 있다.

정답 및 해설

1) 정답 분석
③ 건축가는 실용적 기술과 이론적 학문을 균형 있게 갖추어야 한다.
☐ 근거:
"architecture requires both practical and theoretical knowledge"
"architects who have aimed at acquiring manual skill without scholarship have never been able to reach a position of authority..., while those who have relied only upon theories... were hunting the shadow, not the substance."

➡ 핵심 논지:
건축은 단순히 기술(skill)만으로도, 이론(theory)만으로도 완성되지 않으며, 양쪽 모두 갖춘 균형 잡힌 역량이 필요하다.

오답 분석
① 이론만 강조하면 "hunting the shadow"에 불과함.
② 예술적 가치보다는 정치적 상징성과 전문성 강조.
④ 기능적 목적 외에 상징적·정치적 가치 포함.
⑤ 건축가는 당시 정치적 역할과도 깊이 관련됨.

2) 정답 분석
② 과학적 질문에는 명확하고 검증 가능한 답이 있다는 개념이 필요하다.
☐ 근거: "the concept that some questions have correct and clear answers."
→ 과학적 질문에는 객관적 정답이 있으며, 이를 인식해야 함.
오답 분석
① 사회적 문제 해결까지 범위를 넓히지 않음.
③ 상대성보다는 명확성 강조.
④ 여론 조사로 과학적 사실 검증 불필요.
⑤ 감정적 논쟁보다는 사실 검증이 핵심.

3) 정답 분석
③ 야생 동물의 행동을 관찰한 것이 가축화의 시작점이 되었다.
☐ 근거: "By watching the wild cattle... they began to understand the life cycle of the wild cattle."
→ 관찰을 통해 가축화의 기초가 마련됨.
오답 분석
① 관찰과 학습 강조, 직관 아님.
② 행동을 이해하고 교감했음.
④ 계획보다 관찰, 실험적 접근.
⑤ 고대부터 시작됨.

4) 정답 분석
③ 창의성은 기존 아이디어를 결합하고 재해석하는 과정이다.
☐ 근거: "Combinatorial creativity is the acknowledgment that nothing is genuinely unique."

→ 창의성은 기존 아이디어의 조합과 재해석임.
오답 분석
① 완전히 새로운 것이라는 주장 부정.
② 독립성보다 영향과 조합 강조.
④ 기존 아이디어 재활용이 중요.
⑤ 외부 영향이 필수적.

5) 정답 분석
④ 많은 행동은 무의식적으로 자동으로 수행된다.
☐ 근거: "Our low-road mind is intuitive... your low-road-guided hands know how to do it."
→ 운전 등 많은 행동은 무의식적, 자동적으로 이루어짐.
오답 분석
① 무의식적 행동 강조.
② 현대적 무의식 개념은 충동보다 정보 처리 시스템.
③ 의식과 무의식은 상호 작용.
⑤ 의식적 학습 후 무의식적 수행 가능.

6) 정답: ④ The significance of combining theory and practice in architecture
☐ 정답 분석
근거 문장: "architects who have aimed at acquiring manual skill without scholarship have never been able to reach a position of authority ... while those who have relied only upon theories and scholarship were obviously 'hunting the shadow, not the substance.'"
설명: 이 글은 건축가가 실용적인 기술과 이론적 지식을 모두 갖추어야 한다는 점을 강조한다.
오답 분석
① 정치적 영향보다는 건축가의 역량이 중심이다.
② 실용적 기술만 강조하는 것이 아니라 두 요소의 균형이 핵심이다.
④ 현대 엔지니어와의 비교는 언급되지 않는다.
⑤ 수학 외 다양한 분야가 언급되어 있으며, 특정 학문만 강조하지 않는다.

7) 정답: ⑤ The role of clear answers in scientific inquiry
☐ 정답 분석
근거 문장: "The most basic scientific concept that is clearly and disturbingly missing from today's social and political discourse is the concept that some questions have correct and clear answers."
설명: 본문은 과학적 질문은 명확하고 올바른 답이 있으며, 이를 통해 실질적 삶 개선이 가능하다고 주장한다.
오답 분석
① 문화적 편견보다는 과학적 명확성이 강조된다.
② 항공역학 자체보다는 과학의 특성이 중심이다.
④ 정치 영향보다 과학의 본질이 주제이다.
⑤ 사회 문제 적용보다는 과학적 질문과 답의 중요성이 강조된다.

8)   정답: ③ The process of domesticating wild cattle through observation

□ 정답 분석

근거 문장: "By watching the wild cattle ... they could have begun to understand the life cycle of the wild cattle ... and thus prey domestication was born."

설명: 본문은 인간이 오랜 관찰과 경험을 통해 가축화를 시작했다는 점을 설명한다.

오답 분석

① 종교적 의식에 대한 내용은 없다.

② 인간 이동보다는 가축화 과정이 중심이다.

④ 사냥 기술보다 가축화의 시작을 다룬다.

⑤ 환경적 영향은 언급되지 않는다.

9)   정답: ④ Creativity as a product of combining existing ideas

□ 정답 분석

근거 문장: "Combinatorial creativity is the acknowledgment that nothing is genuinely unique ... Every work of art is a derivative work."

설명: 본문은 창의성은 완전히 새롭게 탄생하는 것이 아니라 기존 아이디어들의 조합이라는 점을 강조한다.

오답 분석

① 독창성 문제보다는 기존 아이디어 조합이 핵심이다.

② 협업보다는 아이디어 차용과 재조합에 중점.

④ 기술 제약은 논의되지 않는다.

⑤ 고전 미술보다는 모든 창작의 본질이 논의된다.

10)   정답: ⑤ The dual nature of the human mind's processing

□ 정답 분석

근거 문장: "Our memory, thinking, language, attitudes, and perceptions all operate on these two tracks — a conscious, deliberate 'high road' and an unconscious, automatic 'low road.'"

설명: 본문은 인간의 사고와 행동이 의식적(고속도로)과 무의식적(저속도로) 두 경로로 이루어짐을 설명한다.

오답 분석

① 의사결정의 한계보다는 처리 경로의 이중성이 중심이다.

② 본능적 행동보다 인지적 처리 구조가 강조된다.

④ 도덕 판단에 대한 언급은 없다.

⑤ 복잡한 운동 기술보다 일상적 행동과 인지 시스템이 핵심이다.

11) 정답: ③ The Balance of Practical Skills and Knowledge in Architecture

□ 근거 문장:

"Architecture requires both practical and theoretical knowledge."

"Architects who have aimed at acquiring manual skill without scholarship have never been able to reach a position of authority."

지문은 실기(기술)와 학문(이론적 지식)의 조화가 건축가에게 필수적임을 강조한다.

오답 분석

① Why Roman Architecture Focused Only on Practical Skills → 반대 내용: 실기와 학문의 균형이 중요하다고 설명

② The Decline of Architectural Status in Ancient Rome → 언급되지 않음: 지문은 오히려 로마 시대 건축가의 지위가 상승했음을 보여줌

④ How Roman Architects Ignored Theoretical Learning → 반대 내용: 이론적 학문이 필수라고 강조

⑤ The Impact of Politics on Roman Architecture's Collapse → 지문과 무관: 정치적 붕괴나 건축의 몰락은 전혀 언급되지 않음

12)   정답: ③ The Necessity of Objective Answers in Science

□ 근거 문장:

"Some questions have correct and clear answers. Such questions can be called 'scientific' and their answers represent truth."

지문은 과학적 질문에는 명확한 정답이 존재하며, 실험과 관찰로 검증 가능함을 강조한다.

오답 분석

① Why Scientific Facts Are Subject to Opinion → (반대 내용: 과학적 사실은 객관적임을 설명)

② How Poll Results Determine Scientific Truth → (반대 내용: 여론조사가 아니라 실험이 진리를 결정한다고 설명)

④ The History of Quantum Entanglement → (언급되지 않음: 양자 얽힘 역사 없음)

⑤ The Role of Politics in Aerodynamics → (지문과 무관: 정치적 영향 언급 없음)

13)   정답: ① How Communities Domesticated Animals Over Time

□ 근거 문장:

"By watching the wild cattle... these ancestors began to understand the life cycle... and thus prey domestication was born."

지문은 인류가 동물을 길들여 가축화하게 된 과정을 설명하고 있다.

오답 분석

② The Negative Impact of Domesticating Animals → (지문과 무관: 부정적 영향 언급 없음)

③ Why Humans Avoided Contact with Wild Cattle → (반대 내용: 인간이 오히려 접근했음을 설명)

④ The Role of Modern Science in Animal Domestication → (언급되지 않음: 현대 과학과의 관련 없음)

⑤ The History of Industrial Farming Techniques → (지문과 무관: 산업 농업 기술 언급 없음)

14) 정답: ③ How Combinatorial Creativity Drives Innovation
□ 근거 문장:
"Combinatorial creativity is the acknowledgment that nothing is genuinely unique."
"To create is to borrow and blend ideas to make something new."
지문은 기존 아이디어를 결합해 새로운 창조물이 탄생한다는 것을 설명하고 있다.
오답 분석
① Why True Creativity Requires Complete Originality → (반대 내용: 완전한 독창성은 없음을 설명)
② The Role of Technology in Preventing Creativity → (지문에 언급되지 않음: 기술의 방해 역할 없음)
④ The Negative Effects of Borrowing Ideas → (반대 내용: 아이디어 차용이 창조의 핵심임을 설명)
⑤ The History of Animation Techniques → (언급되지 않음: 애니메이션 역사 설명 없음)

15) 정답: ③ Understanding the Two Tracks of Human Thought
□ 근거 문장:
"Our memory, thinking, language, attitudes, and perceptions all operate on two tracks — a conscious, deliberate 'high road' and an unconscious, automatic 'low road.'"
지문은 인간 사고가 두 가지 경로(의식적/무의식적)로 이루어진다는 점을 설명하고 있다.
오답 분석
① The Negative Impact of the Unconscious Mind on Decision-Making → (반대 내용: 무의식이 긍정적 역할을 함)
② Why Conscious Thinking Is Always Superior → (반대 내용: 두 경로 모두 중요함)
④ How Freud's Theory Remains Unchanged Today → (반대 내용: 현대의 이해는 Freud와 다름)
⑤ The Role of Memory in Driving Performance → (지나치게 구체적: 주제가 운전에 국한되지 않음)

16) □ 정답: ④ Ignoring practical skills and focusing only on theory
□ 근거 문장: "Those who have relied only upon theories and scholarship were obviously 'hunting the shadow, not the substance.'"
□ 설명:
이론에만 의존하고 실제 기술을 소홀히 함을 의미.

17) □ 정답: ⑤ Solutions validated by objective facts
□ 근거 문장: "Some questions have correct and clear answers. Such questions can be called 'scientific' and their answers represent truth."
□ 설명:
객관적 사실로 검증된 확실한 해답을 의미.

18) □ 정답: ④ Innovative attempts that involve potential dangers
□ 근거 문장: "They made a few risky, but creative, ventures... building pens and trying to keep them alive."
□ 설명:
위험 부담이 있으나 창의적인 시도를 의미.

19) □ 정답: ④ Creativity built by combining and reusing existing ideas
□ 근거 문장: "Combinatorial creativity is the acknowledgment that nothing is genuinely unique... Every work of art is a derivative work."
□ 설명:
기존 아이디어를 조합하고 재사용하여 창의성을 발휘하는 것.

20) □ 정답: ⑤ Automatic, intuitive mental processes
□ 근거 문장: "Our high-road mind is reflective; our low-road mind is intuitive."
□ 설명:
자동적이고 직관적인 사고 과정을 의미.

21) ✔ 정답: ③ avoid → master

22) ✔ 정답: ④ rejected → validated

23) ✔ 정답: ③ discarded → shared

24) ✔ 정답: ④ original → derivative

25) ✔ 정답: ⑤ high-road → low-road

26) 정답: ① architecture requires both practical and theoretical knowledge
□ 근거 문장: "Marcus Vitruvius Pollio, a practicing architect during the rule of Augustus Caesar, recognized that architecture requires both practical and theoretical knowledge"

□ 정답인 이유: Vitruvius는 건축이 실용적 지식과 이론적 지식 모두를 필요로 한다고 인식했으며, 이것이 그가 다양한 학문 분야를 습득할 것을 권장한 이유임.

오답 분석:
② architecture must serve political interests above all else → 건축이 정치적 이익을 최우선으로 해야 한다는 내용은 없음.
③ architects must compete with physicians and teachers → 건축가가 의사나 교사와 경쟁해야 한다는 내용은 없고, 단지 Cicero가 건축가를 의사, 교사와 동

급으로 분류했다고 언급함.
④ architectural innovation depends on military advancements → 건축 혁신이 군사적 발전에 의존한다는 내용은 언급되지 않음.
⑤ architectural design should focus on aesthetic beauty → 건축 디자인이 미적 아름다움에 초점을 맞춰야 한다는 내용은 없음.

27) 정답: ② some questions have correct and clear answers

근거 문장: "But the most basic scientific concept that is clearly and disturbingly missing from today's social and political discourse is the concept that some questions have correct and clear answers."

◇ 정답인 이유: 글의 핵심은 오늘날 사회적, 정치적 담론에서 가장 기본적인 과학적 개념인 '일부 질문들은 명확하고 정확한 답이 있다'는 인식이 부족하다는 것임.

오답 분석:
① science should guide all political decisions → 과학이 모든 정치적 결정을 이끌어야 한다는 주장은 없음.
③ cultural values are secondary to scientific facts → 문화적 가치가 과학적 사실보다 중요하지 않다는 주장은 제시되지 않음.
④ technology always progresses regardless of politics → 정치와 무관하게 기술이 항상 발전한다는 내용은 언급되지 않음.
⑤ the general public cannot understand scientific principles → 일반 대중이 과학적 원리를 이해할 수 없다는 내용은 없음.

28)
정답: ② prey domestication
근거 문장: "they knew about their life cycles, shared that information with one another, and collaboratively came up with ideas about raising their own cattle — and thus prey domestication was born."

◇ 정답인 이유: 인간이 야생 소의 생활 주기를 관찰하고 젊은 개체를 마을로 데려와 기르면서 '사냥감 가축화'가 시작되었다는 것이 글의 핵심 내용임.
오답 분석:
① advanced agricultural technology → 고급 농업 기술이 아닌 가축화에 대한 내용임.
③ primitive genetic engineering → 원시적 유전공학에 대한 언급은 없음.

④ environmental conservation → 환경 보전에 대한 내용은 없음.
⑤ ritualistic animal worship → 의식적 동물 숭배에 대한 언급은 없음.

29) 정답: ③ all creation is derivative

근거 문장: "Nina Paley, an artist, shot and animated ancient relics from the Metropolitan Museum of Art to illustrate her point that all creation is derivative."

◇ 정답인 이유: Nina Paley는 메트로폴리탄 미술관의 고대 유물을 촬영하고 애니메이션화하여 모든 창작물은 파생적(derivative)이라는 자신의 관점을 보여주었다는 것이 글의 핵심임.

오답 분석:
① ancient art lacks emotional resonance → 고대 예술이 감정적 공명이 부족하다는 내용은 없음.
② museum artifacts should be digitized → 박물관 유물의 디지털화 필요성에 대한 언급은 없음.
④ animation requires specialized technology → 애니메이션에 특수 기술이 필요하다는 내용은 언급되지 않음.
⑤ artists should avoid copying existing works → 예술가들이 기존 작품을 복제하는 것을 피해야 한다는 주장과는 반대로, 모든 창작이 파생적이라는 점을 강조함.

30) 정답: ③ an unconscious, automatic "low road"

근거 문장: "Our memory, thinking, language, attitudes, and perceptions all operate on these two tracks — a conscious, deliberate 'high road' and an unconscious, automatic 'low road.'"

◇ 정답인 이유: 우리의 기억, 사고, 언어, 태도, 인식이 의식적이고 의도적인 "고도로"와 무의식적이고 자동적인 "저도로"라는 두 가지 트랙에서 작동한다는 것이 글의 핵심 내용임.

오답 분석:
① a complex emotional reasoning system → 복잡한 감정적 추론 시스템에 대한 언급은 없음.
② a limited sensory perception pathway → 제한된 감각 인식 경로에 대한 설명은 없음.
④ a socially conditioned response mechanism → 사회적으로 조건화된 반응 메커니즘에 대한 내용은 없음.
⑤ a secondary cognitive function → 2차적 인지 기능이 아닌 무의식적이고 자동적인 "저도로"를 설명함.

31) [정답] ③ (B) - (C) - (A)

32) [정답] ④ (C) - (A) - (B)

33) [정답] ③ (B) - (C) - (A)

34) [정답] ① (A) - (C) - (B)

35) [정답] ③ (B) - (C) - (A)

36) [정답] ③

37) [정답] ④

38) [정답] ④

39) [정답] ④

40) [정답] ①

41) 정답: ① manual / theoretical

42) 정답: ② definite / validated

43) 정답: ② observed / creative

44) 정답: ① innovative / absolute

45) 정답: ① automatic / intuitive

46) 정답: ④ became / requires / to recommend

47) 정답: ② take / have / to ask

48) 정답: ① begun / building / raising

49) 정답: ① to reach / being / to support

50) 정답: ③ operate / to move / moving

51) ➡ 정답: All of this study was necessary, he argued, because architects who have aimed at acquiring manual skill without scholarship have never been able to reach a position of authority to correspond to their plans, while those who have relied only upon theories and scholarship were obviously "hunting the shadow, not the substance."

52) ➡ 정답: But the most basic scientific concept that is clearly and disturbingly missing from today's social and political discourse is the concept that some questions have correct and clear answers.

53) ➡ 정답: Once cattle, sheep, pigs, llamas, and goats were living with humans, it was a simple task to do, like with dogs, a bit of behavioral and morphological shaping via direct manipulation (for wool, milk production, or rapid growth for meat).

54) ➡ 정답: The primary impetus of scientific and technical innovation has been our increased ability to reach out and exchange ideas with others, as well as to borrow other people's ideas, and blend them with our own to create something new.

55) ➡ 정답: Our memory, thinking, language, attitudes, and perceptions all operate on these two tracks — a conscious, deliberate "high road" and an unconscious, automatic "low road."

56) The position of the architect rose during the Roman Empire, as architecture symbolically became a particularly important political statement.
57) Cicero classed the architect with the physician and the teacher and Vitruvius spoke of "so great a profession as this."
58) Marcus Vitruvius Pollio, a practicing architect during the rule of Augustus Caesar, recognized that architecture requires both practical and theoretical knowledge,
59) and he listed the disciplines he felt the aspiring architect should master: literature and writing, draftsmanship, mathematics, history, philosophy, music, medicine, law, and astronomy — a curriculum that still has much to recommend it.
60) All of this study was necessary, he argued, because architects who have aimed at acquiring manual skill without scholarship have never been able to reach a position of authority to correspond to their plans,
61) while those who have relied only upon theories and scholarship were obviously "hunting the

shadow, not the substance."
62) There's a saying that there are no cultural relativists at thirty thousand feet.
63) The laws of aerodynamics work regardless of political or social prejudices, and they are indisputably true.
64) Yes, you can discuss to what extent they are an approximation, what are their limits of validity, do they take into account such details as quantum entanglement or unified field theory (of course they don't).
65) But the most basic scientific concept that is clearly and disturbingly missing from today's social and political discourse is the concept that some questions have correct and clear answers.
66) Such questions can be called "scientific" and their answers represent truth.
67) Scientific questions are not easy to ask.
68) Their answers can be validated by experiment or observation, and they can be used to improve your life, create jobs and technologies, save the planet.
69) You don't need pollsters or randomized trials to determine if a parachute works.
70) You need an understanding of the facts of aerodynamics and the methodology to do experiments.
71) When a community stopped hunting female wild cattle, those herds would, over time, tolerate the closer presence of humans.
72) By watching the wild cattle, as our deep ancestors watched predators and learned about their lives, these more recent ancestors could have begun to understand the life cycle of the wild cattle and made a few risky, but creative, ventures.
73) They started bringing a few, as youngsters, into the villages, building pens and trying to keep them alive, and they succeeded.
74) They'd been watching the cattle across generations — they knew about their life cycles, shared that information with one another, and collaboratively came up with ideas about raising their own cattle — and thus prey domestication was born.
75) Once cattle, sheep, pigs, llamas, and goats were living with humans, it was a simple task to do, like with dogs, a bit of behavioral and morphological shaping via direct manipulation (for wool, milk production, or rapid growth for meat).
76) The selection of specific individuals to breed was an initial step toward modern domestic animals.
77) The primary impetus of scientific and technical innovation has been our increased ability to reach out and exchange ideas with others,
78) Combinatorial creativity is the acknowledgment that nothing is genuinely unique, at least not in the sense of being constructed entirely from scratch.
79) That notion is met with considerable resistance in creative spaces.
80) To create is to start with a blank canvas.

81) However, much data exists to support this ecosystem of influences and inspirations.
82) Nina Paley, an artist, shot and animated ancient relics from the Metropolitan Museum of Art to illustrate her point that all creation is derivative.
83) Every work of art is a derivative work.
84) In animation, Oliver Laric examines the reappropriation of images in his video essay "Versions" by looking at how Disney recycles animation.
85) Creativity is the original open-source code.
86) Freud long ago distinguished between the conscious and the unconscious minds.
87) But today's understanding of the unconscious mind is not Freud's seething unconsciousness, with its repressed impulses and instincts.
88) It's a cooler and bigger information processing system.
89) Our memory, thinking, language, attitudes, and perceptions all operate on these two tracks — a conscious, deliberate "high road" and an unconscious, automatic "low road."
90) Our high-road mind is reflective; our low-road mind is intuitive.
91) Consider driving: Your brain and hands know how to move into the right lane.
92) But if you are like most drivers, you can't consciously explain how you do it.
93) Most drivers say they would turn right, then straighten out.
94) But that would steer them off the road.
95) Actually, after moving right, you reverse the steering wheel equally to the left of center, and only then return to the center position.
96) But no worries, your low-road-guided hands know how to do it.