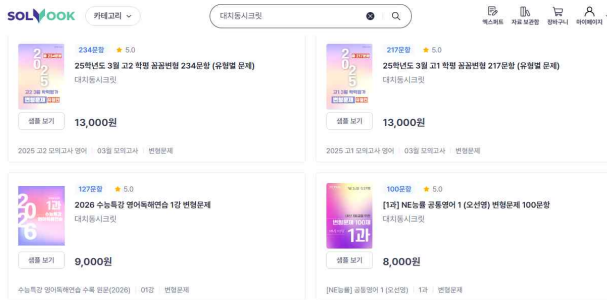


대치동시크릿 자료 안내

공통영어 1 교과서 및 다양한 내신 자료 :

쏟북 ▶ “대치동시크릿” 검색



<https://solvook.com/search?q=%EC%98%81%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 영어특례연습 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

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네이버 블로그

수능특강, 모의고사, 부교재, 교과서 등

꼼꼼한 분석 자료 (네이버 블로그에 무료공개)

https://blog.naver.com/bsh_english

네이버 ▶ “대치동시크릿 성희쌤” 검색

[요지]

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은? 1)

1. [2026 수능특강 영어: 3강 - Gateway]

The ability to understand emotions — to have a diverse emotion vocabulary and to understand the causes and consequences of emotion — is particularly relevant in group settings. Individuals who are skilled in this domain are able to express emotions, feelings and moods accurately and thus, may facilitate clear communication between co-workers. Furthermore, they may be more likely to act in ways that accommodate their own needs as well as the needs of others (i.e. cooperate). In a group conflict situation, for example, a member with a strong ability to understand emotion will be able to express how he feels about the problem and why he feels this way. He also should be able to take the perspective of the other group members and understand why they are reacting in a certain manner. Appreciation of differences creates an arena for open communication and promotes constructive conflict resolution and improved group functioning.

- ① 감정을 이해하는 능력은 개인의 업무 능력과는 별로 관련이 없다.
- ② 집단 내 갈등 상황에서는 감정을 표현하지 않는 것이 바람직하다.
- ③ 감정 이해 능력은 원활한 소통과 협력을 증진시키는 데 중요한 역할을 한다.
- ④ 집단 내에서는 자신의 감정보다 타인의 요구에만 집중해야 한다.
- ⑤ 감정을 잘 표현하려면 다양한 어휘보다는 비언어적 표현이 중요하다.

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은? 2)

2. [2026 수능특강 영어: 3강 - 01]

The higher prevalence of environmental consciousness among younger generations means that a company's environmental reputation may affect its ability to recruit talent. "We know that it makes a hiring difference when we're out recruiting at universities. People ask about sustainability, and our recruiters do talk about our packaging, so it is a draw for talent," said Oliver Campbell, director of procurement at Dell. A Rutgers University study of worker priorities found that nearly half of college students (45 percent) said in 2012 that they would give up a 15 percent higher salary to have a job "that seeks to make a social or environmental difference in the world." Naturally, such responses to surveys may or may not correlate with actual behavior, but they may be an indicator.

- ① 젊은 세대는 취업 시 기업의 환경 정책에 큰 관심을 갖지 않는다.
- ② 기업의 환경적 평판이 인재 채용에 영향을 미칠 수 있다.
- ③ 높은 연봉이 제공된다면 사회적 가치보다 개인적 이익을 더 중시한다.
- ④ 대학생들은 환경 문제에 관심이 없다는 연구 결과가 있다.
- ⑤ 기업은 채용 과정에서 급여 외의 혜택을 강조할 필요가 없다.

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은? 3)

3. [2026 수능특강 영어: 3강 - 02]

We can all become vulnerable to doubts about our belonging at any given moment, depending on the situations we find ourselves in and how we interpret them. Greg Walton and I coined the term "belonging uncertainty" to refer to the state of mind in which one suffers from doubts about whether one is fully accepted in a particular environment or ever could be. We can experience it in the workplace, at school, at a fancy restaurant, or even in a brief social encounter. Belonging uncertainty has adverse effects. When we perceive threats to our sense of belonging, our horizon of possibility shrinks. We tend to interpret ourselves, other people, and the situation in a defensive and self-protective way. We more readily infer that we are incapable or that we aren't meant to be there, that we will not understand or be understood. We're less likely to express our views, especially if they differ from those of others. We're more sensitive to perceived criticism. We're less inclined to accept challenges that pose a risk of failure.

- ① 소속감의 불확실성은 개인의 행동과 사고에 부정적 영향을 줄 수 있다.
- ② 소속감은 개인의 능력이나 외적 환경과 무관하다.
- ③ 소속감에 대한 의문은 긍정적인 자기 인식을 강화한다.
- ④ 소속감을 높이려면 타인의 비판을 신경 쓰지 않아야 한다.
- ⑤ 소속감은 일상적인 상황에서 크게 영향을 미치지 않는다.

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은? 4)

4. [2026 수능특강 영어: 3강 - 03]

A group of psychologists looked at the effects of everyday good and bad events — getting a compliment from your boss, bad weather, getting stuck in traffic, etc. Not surprisingly, good events had a positive impact on people's mood and negative events brought people down. But the duration of the experiences differed dramatically. Positive events were short-lived. The negative events stayed longer. In one study, having a good day did not have any noticeable impact on the subsequent day. That is, a good Monday didn't carry over to Tuesday. But negative events had a sustained impact — a bad Monday predicted a gloomy Tuesday. This pattern is so strong that it is considered a "law" of human behavior. Specifically, the law of hedonic asymmetry states that "pleasure is always dependent on change and disappears with continuous satisfaction, whereas pain persists under persisting unpleasant conditions."

- ① 긍정적인 사건은 사람들의 기분을 장기적으로 좋게 유지시킨다.
- ② 부정적인 경험은 단기간에 잊히는 경향이 있다.
- ③ 인간은 좋은 날보다 나쁜 날의 영향을 더 오래 받는다.
- ④ 사람들은 긍정적인 사건과 부정적인 사건 모두에 둔감하게 반응한다.
- ⑤ 일상의 사건들은 다음 날 기분에 거의 영향을 미치지 않는다.

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은? 5)

5. [2026 수능특강 영어: 3강 - 04]

People have a strong desire to define categories using rules. It is a natural human goal to impose order and sense on the world, to be able to know what boxes everything should go into, with no ambiguity. The disappointing aspect is that this urge has failed in almost every attempt. Most natural categories simply do not have a definition or rule that comes close to working. Even human-made categories in systems of rules, like games, legal systems, official diagnostic categories, and the like can put only so much order into the universe. There are always test cases that seem to break the rules — unclear category membership, not fitting into any category, or just giving the wrong answer. This is not due to any human failing, I believe, but simply to the natural complexity and messiness of the world. No religion, legal system, or bureaucracy can completely control the variation and weird events that occur even in limited worlds like baseball or disease classification.

- ① 세상은 명확한 규칙으로 분류될 수 없는 복잡함을 가지고 있다.
- ② 인간이 만든 모든 규칙은 완벽하게 작동한다.
- ③ 자연의 범주들은 명확한 정의로 구분 가능하다.
- ④ 법과 종교 시스템은 세상의 모든 변수를 통제할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 인간의 실패로 인해 명확한 분류가 불가능해졌다.

[제목]

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? 6)

6. [2026 수능특강 영어: 3강 - Gateway]

The ability to understand emotions — to have a diverse emotion vocabulary and to understand the causes and consequences of emotion — is particularly relevant in group settings. Individuals who are skilled in this domain are able to express emotions, feelings and moods accurately and thus, may facilitate clear communication between co-workers. Furthermore, they may be more likely to act in ways that accommodate their own needs as well as the needs of others (i.e. cooperate). In a group conflict situation, for example, a member with a strong ability to understand emotion will be able to express how he feels about the problem and why he feels this way. He also should be able to take the perspective of the other group members and understand why they are reacting in a certain manner. Appreciation of differences creates an arena for open communication and promotes constructive conflict resolution and improved group functioning.

- ① Why Group Conflicts Should Be Avoided at All Costs
- ② The Negative Impact of Expressing Emotions in Groups
- ③ How Emotional Awareness Enhances Group Cooperation
- ④ The History of Emotional Intelligence in the Workplace
- ⑤ The Role of Technology in Resolving Group Conflicts

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? 7)

7. [2026 수능특강 영어: 3강 - 01]

The higher prevalence of environmental consciousness among younger generations means that a company's environmental reputation may affect its ability to recruit talent. "We know that it makes a hiring difference when we're out recruiting at universities. People ask about sustainability, and our recruiters do talk about our packaging, so it is a draw for talent," said Oliver Campbell, director of procurement at Dell. A Rutgers University study of worker priorities found that nearly half of college students (45 percent) said in 2012 that they would give up a 15 percent higher salary to have a job "that seeks to make a social or environmental difference in the world." Naturally, such responses to surveys may or may not correlate with actual behavior, but they may be an indicator.

- ① The Negative Impact of Environmentalism on Businesses
- ② Why Salary Is the Only Factor in Job Decisions
- ③ How Environmental Reputation Affects Talent Recruitment
- ④ The History of Corporate Hiring Practices
- ⑤ The Role of Social Media in Employee Satisfaction

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? 8)

8. [2026 수능특강 영어: 3강 - 02]

We can all become vulnerable to doubts about our belonging at any given moment, depending on the situations we find ourselves in and how we interpret them. Greg Walton and I coined the term "belonging uncertainty" to refer to the state of mind in which one suffers from doubts about whether one is fully accepted in a particular environment or ever could be. We can experience it in the workplace, at school, at a fancy restaurant, or even in a brief social encounter. Belonging uncertainty has adverse effects. When we perceive threats to our sense of belonging, our horizon of possibility shrinks. We tend to interpret ourselves, other people, and the situation in a defensive and self-protective way. We more readily infer that we are incapable or that we aren't meant to be there, that we will not understand or be understood. We're less likely to express our views, especially if they differ from those of others. We're more sensitive to perceived criticism. We're less inclined to accept challenges that pose a risk of failure.

- ① How to Overcome Belonging Uncertainty
- ② Why Social Criticism Improves Self-Confidence
- ③ The History of Workplace Diversity Policies
- ④ The Positive Effects of Feeling Excluded
- ⑤ The Role of Financial Incentives in Building Confidence

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? 9)

9. [2026 수능특강 영어: 3강 - 03]

A group of psychologists looked at the effects of everyday good and bad events — getting a compliment from your boss, bad weather, getting stuck in traffic, etc. Not surprisingly, good events had a positive impact on people's mood and negative events brought people down. But the duration of the experiences differed dramatically. Positive events were short-lived. The negative events stayed longer. In one study, having a good day did not have any noticeable impact on the subsequent day. That is, a good Monday didn't carry over to Tuesday. But negative events had a sustained impact — a bad Monday predicted a gloomy Tuesday. This pattern is so strong that it is considered a "law" of human behavior. Specifically, the law of hedonic asymmetry states that "pleasure is always dependent on change and disappears with continuous satisfaction, whereas pain persists under persisting unpleasant conditions."

- ① How Positive Experiences Shape Long-Term Mood
- ② The Law of Hedonic Asymmetry in Human Behavior
- ③ Why Negative Events Are Easily Forgotten
- ④ The Role of Genetics in Emotional Stability
- ⑤ The Benefits of Ignoring Bad Experiences

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? 10)

10. [2026 수능특강 영어: 3강 - 04]

People have a strong desire to define categories using rules. It is a natural human goal to impose order and sense on the world, to be able to know what boxes everything should go into, with no ambiguity. The disappointing aspect is that this urge has failed in almost every attempt. Most natural categories simply do not have a definition or rule that comes close to working. Even human-made categories in systems of rules, like games, legal systems, official diagnostic categories, and the like can put only so much order into the universe. There are always test cases that seem to break the rules — unclear category membership, not fitting into any category, or just giving the wrong answer. This is not due to any human failing, I believe, but simply to the natural complexity and messiness of the world. No religion, legal system, or bureaucracy can completely control the variation and weird events that occur even in limited worlds like baseball or disease classification.

- ① The Negative Effects of Categorizing the World
- ② Why Strict Rules Ensure Perfect Order
- ③ How Religion Simplifies Human Systems
- ④ The History of Diagnostic Systems
- ⑤ The Limits of Defining Categories by Rules

[주제]

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? 11)

11. [2026 수능특강 영어: 3강 - Gateway]

The ability to understand emotions — to have a diverse emotion vocabulary and to understand the causes and consequences of emotion — is particularly relevant in group settings. Individuals who are skilled in this domain are able to express emotions, feelings and moods accurately and thus, may facilitate clear communication between co-workers. Furthermore, they may be more likely to act in ways that accommodate their own needs as well as the needs of others (i.e. cooperate). In a group conflict situation, for example, a member with a strong ability to understand emotion will be able to express how he feels about the problem and why he feels this way. He also should be able to take the perspective of the other group members and understand why they are reacting in a certain manner. Appreciation of differences creates an arena for open communication and promotes constructive conflict resolution and improved group functioning.

- ① The importance of setting clear group goals
- ② Strategies for improving leadership skills
- ③ How emotional understanding benefits group dynamics
- ④ The role of competition in workplace relationships
- ⑤ Why group members should suppress emotional expression

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? 12)

12. [2026 수능특강 영어: 3강 - 01]

The higher prevalence of environmental consciousness among younger generations means that a company's environmental reputation may affect its ability to recruit talent. "We know that it makes a hiring difference when we're out recruiting at universities. People ask about sustainability, and our recruiters do talk about our packaging, so it is a draw for talent," said Oliver Campbell, director of procurement at Dell. A Rutgers University study of worker priorities found that nearly half of college students (45 percent) said in 2012 that they would give up a 15 percent higher salary to have a job "that seeks to make a social or environmental difference in the world." Naturally, such responses to surveys may or may not correlate with actual behavior, but they may be an indicator.

- ① How companies can improve salary packages
- ② The challenges of recruiting skilled workers
- ③ The influence of environmental reputation on hiring
- ④ The benefits of offering flexible work conditions
- ⑤ Why younger generations prioritize job security

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? 13)

13. [2026 수능특강 영어: 3강 - 02]

We can all become vulnerable to doubts about our belonging at any given moment, depending on the situations we find ourselves in and how we interpret them. Greg Walton and I coined the term "belonging uncertainty" to refer to the state of mind in which one suffers from doubts about whether one is fully accepted in a particular environment or ever could be. We can experience it in the workplace, at school, at a fancy restaurant, or even in a brief social encounter. Belonging uncertainty has adverse effects. When we perceive threats to our sense of belonging, our horizon of possibility shrinks. We tend to interpret ourselves, other people, and the situation in a defensive and self-protective way. We more readily infer that we are incapable or that we aren't meant to be there, that we will not understand or be understood. We're less likely to express our views, especially if they differ from those of others. We're more sensitive to perceived criticism. We're less inclined to accept challenges that pose a risk of failure.

- ① Strategies to improve workplace communication
- ② How social status influences confidence
- ③ The importance of expressing differing opinions
- ④ Ways to develop stronger leadership qualities
- ⑤ The negative effects of belonging uncertainty

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? 14)

14. [2026 수능특강 영어: 3강 - 03]

A group of psychologists looked at the effects of everyday good and bad events — getting a compliment from your boss, bad weather, getting stuck in traffic, etc. Not surprisingly, good events had a positive impact on people's mood and negative events brought people down. But the duration of the experiences differed dramatically. Positive events were short-lived. The negative events stayed longer. In one study, having a good day did not have any noticeable impact on the subsequent day. That is, a good Monday didn't carry over to Tuesday. But negative events had a sustained impact — a bad Monday predicted a gloomy Tuesday. This pattern is so strong that it is considered a "law" of human behavior. Specifically, the law of hedonic asymmetry states that "pleasure is always dependent on change and disappears with continuous satisfaction, whereas pain persists under persisting unpleasant conditions."

- ① How to extend positive experiences in daily life
- ② The psychological benefits of compliments
- ③ Why negative events have longer-lasting effects than positive ones
- ④ How to prevent emotional instability at work
- ⑤ The role of external events in shaping long-term happiness

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? 15)

15. [2026 수능특강 영어: 3강 - 04]

People have a strong desire to define categories using rules. It is a natural human goal to impose order and sense on the world, to be able to know what boxes everything should go into, with no ambiguity. The disappointing aspect is that this urge has failed in almost every attempt. Most natural categories simply do not have a definition or rule that comes close to working. Even human-made categories in systems of rules, like games, legal systems, official diagnostic categories, and the like can put only so much order into the universe. There are always test cases that seem to break the rules — unclear category membership, not fitting into any category, or just giving the wrong answer. This is not due to any human failing, I believe, but simply to the natural complexity and messiness of the world. No religion, legal system, or bureaucracy can completely control the variation and weird events that occur even in limited worlds like baseball or disease classification.

- ① How human-made systems ensure order in society
- ② The relationship between rules and creativity
- ③ The limits of defining categories through rules
- ④ The importance of consistency in classification
- ⑤ Why legal systems struggle to adapt to change

[함축 의미]

다음 글에서 밑줄 친 [appreciation of differences](#) 부분이 함축하는 의미로 가장 적절한 것은? 16)

16. [2026 수능특강 영어: 3강 - Gateway]

The ability to understand emotions — to have a diverse emotion vocabulary and to understand the causes and consequences of emotion — is particularly relevant in group settings. Individuals who are skilled in this domain are able to express emotions, feelings and moods accurately and thus, may facilitate clear communication between co-workers. Furthermore, they may be more likely to act in ways that accommodate their own needs as well as the needs of others (i.e. cooperate). In a group conflict situation, for example, a member with a strong ability to understand emotion will be able to express how he feels about the problem and why he feels this way. He also should be able to take the perspective of the other group members and understand why they are reacting in a certain manner. [Appreciation of differences](#) creates an arena for open communication and promotes constructive conflict resolution and improved group functioning.

- ① Recognizing and respecting varying perspectives
- ② Rejecting opinions that differ from one's own
- ③ Avoiding communication in group settings
- ④ Forcing others to conform to a single viewpoint
- ⑤ Ignoring emotional expressions in conflicts

다음 글에서 밑줄 친 draw for talent 부분이 함축하는 의미로 가장 적절한 것은? 17)

17. [2026 수능특강 영어: 3강 - 01]

The higher prevalence of environmental consciousness among younger generations means that a company's environmental reputation may affect its ability to recruit talent. "We know that it makes a hiring difference when we're out recruiting at universities. People ask about sustainability, and our recruiters do talk about our packaging, so it is a draw for talent," said Oliver Campbell, director of procurement at Dell. A Rutgers University study of worker priorities found that nearly half of college students (45 percent) said in 2012 that they would give up a 15 percent higher salary to have a job "that seeks to make a social or environmental difference in the world." Naturally, such responses to surveys may or may not correlate with actual behavior, but they may be an indicator.

- ① A factor that attracts potential employees
- ② A strategy to increase company profits
- ③ A challenge faced by recruitment teams
- ④ A method of reducing company expenses
- ⑤ A barrier to hiring skilled workers

다음 글에서 밑줄 친 horizon of possibility shrinks 부분이 함축하는 의미로 가장 적절한 것은? 18)

18. [2026 수능특강 영어: 3강 - 02]

We can all become vulnerable to doubts about our belonging at any given moment, depending on the situations we find ourselves in and how we interpret them. Greg Walton and I coined the term "belonging uncertainty" to refer to the state of mind in which one suffers from doubts about whether one is fully accepted in a particular environment or ever could be. We can experience it in the workplace, at school, at a fancy restaurant, or even in a brief social encounter. Belonging uncertainty has adverse effects. When we perceive threats to our sense of belonging, our horizon of possibility shrinks. We tend to interpret ourselves, other people, and the situation in a defensive and self-protective way. We more readily infer that we are incapable or that we aren't meant to be there, that we will not understand or be understood. We're less likely to express our views, especially if they differ from those of others. We're more sensitive to perceived criticism. We're less inclined to accept challenges that pose a risk of failure.

- ① New challenges seem exciting and welcome
- ② External validation becomes unnecessary
- ③ One's potential expands unexpectedly
- ④ Perceived opportunities become limited
- ⑤ Social acceptance feels more attainable

다음 글에서 밑줄 친 law of hedonic asymmetry 부분이 함축하는 의미로 가장 적절한 것은? 19)

19. [2026 수능특강 영어: 3강 - 03]

A group of psychologists looked at the effects of everyday good and bad events — getting a compliment from your boss, bad weather, getting stuck in traffic, etc. Not surprisingly, good events had a positive impact on people's mood and negative events brought people down. But the duration of the experiences differed dramatically. Positive events were short-lived. The negative events stayed longer. In one study, having a good day did not have any noticeable impact on the subsequent day. That is, a good Monday didn't carry over to Tuesday. But negative events had a sustained impact — a bad Monday predicted a gloomy Tuesday. This pattern is so strong that it is considered a "law" of human behavior. Specifically, the law of hedonic asymmetry states that "pleasure is always dependent on change and disappears with continuous satisfaction, whereas pain persists under persisting unpleasant conditions."

- ① Positive emotions grow stronger over time
- ② Good and bad events influence people equally
- ③ Pain disappears more quickly than pleasure
- ④ Negative experiences have longer-lasting effects than positive ones
- ⑤ People are unaffected by external circumstances

다음 글에서 밑줄 친 natural complexity and messiness of the world 부분이 함축하는 의미로 가장 적절한 것은? 20)

20. [2026 수능특강 영어: 3강 - 04]

People have a strong desire to define categories using rules. It is a natural human goal to impose order and sense on the world, to be able to know what boxes everything should go into, with no ambiguity. The disappointing aspect is that this urge has failed in almost every attempt. Most natural categories simply do not have a definition or rule that comes close to working. Even human-made categories in systems of rules, like games, legal systems, official diagnostic categories, and the like can put only so much order into the universe. There are always test cases that seem to break the rules — unclear category membership, not fitting into any category, or just giving the wrong answer. This is not due to any human failing, I believe, but simply to the natural complexity and messiness of the world. No religion, legal system, or bureaucracy can completely control the variation and weird events that occur even in limited worlds like baseball or disease classification.

- ① Human failure is the primary cause of confusion
- ② Simple definitions are sufficient to understand reality
- ③ Rules and categories always apply universally
- ④ The world is inherently unpredictable and disordered
- ⑤ Human-made systems can categorize everything perfectly

[어휘]

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

The ability to understand emotions — to have a diverse emotion vocabulary and to understand the causes and consequences of emotion — is particularly relevant in group settings. Individuals who are skilled in this domain are able to express emotions, feelings and moods accurately and thus, may ① facilitate clear communication between co-workers. Furthermore, they may be more likely to act in ways that accommodate their own needs as well as the needs of others (i.e. cooperate). In a group conflict situation, for example, a member with a strong ability to understand emotion will be able to express how he feels about the problem and why he feels this way. He also should be able to take the perspective of the other group members and understand why they are ② reacting in a certain manner. Appreciation of differences creates an arena for open communication and promotes ③ constructive conflict resolution and improved group functioning. The higher prevalence of environmental consciousness among younger generations means that a company's environmental reputation may ④ diminish its ability to recruit talent. "We know that it makes a hiring difference when we're out recruiting at universities. People ask about sustainability, and our recruiters do talk about our packaging, so it is a ⑤ draw for talent," said Oliver Campbell, director of procurement at Dell.

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

The higher ① prevalence of environmental consciousness among younger generations means that a company's environmental reputation may affect its ability to recruit talent. "We know that it makes a hiring difference when we're out recruiting at universities. People ask about sustainability, and our recruiters do talk about our packaging, so it is a ② draw for talent," said Oliver Campbell, director of procurement at Dell. A Rutgers University study of worker priorities found that nearly half of college students (45 percent) said in 2012 that they would give up a 15 percent higher salary to have a job "that seeks to make a social or environmental ③ difference in the world." Naturally, such responses to surveys may or may not ④ correlate with actual behavior, but they may be an ⑤ obstacle.

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

We can all become ① vulnerable to doubts about our belonging at any given moment, depending on the situations we find ourselves in and how we interpret them. Greg Walton and I coined the term "belonging uncertainty" to refer to the state of mind in which one suffers from doubts about whether one is fully ② accepted in a particular environment or ever could be. We can experience it in the workplace, at school, at a fancy restaurant, or even in a brief social encounter. Belonging uncertainty has ③ beneficial effects. When we perceive threats to our sense of belonging, our horizon of possibility shrinks. We tend to interpret ourselves, other people, and the situation in a defensive and self-protective way. We more readily infer that we are ④ incapable or that we aren't meant to be there, that we will not understand or be understood. We're less likely to express our views, especially if they ⑤ differ from those of others.

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

A group of psychologists looked at the effects of everyday good and bad events — getting a compliment from your boss, bad weather, getting stuck in traffic, etc. Not ① surprisingly, good events had a positive impact on people's mood and negative events brought people down. But the duration of the experiences differed dramatically. Positive events were short-lived. The negative events stayed longer. In one study, having a good day did not have any ② noticeable impact on the subsequent day. That is, a good Monday didn't carry over to Tuesday. But negative events had a ③ reduced impact — a bad Monday predicted a gloomy Tuesday. This pattern is so strong that it is considered a "law" of human behavior. Specifically, the law of hedonic asymmetry states that "pleasure is always ④ dependent on change and disappears with continuous satisfaction, whereas pain ⑤ persists under persisting unpleasant conditions."

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

People have a strong ① desire to define categories using rules. It is a natural human goal to impose order and sense on the world, to be able to know what boxes everything should go into, with no ambiguity. The ② disappointing aspect is that this urge has failed in almost every attempt. Most natural categories simply do not have a definition or rule that comes close to working. Even human-made categories in systems of rules, like games, legal systems, official diagnostic categories, and the like can put only so much order into the universe. There are always test cases that seem to ③ follow the rules — unclear category membership, not fitting into any category, or just giving the wrong answer. This is not due to any human ④ failing. I believe, but simply to the natural complexity and messiness of the world. No religion, legal system, or bureaucracy can completely control the variation and ⑤ weird events that occur even in limited worlds like baseball or disease classification.

[빈칸]

26. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 26)

The ability to understand emotions — to have a diverse emotion vocabulary and to understand the causes and consequences of emotion — is particularly relevant in group settings. Individuals who are skilled in this domain are able to express emotions, feelings and moods accurately and thus, may facilitate clear communication between co-workers. Furthermore, they may be more likely to act in ways that accommodate their own needs as well as the needs of others (i.e. cooperate). In a group conflict situation, for example, a member with a strong ability to understand emotion will be able to express how he feels about the problem and why he feels this way. He also should be able to take the perspective of the other group members and understand why they are reacting in a certain manner. Appreciation of differences creates an arena for open communication and promotes _____.

- ① destructive conflict escalation
- ② individual achievement
- ③ emotional suppression
- ④ constructive conflict resolution
- ⑤ competitive advantage over other team members

27. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
27)

The higher prevalence of environmental consciousness among younger generations means that a company's environmental reputation may affect its ability to recruit talent. "We know that it makes a hiring difference when we're out recruiting at universities. People ask about sustainability, and our recruiters do talk about our packaging, so it is a draw for talent," said Oliver Campbell, director of procurement at Dell. A Rutgers University study of worker priorities found that nearly half of college students (45 percent) said in 2012 that they would give up a 15 percent higher salary to have a job "that seeks to make a social or environmental difference in the world." Naturally, such responses to surveys may or may not _____, but they may be an indicator.

- ① correlate with actual behavior
- ② impact corporate sustainability strategies
- ③ represent the majority opinion
- ④ change with economic conditions
- ⑤ influence university curriculum development

28. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
28)

We can all become vulnerable to doubts about our belonging at any given moment, depending on the situations we find ourselves in and how we interpret them. Greg Walton and I coined the term "belonging uncertainty" to refer to the state of mind in which one suffers from doubts about whether one is fully accepted in a particular environment or ever could be. We can experience it in the workplace, at school, at a fancy restaurant, or even in a brief social encounter. Belonging uncertainty has adverse effects. When we perceive threats to our sense of belonging, _____. We tend to interpret ourselves, other people, and the situation in a defensive and self-protective way. We more readily infer that we are incapable or that we aren't meant to be there, that we will not understand or be understood. We're less likely to express our views, especially if they differ from those of others. We're more sensitive to perceived criticism. We're less inclined to accept challenges that pose a risk of failure.

- ① our opportunities for growth increase
- ② our horizon of possibility shrinks
- ③ our social connections strengthen
- ④ our professional skills improve
- ⑤ our confidence in others grows

29. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
29)

A group of psychologists looked at the effects of everyday good and bad events — getting a compliment from your boss, bad weather, getting stuck in traffic, etc. Not surprisingly, good events had a positive impact on people's mood and negative events brought people down. But the duration of the experiences differed dramatically. Positive events were short-lived. The negative events stayed longer. In one study, having a good day did not have any noticeable impact on the subsequent day. That is, a good Monday didn't carry over to Tuesday. But negative events had a sustained impact — a bad Monday predicted a gloomy Tuesday. This pattern is so strong that it is considered a "law" of human behavior. Specifically, the law of hedonic asymmetry states that pleasure disappears with continuous satisfaction, whereas _____.

- ① pain diminishes with time and attention
- ② all emotions eventually reach equilibrium
- ③ pain persists under unpleasant conditions
- ④ positive events create longer-lasting effects
- ⑤ both experiences fade at identical rates

30. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
30)

People have a strong desire to define categories using rules. It is a natural human goal to impose order and sense on the world, to be able to know what boxes everything should go into, with no ambiguity. The disappointing aspect is that this urge has failed in almost every attempt. Most natural categories simply do not have a definition or rule that comes close to working. Even human-made categories in systems of rules, like games, legal systems, official diagnostic categories, and the like can put only so much order into the universe. There are always test cases that seem to break the rules — unclear category membership, not fitting into any category, or just giving the wrong answer. This is not due to any human failing, I believe, but simply to _____. No religion, legal system, or bureaucracy can completely control the variation and weird events that occur even in limited worlds like baseball or disease classification.

- ① human cognitive limitations
- ② the natural complexity and messiness of the world
- ③ insufficient scientific research
- ④ cultural differences in categorization
- ⑤ the lack of universal agreement on definitions

[순서]

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

The ability to understand emotions — to have a diverse emotion vocabulary and to understand the causes and consequences of emotion — is particularly relevant in group settings.

(A) He also should be able to take the perspective of the other group members and understand why they are reacting in a certain manner. Appreciation of differences creates an arena for open communication and promotes constructive conflict resolution and improved group functioning.

(B) Furthermore, they may be more likely to act in ways that accommodate their own needs as well as the needs of others (i.e. cooperate). In a group conflict situation, for example, a member with a strong ability to understand emotion will be able to express how he feels about the problem and why he feels this way.

(C) Individuals who are skilled in this domain are able to express emotions, feelings and moods accurately and thus, may facilitate clear communication between co-workers.

- 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⁾

The higher prevalence of environmental consciousness among younger generations means that a company's environmental reputation may affect its ability to recruit talent. "We know that it makes a hiring difference when we're out recruiting at universities.

(A) A Rutgers University study of worker priorities found that nearly half of college students (45 percent) said in 2012 that they would give up a 15 percent higher salary to have a job "that seeks to make a social or environmental difference in the world."

(B) People ask about sustainability, and our recruiters do talk about our packaging, so it is a draw for talent," said Oliver Campbell, director of procurement at Dell.

(C) Naturally, such responses to surveys may or may not correlate with actual behavior, but they may be an indicator.

- 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)

We can all become vulnerable to doubts about our belonging at any given moment, depending on the situations we find ourselves in and how we interpret them.

(A) Belonging uncertainty has adverse effects. When we perceive threats to our sense of belonging, our horizon of possibility shrinks. We tend to interpret ourselves, other people, and the situation in a defensive and self-protective way.

(B) Greg Walton and I coined the term "belonging uncertainty" to refer to the state of mind in which one suffers from doubts about whether one is fully accepted in a particular environment or ever could be. We can experience it in the workplace, at school, at a fancy restaurant, or even in a brief social encounter.

(C) We more readily infer that we are incapable or that we aren't meant to be there, that we will not understand or be understood. We're less likely to express our views, especially if they differ from those of others. We're more sensitive to perceived criticism. We're less inclined to accept challenges that pose a risk of failure.

- 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)

A group of psychologists looked at the effects of everyday good and bad events — getting a compliment from your boss, bad weather, getting stuck in traffic, etc.

(A) Not surprisingly, good events had a positive impact on people's mood and negative events brought people down. But the duration of the experiences differed dramatically. Positive events were short-lived. The negative events stayed longer. In one study, having a good day did not have any noticeable impact on the subsequent day.

(B) This pattern is so strong that it is considered a "law" of human behavior. Specifically, the law of hedonic asymmetry states that "pleasure is always dependent on change and disappears with continuous satisfaction, whereas pain persists under persisting unpleasant conditions."

(C) That is, a good Monday didn't carry over to Tuesday. But negative events had a sustained impact — a bad Monday predicted a gloomy Tuesday.

- 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)

People have a strong desire to define categories using rules. It is a natural human goal to impose order and sense on the world, to be able to know what boxes everything should go into, with no ambiguity.

(A) There are always test cases that seem to break the rules — unclear category membership, not fitting into any category, or just giving the wrong answer.

(B) This is not due to any human failing, I believe, but simply to the natural complexity and messiness of the world. No religion, legal system, or bureaucracy can completely control the variation and weird events that occur even in limited worlds like baseball or disease classification.

(C) The disappointing aspect is that this urge has failed in almost every attempt. Most natural categories simply do not have a definition or rule that comes close to working. Even human-made categories in systems of rules, like games, legal systems, official diagnostic categories, and the like can put only so much order into the universe.

- 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)

In a group conflict situation, for example, a member with a strong ability to understand emotion will be able to express how he feels about the problem and why he feels this way.

The ability to understand emotions — to have a diverse emotion vocabulary and to understand the causes and consequences of emotion — is particularly relevant in group settings. (①) Individuals who are skilled in this domain are able to express emotions, feelings and moods accurately and thus, may facilitate clear communication between co-workers. (②) Furthermore, they may be more likely to act in ways that accommodate their own needs as well as the needs of others (i.e. cooperate). (③) He also should be able to take the perspective of the other group members and understand why they are reacting in a certain manner. (④) Appreciation of differences creates an arena for open communication and promotes constructive conflict resolution and improved group functioning.

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

Naturally, such responses to surveys may or may not correlate with actual behavior, but they may be an indicator.

The higher prevalence of environmental consciousness among younger generations means that a company's environmental reputation may affect its ability to recruit talent. (①) "We know that it makes a hiring difference when we're out recruiting at universities. (②) People ask about sustainability, and our recruiters do talk about our packaging, so it is a draw for talent," said Oliver Campbell, director of procurement at Dell. (③) A Rutgers University study of worker priorities found that nearly half of college students (45 percent) said in 2012 that they would give up a 15 percent higher salary to have a job "that seeks to make a social or environmental difference in the world." (④)

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

We can experience it in the workplace, at school, at a fancy restaurant, or even in a brief social encounter.

We can all become vulnerable to doubts about our belonging at any given moment, depending on the situations we find ourselves in and how we interpret them. (①) Greg Walton and I coined the term "belonging uncertainty" to refer to the state of mind in which one suffers from doubts about whether one is fully accepted in a particular environment or ever could be. (②) Belonging uncertainty has adverse effects. When we perceive threats to our sense of belonging, our horizon of possibility shrinks. (③) We tend to interpret ourselves, other people, and the situation in a defensive and self-protective way. (④) We more readily infer that we are incapable or that we aren't meant to be there, that we will not understand or be understood. We're less likely to express our views, especially if they differ from those of others. (⑤) We're more sensitive to perceived criticism. (⑥) We're less inclined to accept challenges that pose a risk of failure.

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

This pattern is so strong that it is considered a "law" of human behavior.

A group of psychologists looked at the effects of everyday good and bad events — getting a compliment from your boss, bad weather, getting stuck in traffic, etc. (①) Not surprisingly, good events had a positive impact on people's mood and negative events brought people down. (②) But the duration of the experiences differed dramatically. (③) Positive events were short-lived. The negative events stayed longer. (④) In one study, having a good day did not have any noticeable impact on the subsequent day. (⑤) That is, a good Monday didn't carry over to Tuesday. But negative events had a sustained impact — a bad Monday predicted a gloomy Tuesday. (⑥) Specifically, the law of hedonic asymmetry states that "pleasure is always dependent on change and disappears with continuous satisfaction, whereas pain persists under persisting unpleasant conditions."

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

This is not due to any human failing, I believe, but simply to the natural complexity and messiness of the world.

People have a strong desire to define categories using rules. (①) It is a natural human goal to impose order and sense on the world, to be able to know what boxes everything should go into, with no ambiguity. (②) The disappointing aspect is that this urge has failed in almost every attempt. Most natural categories simply do not have a definition or rule that comes close to working. (③) Even human-made categories in systems of rules, like games, legal systems, official diagnostic categories, and the like can put only so much order into the universe. (④) There are always test cases that seem to break the rules — unclear category membership, not fitting into any category, or just giving the wrong answer. (⑤) No religion, legal system, or bureaucracy can completely control the variation and weird events that occur even in limited worlds like baseball or disease classification.

[요약문]

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

41. [2026 수능특강 영어: 3강 - Gateway]

The ability to understand emotions — to have a diverse emotion vocabulary and to understand the causes and consequences of emotion — is particularly relevant in group settings. Individuals who are skilled in this domain are able to express emotions, feelings and moods accurately and thus, may facilitate clear communication between co-workers. Furthermore, they may be more likely to act in ways that accommodate their own needs as well as the needs of others (i.e. cooperate). In a group conflict situation, for example, a member with a strong ability to understand emotion will be able to express how he feels about the problem and why he feels this way. He also should be able to take the perspective of the other group members and understand why they are reacting in a certain manner. Appreciation of differences creates an arena for open communication and promotes constructive conflict resolution and improved group functioning.

Understanding emotions enhances (A)_____ communication and promotes (B)_____ conflict resolution in group settings.

(A) (B)

- ① vague / competitive
- ② clear / constructive
- ③ emotional / destructive
- ④ limited / passive
- ⑤ formal / superficial

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

42. [2026 수능특강 영어: 3강 - 01]

The higher prevalence of environmental consciousness among younger generations means that a company's environmental reputation may affect its ability to recruit talent. "We know that it makes a hiring difference when we're out recruiting at universities. People ask about sustainability, and our recruiters do talk about our packaging, so it is a draw for talent," said Oliver Campbell, director of procurement at Dell. A Rutgers University study of worker priorities found that nearly half of college students (45 percent) said in 2012 that they would give up a 15 percent higher salary to have a job "that seeks to make a social or environmental difference in the world." Naturally, such responses to surveys may or may not correlate with actual behavior, but they may be an indicator.

A company's (A)_____ practices can influence younger generations' job preferences and affect (B)_____ recruitment.

(A) (B)

- ① environmental / talent
- ② outdated / inefficient
- ③ financial / random
- ④ technological / biased
- ⑤ cultural / passive

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

43. [2026 수능특강 영어: 3강 - 02]

We can all become vulnerable to doubts about our belonging at any given moment, depending on the situations we find ourselves in and how we interpret them. Greg Walton and I coined the term "belonging uncertainty" to refer to the state of mind in which one suffers from doubts about whether one is fully accepted in a particular environment or ever could be. We can experience it in the workplace, at school, at a fancy restaurant, or even in a brief social encounter. Belonging uncertainty has adverse effects. When we perceive threats to our sense of belonging, our horizon of possibility shrinks. We tend to interpret ourselves, other people, and the situation in a defensive and self-protective way. We more readily infer that we are incapable or that we aren't meant to be there, that we will not understand or be understood. We're less likely to express our views, especially if they differ from those of others. We're more sensitive to perceived criticism. We're less inclined to accept challenges that pose a risk of failure.

Belonging uncertainty can lead to (A)_____ self-perception and reduce willingness to face (B)_____.

(A) (B)

- ① positive / obstacles
- ② defensive / challenges
- ③ confident / success
- ④ open / criticism
- ⑤ secure / risks

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

44. [2026 수능특강 영어: 3강 - 03]

A group of psychologists looked at the effects of everyday good and bad events — getting a compliment from your boss, bad weather, getting stuck in traffic, etc. Not surprisingly, good events had a positive impact on people's mood and negative events brought people down. But the duration of the experiences differed dramatically. Positive events were short-lived. The negative events stayed longer. In one study, having a good day did not have any noticeable impact on the subsequent day. That is, a good Monday didn't carry over to Tuesday. But negative events had a sustained impact — a bad Monday predicted a gloomy Tuesday. This pattern is so strong that it is considered a "law" of human behavior. Specifically, the law of hedonic asymmetry states that "pleasure is always dependent on change and disappears with continuous satisfaction, whereas pain persists under persisting unpleasant conditions."

While positive events have (A)_____ effects, negative events show (B)_____ emotional impact over time.

(A) (B)

- ① brief / lasting
- ② lasting / minimal
- ③ continuous / weak
- ④ permanent / negligible
- ⑤ short-lived / fleeting

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

45. [2026 수능특강 영어: 3강 - 04]

People have a strong desire to define categories using rules. It is a natural human goal to impose order and sense on the world, to be able to know what boxes everything should go into, with no ambiguity. The disappointing aspect is that this urge has failed in almost every attempt. Most natural categories simply do not have a definition or rule that comes close to working. Even human-made categories in systems of rules, like games, legal systems, official diagnostic categories, and the like can put only so much order into the universe. There are always test cases that seem to break the rules — unclear category membership, not fitting into any category, or just giving the wrong answer. This is not due to any human failing, I believe, but simply to the natural complexity and messiness of the world. No religion, legal system, or bureaucracy can completely control the variation and weird events that occur even in limited worlds like baseball or disease classification.

Attempts to define clear category rules often fail due to the (A)_____ and (B)_____ nature of the world.

(A) (B)

- ① organized / predictable
- ② systematic / simple
- ③ complex / unpredictable
- ④ rigid / structured
- ⑤ uniform / controllable

[어법]

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

The ability to understand emotions — to have a diverse emotion vocabulary and to understand the causes and consequences of emotion — is particularly relevant in group settings. Individuals who are skilled in this domain are able (A) [express / expressed / to express] emotions, feelings and moods accurately and thus, may facilitate clear communication between co-workers. Furthermore, they may be more likely (B) [act / acted / to act] in ways that accommodate their own needs as well as the needs of others (i.e. cooperate). In a group conflict situation, for example, a member with a strong ability to understand emotion will be able to express how he feels about the problem and why he feels this way. He also should be able (C) [take / taking / to take] the perspective of the other group members and understand why they are reacting in a certain manner.

- | ① | express | to act | take |
- | ② | to express | act | taking |
- | ③ | expressed | acted | to take |
- | ④ | express | to act | to take |
- | ⑤ | to express | to act | to take |

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

The higher prevalence of environmental consciousness among younger generations means that a company's environmental reputation may affect its ability (A) [recruit / recruited / to recruit] talent. "We know that it makes a hiring difference when we're out recruiting at universities. People ask about sustainability, and our recruiters do talk about our packaging, so it is a draw for talent," said Oliver Campbell, director of procurement at Dell. A Rutgers University study of worker priorities found that nearly half of college students (45 percent) (B) [says / said / saying] in 2012 that they would give up a 15 percent higher salary to have a job "that seeks to make a social or environmental difference in the world." Naturally, such responses to surveys may or may not correlate with actual behavior, but they may (C) [be / been / being] an indicator.

- | ① | to recruit | said | be |
- | ② | recruit | saying | been |
- | ③ | recruited | says | being |
- | ④ | recruit | said | be |
- | ⑤ | to recruit | saying | being |

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

We can all become vulnerable to doubts about our belonging at any given moment, depending on the situations we find ourselves in and how we interpret them. Greg Walton and I (A) [coin / coined / coining] the term "belonging uncertainty" to refer to the state of mind in which one suffers from doubts about whether one is fully accepted in a particular environment or ever could be. We can experience it in the workplace, at school, at a fancy restaurant, or even in a brief social encounter. Belonging uncertainty has adverse effects. When we perceive threats to our sense of belonging, our horizon of possibility (B) [shrink / shrinks / shrinking]. We tend to interpret ourselves, other people, and the situation in a defensive and self-protective way. We more readily infer that we are incapable or that we aren't (C) [mean / meant / meaning] to be there, that we will not understand or be understood.

- | ① | coin | shrink | meaning |
- | ② | coined | shrinks | meant |
- | ③ | coining | shrinking | mean |
- | ④ | coin | shrinking | meant |
- | ⑤ | coined | shrink | meaning |

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

A group of psychologists looked at the effects of everyday good and bad events — getting a compliment from your boss, bad weather, (A) [get / getting / got] stuck in traffic, etc. Not surprisingly, good events had a positive impact on people's mood and negative events brought people down. But the duration of the experiences differed dramatically. Positive events were short-lived. The negative events stayed longer. In one study, having a good day did not have any noticeable impact on the subsequent day. That is, a good Monday didn't carry over to Tuesday. But negative events had a sustained impact — a bad Monday (B) [predict / predicted] a gloomy Tuesday. This pattern is so strong that it is (C) [consider / considered / considering] a "law" of human behavior.

- | ① | getting | predicted | considered |
- | ② | get | predict | considering |
- | ③ | got | predict | consider |
- | ④ | getting | predict | considered |
- | ⑤ | get | predicted | considering |

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

People have a strong desire (A) [define / defined / to define] categories using rules. It is a natural human goal to impose order and sense on the world, to be able to know what boxes everything should go into, with no ambiguity. The disappointing aspect is that this urge has failed in almost every attempt. Most natural categories simply do not have a definition or rule that (B) [come / comes / coming] close to working. Even human-made categories in systems of rules, like games, legal systems, official diagnostic categories, and the like can put only so much order into the universe. There are always test cases that seem to break the rules — unclear category membership, not (C) [fit / fitted / fitting] into any category, or just giving the wrong answer.

- | ① | to define | comes | fitting |
- | ② | define | coming | fit |
- | ③ | defined | come | fitted |
- | ④ | define | comes | fit |
- | ⑤ | to define | come | fitted |

[서술형]

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

(A) 집단 갈등 상황에서, 감정을 이해하는 강한 능력을 가진 구성원은 문제에 대해 자신이 어떻게 느끼는지와 왜 그렇게 느끼는지를 표현할 수 있을 것이다.

<조건>

필요시 동사나 명사의 어형을 변형할 것
필요시 주어진 단어를 반복 사용할 것

<보기>

about / ability / will / in / who / a / situation
/ strong / express / understand / problem /
conflict / to / with / feels / how / group /
emotion / member / be / and / why / he /
able / the

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

(A) 루트거스 대학교의 근로자 우선순위에 관한 연구에 따르면, 2012년에 대학생들의 거의 절반(45퍼센트)이 "세상에 사회적 또는 환경적 변화를 추구하는" 직업을 갖기 위해 15퍼센트 더 높은 급여를 포기할 것이라고 말했다.

<조건>

필요시 동사나 명사의 어형을 변형할 것
필요시 주어진 단어를 반복 사용할 것

<보기>

study / found / of / that / to / A / priorities /
nearly / give / job / or / in / a / up / seeks /
worker / half / would / University / social /
make / difference / Rutgers / college /
environmental / percent / 15 / said / higher /
salary / the / world / 2012 / students / 45 /
in / have / that / to

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

(A) 우리가 소속감에 대한 위협을 인식할 때, 우리의 가능성의 지평은 축소된다.

<조건>

필요시 동사나 명사의 어형을 변형할 것
필요시 주어진 단어를 반복 사용할 것

<보기>

of / our / when / threats / to / we / horizon
/ possibility / perceive / belonging / sense /
shrinks

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

(A) 구체적으로, 쾌락적 비대칭의 법칙은 "즐거움은 항상 변화에 의존하며 지속적인 만족과 함께 사라지는 반면, 고통은 지속적인 불쾌한 조건에서 지속된다"고 말한다.

<조건>

필요시 동사나 명사의 어형을 변형할 것
필요시 주어진 단어를 반복 사용할 것

<보기>

law / of / on / with / is / states / whereas /
that / the / whereas / conditions / pleasure /
always / and / under / change / hedonic /
persisting / asymmetry / disappears /
continuous / pain / persists / unpleasant /
dependent / satisfaction

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

(A) 이는 어떤 인간의 실패 때문이 아니라, 단지 세상의 자연적인 복잡성과 혼란 때문이라고 나는 믿는다.

〈조건〉

필요시 동사나 명사의 어형을 변형할 것

필요시 주어진 단어를 반복 사용할 것

〈보기〉

messiness / not / complexity / of / to / I /
natural / and / is / believe / any / this / due
/ failing / but / world / human / simply / the

서술형 연습지

[2026 수능특강 영어: 3강 - Gateway]

56. ⁵⁶⁾ [understand / to / group / to / settings. / have / emotion / is / the / particularly / — / consequences / relevant / ability / and / to / in / emotions / of / understand / emotion / causes / vocabulary / diverse / — / a / and / The]

감정을 이해하는 능력 — 다양한 감정 어휘를 가지고 감정의 원인과 결과를 이해하는 것 — 은 특히 집단 환경에서 관련이 깊다.

57. ⁵⁷⁾ [in / facilitate / and / thus, / are / co-workers. / may / who / skilled / feelings / communication / domain / able / to / express / Individuals / are / clear / accurately / emotions, / between / and / moods / this]

이 영역에 능숙한 개인들은 감정, 느낌, 그리고 기분을 정확하게 표현할 수 있으며, 따라서 동료들 간의 명확한 의사소통을 촉진할 수 있다.

58. ⁵⁸⁾ [Furthermore, / as / may / their / be / own / as / needs / (i.e. / of / accommodate / ways / needs / likely / act / that / others / well / to / more / cooperate). / they / the / in]

게다가, 그들은 자신의 욕구뿐만 아니라 다른 사람들의 욕구도 수용하는 방식으로 행동할 가능성이 더 높다 (즉, 협력한다).

59. ⁵⁹⁾ [a / problem / ability / feels / understand / conflict / In / about / to / feels / he / this / way. / example, / will / emotion / strong / and / for / how / able / a / 1. / situation, / a / why / he / group / member / be / to / express / the / with]

예를 들어 집단 내 갈등 상황에서, 감정을 이해하는 능력이 강한 구성원은 그 문제에 대해 자신이 어떻게 느끼는지, 그리고 왜 그렇게 느끼는지를 표현할 수 있다.

60. ⁶⁰⁾ [also / members / and / take / should / why / of / perspective / able / they / He / the / certain / other / group / understand / be / in / a / to / the / are / reacting / manner.]

그는 또한 다른 집단 구성원들의 관점을 취하고 그들이 왜 특정한 방식으로 반응하는지를 이해할 수 있어야 한다.

61. ⁶¹⁾ [conflict / Appreciation / differences / communication / and / group / an / improved / open / and / for / arena / functioning. / constructive / resolution / creates / promotes / of]

차이점을 인정하는 것은 열린 의사소통의 장을 만들고, 건설적인 갈등 해결과 향상된 집단 기능을 촉진한다.

[2026 수능특강 영어: 3강 - 01]

62. ⁶²⁾[of / younger / recruit / its / means / environmental / that / consciousness / talent, / environmental / company's / among / reputation / ability / The / prevalence / a / to / generations / higher / affect / may]

젊은 세대들 사이에서 환경 의식이 더 널리 퍼져 있다는 것은 기업의 환경 평판이 인재를 채용하는 능력에 영향을 미칠 수 있다는 것을 의미한다.

63. ⁶³⁾[that / makes / we're / know / "We / difference / recruiting / when / universities, / out / at / hiring / a / it]

“우리는 대학에서 채용 활동을 할 때 이것이 채용에 차이를 만든다는 것을 알고 있습니다.

64. ⁶⁴⁾[Dell, / People / Oliver / director / talk / recruiters / said / procurement / our / our / about / is / draw / at / about / ask / and / for / talent, / so / a / of / it / packaging, / do / Campbell, / sustainability,]

사람들이 지속 가능성에 대해 질문하고, 우리 채용 담당자들이 우리의 포장에 대해 이야기하기 때문에 이것은 인재를 끌어들이는 요소입니다,”라고 델의 조달 책임자인 올리버 캠벨이 말했다.

65. ⁶⁵⁾[percent / social / A / 15 / seeks / study / said / world, / nearly / priorities / would / the / of / salary / students / worker / found / to / give / or / half / 2012 / in / a / have / higher / difference / University / they / of / percent) / to / (45 / that / make / job / college / Rutgers / "that / up / that / a / in / environmental / a]

러트거스 대학교의 근로자 우선순위에 관한 연구는 2012년에 대학생의 거의 절반(45%)이 “세상에 사회적 또는 환경적인 변화를 일으키려는 직업”을 위해 15% 더 높은 급여를 포기하겠다고 말했다는 사실을 발견했다.

66. ⁶⁶⁾[to / with / may / but / actual / such / Naturally, / correlate / surveys / may / an / indicator, / not / may / responses / they / be / behavior, / or]

물론, 설문조사에 대한 이러한 응답이 실제 행동과 일치할 수도 있고 아닐 수도 있지만, 그것은 하나의 지표일 수 있다.

[2026 수능특강 영어: 3강 - 02]

67. ⁶⁷⁾[ourselves / on / depending / our / interpret / them. / we / belonging / doubts / We / any / given / all / and / situations / the / can / to / find / how / about / become / we / moment, / at / in / vulnerable]

우리는 자신이 속해 있는지에 대한 의심에 어느 순간이나 취약해질 수 있으며, 이는 우리가 처한 상황과 그것을 어떻게 해석하느냐에 달려 있다.

68. ⁶⁸⁾[coined / term / the / accepted / suffers / is / "belonging / to / one / to / and / whether / the / about / or / from / in / particular / fully / refer / a / one / in / I / could / doubts / of / Greg / environment / ever / be. / which / uncertainty" / Walton / mind / state]

Greg Walton과 나는 특정 환경에서 자신이 완전히 받아들여졌는지, 혹은 앞으로도 받아들여질 수 있을지에 대한 의심을 겪는 심리 상태를 가리켜 "소속감 불확실성"이라는 용어를 만들었다.

69. ⁶⁹⁾[social / can / school, / a / in / the / fancy / at / even / in / We / at / encounter. / brief / or / workplace, / restaurant, / it / experience / a]

우리는 직장에서, 학교에서, 고급 레스토랑에서, 혹은 짧은 사회적 만남에서도 그것을 경험할 수 있다.

70. ⁷⁰⁾[Belonging / uncertainty / adverse / has / effects.]

소속감 불확실성은 부정적인 영향을 미친다.

71. ⁷¹⁾[of / horizon / perceive / possibility / we / belonging, / sense / shrinks. / When / threats / to / our / of / our]

소속감에 위협을 느낄 때, 우리의 가능성의 지평은 좁아진다.

72. ⁷²⁾[in / way. / defensive / to / a / ourselves, / and / interpret / and / We / other / situation / the / self-protective / people, / tend]

우리는 자신, 다른 사람들, 그리고 상황을 방어적이고 자기 보호적인 방식으로 해석하는 경향이 있다.

73. ⁷³⁾[there, / be / we / more / are / to / incapable / that / infer / we / or / that / understood. / we / understand / not / meant / that / will / readily / We / aren't / be / or]

우리는 더 쉽게 자신이 무능하다고, 혹은 그곳에 속하지 않는다고, 이해하지 못할 것이며 이해받지 못할 것이라고 추론한다.

74. ⁷⁴⁾[from / our / they / others. / less / to / We're / likely / those / especially / express / views, / of / if / differ]

우리는 자신의 의견을 표현할 가능성이 적어지며, 특히 그것이 다른 사람들과 다를 경우 더욱 그렇다.

75. ⁷⁵⁾[We're / more / sensitive / criticism. / to / perceived]

우리는 인식된 비판에 더 민감해진다.

76. ⁷⁶⁾[inclined / to / We're / of / challenges / a / that / less / risk / accept / pose / failure.]

우리는 실패의 위험이 있는 도전을 받아들여려는 경향이 줄어든다.

[2026 수능특강 영어: 3강 - 03]

77. 77)[stuck / good / effects / in / and / of / A / bad / traffic, / a / getting / everyday / psychologists / from / etc. / of / weather, / group / the / compliment / your / — / events / at / getting / looked / boss, / bad]

한 집단의 심리학자들이 일상적인 좋은 일과 나쁜 일의 영향 — 상사에게 칭찬을 받는 것, 나쁜 날씨, 교통 체증에 갇히는 것 등 — 을 살펴보았다.

78. 78)[down. / mood / a / good / positive / on / negative / brought / events / events / people / surprisingly, / and / Not / people's / had / impact]

놀랍지 않게도, 좋은 일은 사람들의 기분에 긍정적인 영향을 주었고, 나쁜 일은 사람들을 우울하게 만들었다.

79. 79)[the / the / differed / But / of / experiences / duration / dramatically.]

그러나 그 경험들의 지속 시간은 극적으로 달랐다.

80. 80)[were / Positive / events / short-lived.]

긍정적인 일은 오래가지 않았다.

81. 81)[events / stayed / negative / The / longer.]

부정적인 일은 더 오래 지속되었다.

82. 82)[not / good / subsequent / one / impact / study, / day / having / did / noticeable / any / a / have / In / day. / on / the]

한 연구에서, 좋은 하루를 보내는 것은 다음 날에 뚜렷한 영향을 미치지 않았다.

83. 83)[good / to / carry / over / Monday / didn't / is, / That / a / Tuesday.]

즉, 좋은 월요일은 화요일까지 이어지지 않았다.

84. 84)[But / predicted / bad / — / Tuesday. / sustained / Monday / gloomy / a / impact / negative / a / had / events / a]

하지만 부정적인 일은 지속적인 영향을 주었는데 — 나쁜 월요일은 우울한 화요일을 예고했다.

85. 85)[so / human / behavior, / "law" / pattern / strong / is / is / of / This / it / considered / a / that]

이 패턴은 너무 강해서 인간 행동의 “법칙”으로 간주된다.

86. 86)[the / change / is / whereas / persists / that / of / and / hedonic / under / satisfaction, / on / always / Specifically, / conditions." / asymmetry / continuous / persisting / law / dependent / pain / unpleasant / with / states / "pleasure / disappears]

구체적으로, 쾌락의 비대칭성 법칙은 “즐거움은 항상 변화에 의존하며 지속적인 만족 속에서 사라지지만, 고통은 지속되는 불쾌한 조건에서 지속된다”고 말한다.

[2026 수능특강 영어: 3강 - 04]

87. 87)[define / People / strong / categories / desire / a / have / using / rules. / to]

사람들은 규칙을 사용하여 범주를 정의하려는 강한 욕구를 가지고 있다.

88. 88)[world, / ambiguity. / order / sense / able / and / should / no / boxes / the / with / goal / be / on / everything / what / know / a / impose / into, / human / go / to / to / to / natural / It / is]

세상에 질서와 의미를 부여하고, 모든 것이 어떤 상자(범주)에 들어가야 하는지를 모호함 없이 아는 것은 인간의 자연스러운 목표이다.

89. 89)[disappointing / attempt. / aspect / almost / failed / urge / The / is / that / has / this / every / in]

실망스러운 점은 이 욕구가 거의 모든 시도에서 실패했다는 것이다.

90. 90)[have / simply / that / working. / close / or / to / not / comes / do / categories / Most / definition / rule / a / natural]

대부분의 자연적인 범주는 작동할 법한 정의나 규칙조차 단순히 존재하지 않는다.

91. 91)[legal / put / order / systems, / the / like / games, / human-made / official / like / can / only / categories / diagnostic / and / rules, / categories, / universe. / much / Even / into / so / systems / of / in / the]

게임, 법 체계, 공식 진단 범주 등과 같은 규칙 체계 속의 인간이 만든 범주들조차도 세상에 제한된 정도의 질서만을 부여할 수 있다.

92. 92)[break / unclear / — / any / test / always / There / category, / into / giving / answer. / are / category / or / membership, / to / just / wrong / fitting / that / the / seem / the / not / cases / rules]

항상 규칙을 깨뜨리는 듯한 사례들이 존재한다 — 범주 소속이 불분명하거나, 어떤 범주에도 맞지 않거나, 단순히 잘못된 답을 주는 경우이다.

93. 93)[is / This / the / human / to / not / and / failing, / world. / simply / to / but / of / messiness / the / natural / I / due / complexity / any / believe,]

이는 어떤 인간의 실패 때문이 아니라, 단순히 세상의 자연스러운 복잡성과 혼란스러움 때문이라고 나는 믿는다.

94. 94)[weird / occur / can / or / limited / baseball / or / disease / completely / that / in / control / worlds / like / even / bureaucracy / No / and / variation / classification. / legal / religion, / events / system, / the]

어떤 종교, 법 체계, 또는 관료제도조차도 야구나 질병 분류처럼 제한된 세계에서조차 발생하는 변화와 이상한 사건들을 완전히 통제할 수는 없다.

정답 및 해설

1) 정답 분석

- ③ 감정 이해 능력은 원활한 소통과 협력을 증진시키는 데 중요한 역할을 한다.

□ 근거: "Individuals who are skilled in this domain are able to express emotions, feelings and moods accurately and thus, may facilitate clear communication between co-workers."

→ 감정 이해 능력이 소통과 협력, 갈등 해결에 도움을 줌.

오답 분석

- ① 업무 능력과 관련이 큼.
② 감정 표현이 소통과 해결에 도움 됨.
④ 자신의 감정과 타인의 감정 모두 고려해야 함.
⑤ 다양한 감정 어휘와 그 이해가 핵심.

2) 정답 분석

- ② 기업의 환경적 평판이 인재 채용에 영향을 미칠 수 있다.

□ 근거: "a company's environmental reputation may affect its ability to recruit talent."

→ 젊은 세대는 환경 의식이 높아, 기업의 환경 정책이 채용에 영향을 미침.

오답 분석

- ① 관심을 가진다고 명시.
③ 사회·환경 가치도 중시한다고 조사됨.
④ 대학생들의 환경 관심이 높다고 나타남.
⑤ 급여 외에도 환경적 가치 강조가 필요함.

3) 정답 분석

- ① 소속감의 불확실성은 개인의 행동과 사고에 부정적 영향을 줄 수 있다.

□ 근거: "Belonging uncertainty has adverse effects... We more readily infer that we are incapable or that we aren't meant to be there."

→ 소속감 불확실성이 방어적, 부정적 사고로 이어짐.

오답 분석

- ② 환경과 해석에 따라 달라짐.
③ 자기 인식에 부정적 영향.
④ 비판을 신경 쓰지 않는다는 내용 없음.
⑤ 일상 속에서 쉽게 발생한다고 언급.

4) 정답 분석

- ③ 인간은 좋은 날보다 나쁜 날의 영향을 더 오래 받는다.

□ 근거: "Positive events were short-lived... negative events had a sustained impact."

→ 부정적 경험이 긍정적 경험보다 지속적으로 영향을 줌.

오답 분석

- ① 긍정적 사건은 짧게 유지됨.
② 부정적 경험은 오래 지속됨.
④ 부정적 사건에 더 민감함.
⑤ 다음 날까지 영향 미친다고 명시.

5) 정답 분석

- ① 세상은 명확한 규칙으로 분류될 수 없는 복잡함을 가지고 있다.

□ 근거: "This is not due to any human failing, I believe, but simply to the natural complexity and messiness of the world."

→ 자연과 사회 모두 규칙으로 완벽히 정리될 수 없음.

오답 분석

- ② 규칙이 항상 실패한다고 명시.
③ 자연 범주에 명확한 정의 불가능.
④ 모든 변수 통제 불가.
⑤ 인간의 실패가 아닌 세상의 복잡성 때문임.

6) 정답: ③ How Emotional Awareness Enhances Group Cooperation

□ 근거 문장:

"Individuals who are skilled in this domain are able to express emotions, feelings and moods accurately and thus, may facilitate clear communication between co-workers."

"Appreciation of differences creates an arena for open communication and promotes constructive conflict resolution and improved group functioning."

지문은 감정 이해 능력이 집단 내 협력과 갈등 해결에 긍정적 역할을 한다고 강조하고 있다.

오답 분석

- ① Why Group Conflicts Should Be Avoided at All Costs → (언급되지 않음: 갈등 회피가 최선이라는 주장 없음)
② The Negative Impact of Expressing Emotions in Groups → (반대 내용: 감정 표현이 긍정적으로 작용한다고 설명)
④ The History of Emotional Intelligence in the Workplace → (지문과 무관: 역사적 배경 언급 없음)
⑤ The Role of Technology in Resolving Group Conflicts → (지문에 언급되지 않음: 기술 관련 내용 없음)

7) 정답: ③ How Environmental Reputation Affects Talent Recruitment

□ 근거 문장:

"A company's environmental reputation may affect its ability to recruit talent."

"Nearly half of college students said they would give up a higher salary to have a job that seeks to make a social or environmental difference."

지문은 기업의 환경적 평판이 인재 채용에 영향을 미친다는 점을 강조하고 있다.

오답 분석

- ① The Negative Impact of Environmentalism on Businesses → (반대 내용: 환경 의식이 기업에 긍정적으로 작용함)
② Why Salary Is the Only Factor in Job Decisions → (반대 내용: 환경적 요소가 급여보다 더 중요할 수 있음)

- 있다고 설명)
- ④ The History of Corporate Hiring Practices → (언급되지 않음: 채용 관행의 역사에 대한 내용 없음)
- ⑤ The Role of Social Media in Employee Satisfaction → (지문에 언급되지 않음: 소셜미디어 내용 없음)
- 8) 정답: ① How to Overcome Belonging Uncertainty
□ 근거 문장:
"We coined the term 'belonging uncertainty' to refer to the state of mind in which one suffers from doubts about whether one is fully accepted."
"When we perceive threats to our sense of belonging, our horizon of possibility shrinks."
지문은 소속감에 대한 불확실성과 그것이 개인에게 미치는 부정적 영향을 설명하고 있다.
오답 분석
② Why Social Criticism Improves Self-Confidence → (반대 내용: 비판은 소속감 불안을 심화시킴)
③ The History of Workplace Diversity Policies → (언급되지 않음: 다양성 정책 역사 없음)
④ The Positive Effects of Feeling Excluded → (반대 내용: 소외감은 부정적 효과를 가져온다고 설명)
⑤ The Role of Financial Incentives in Building Confidence → (지문과 무관: 금전적 보상에 대한 내용 없음)
- 9) 정답: ② The Law of Hedonic Asymmetry in Human Behavior
□ 근거 문장:
"The law of hedonic asymmetry states that pleasure is always dependent on change and disappears with continuous satisfaction, whereas pain persists under persisting unpleasant conditions."
지문은 쾌락과 고통의 지속성 차이를 설명하는 hedonic asymmetry 법칙을 소개하고 있다.
오답 분석
① How Positive Experiences Shape Long-Term Mood → (반대 내용: 긍정적 사건은 오래 지속되지 않음)
③ Why Negative Events Are Easily Forgotten → (반대 내용: 부정적 사건이 오래 지속됨을 강조)
④ The Role of Genetics in Emotional Stability → (언급되지 않음: 유전적 요소 논의 없음)
⑤ The Benefits of Ignoring Bad Experiences → (지문과 무관: 부정적 경험을 무시하는 것의 장점 언급 없음)
- 10) 정답: ⑤ The Limits of Defining Categories by Rules
□ 근거 문장:
"Most natural categories simply do not have a definition or rule that comes close to working."
"No religion, legal system, or bureaucracy can

- completely control the variation and weird events."
- 지문은 세상을 규칙으로 완벽히 구분하려는 인간의 시도가 한계가 있음을 설명하고 있다.
오답 분석
① The Negative Effects of Categorizing the World → (지나치게 일반화: 부정적 효과보다 불완전성을 강조)
② Why Strict Rules Ensure Perfect Order → (반대 내용: 규칙이 완전한 질서를 보장하지 않음을 설명)
③ How Religion Simplifies Human Systems → (지문과 무관: 종교가 시스템을 단순화한다는 내용 없음)
④ The History of Diagnostic Systems → (언급되지 않음: 진단 시스템의 역사적 논의 없음)
- 11) 정답: ③ How emotional understanding benefits group dynamics
□ 정답 분석
근거 문장: "Individuals who are skilled in this domain are able to express emotions, feelings and moods accurately and thus, may facilitate clear communication between co-workers."
설명: 본문은 감정 이해 능력이 집단 내 원활한 의사소통과 협력, 갈등 해결에 도움이 된다고 강조한다.
오답 분석
① 구체적인 목표 설정이 아닌 감정 이해가 초점이다.
② 리더십 스킬보다는 집단 내 감정 표현과 이해가 핵심이다.
④ 경쟁보다는 협력과 갈등 해결이 강조된다.
⑤ 감정을 억제하기보다 정확히 표현하는 것이 중요하다고 한다.
- 12) 정답: ③ The influence of environmental reputation on hiring
□ 정답 분석
근거 문장: "A company's environmental reputation may affect its ability to recruit talent."
설명: 본문은 기업의 환경에 대한 평판이 인재 채용에 중요한 역할을 한다는 점을 강조한다.
오답 분석
① 급여 패키지가 아니라 환경적 요인이 초점이다.
② 인재 유치의 어려움 자체보다, 환경 인식이 미치는 영향이 중심이다.
④ 유연 근무제에 대한 언급은 없다.
⑤ 고용 안정성보다 가치관(환경 의식)이 중요하게 다뤄진다.
- 13) 정답: ⑤ The negative effects of belonging uncertainty
정답 분석
근거 문장: "Belonging uncertainty has adverse effects. When we perceive threats to our sense of belonging, our horizon of possibility shrinks."
설명: 본문은 '소속 불확실성'이 자신감 저하, 의견

표현 감소, 도전 회피 등 부정적 결과를 초래한다고 설명한다.

오답 분석

- ① 의사소통 전략보다 소속감에 대한 인식이 중심이다.
- ② 사회적 지위가 아닌, 환경에 대한 인식이 핵심이다.
- ③ 의견 표현 감소가 언급되지만 주제가 아니다.
- ④ 리더십보다는 소속감 문제에 대한 설명이다.

14) 정답: ③ Why negative events have longer-lasting effects than positive ones

□ 정답 분석

근거 문장: "Positive events were short-lived. The negative events stayed longer."

설명: 본문은 부정적 사건이 긍정적 사건보다 사람의 기분에 더 오래 영향을 미친다고 설명한다.

오답 분석

- ① 긍정적 경험을 연장하는 방법은 논의되지 않는다.
- ② 칭찬 자체보다는 일상 속 다양한 사건이 다뤄진다.
- ④ 직장 내 감정보다는 일반적 심리 패턴이 중심이다.
- ⑤ 장기적 행복보다는 감정 지속성에 대한 설명이다.

15)

정답: ③ The limits of defining categories through rules

□ 정답 분석

근거 문장: "Most natural categories simply do not have a definition or rule that comes close to working."

설명: 본문은 인간이 규칙으로 세상을 정의하려 하지만, 자연과 현실 세계의 복잡함 때문에 그 시도가 항상 한계에 부딪힌다고 강조한다.

오답 분석

- ① 사회적 질서보다 범주화의 한계가 중심이다.
- ② 창의성보다 규칙 적용의 실패가 다뤄진다.
- ④ 일관성 유지보다는 규칙 적용의 불완전성이 강조된다.
- ⑤ 법 체계 자체가 아닌 모든 규칙 시스템의 한계가 논의된다.

16) □ 정답: ① Recognizing and respecting varying perspectives

□ 근거 문장: "Appreciation of differences creates an arena for open communication and promotes constructive conflict resolution and improved group functioning."

□ 설명:

"Appreciation of differences"는 서로 다른 관점을 존중하고 인식하는 것을 통해 원활한 소통과 협력적 문제 해결을 촉진하는 것을 의미함.

오답 분석

- ② 다른 의견을 거부하는 태도는 아님.
- ③ 대화 회피가 아니라, 개방적 소통을 강조함.

④ 동일한 관점 강요가 아니라, 다양성 존중임.

⑤ 감정 표현을 무시하는 것이 아니라, 이해하고 수용하는 것임.

17) □ 정답: ① A factor that attracts potential employees

□ 근거 문장: "People ask about sustainability, and our recruiters do talk about our packaging, so it is a draw for talent."

□ 설명:

"Draw for talent"은 우수한 인재들이 관심을 가지게 하는 요소를 의미함.

오답 분석

- ② 수익 증대 전략이 아님.
- ③ 채용 어려움 아님.
- ④ 비용 절감 방법 아님.
- ⑤ 인재 채용에 장애가 아님.

18) □ 정답: ④ Perceived opportunities become limited

□ 근거 문장: "When we perceive threats to our sense of belonging, our horizon of possibility shrinks."

□ 설명:

소속감에 대한 불안은 자신의 가능성과 기회를 제한하게 만듦.

19) □ 정답: ④ Negative experiences have longer-lasting effects than positive ones

□ 근거 문장: "Positive events were short-lived. The negative events stayed longer... the law of hedonic asymmetry states that pleasure disappears, whereas pain persists."

□ 설명:

부정적 경험은 지속적 영향, 긍정적 경험은 짧은 영향을 가진다는 원칙.

20) □ 정답: ④ The world is inherently unpredictable and disordered

□ 근거 문장: "This is not due to any human failing, I believe, but simply to the natural complexity and messiness of the world."

□ 설명:

세상은 본질적으로 복잡하고 예측 불가능하기 때문에 모든 것을 깔끔히 규정할 수 없음.

21) ✓ 정답: ④ diminish → affect

22) ✓ 정답: ⑤ obstacle → indicator

23) ✓ 정답: ③ beneficial → adverse

24) ✓ 정답: ③ reduced → sustained

25) ✓ 정답: ③ follow → break

26) 정답: ④ constructive conflict resolution

□ 근거 문장: "Appreciation of differences creates an arena for open communication and promotes constructive conflict resolution and improved group functioning."

□ 정답인 이유: 감정을 이해하는 능력이 그룹 내에서 차이점을 인정하고 열린 소통을 가능하게 함으로써 건설적인 갈등 해결과 그룹 기능 향상을 촉진한다는 내용이 글의 핵심임.

오답 분석: ① destructive conflict escalation → 글에서는 갈등의 악화가 아닌 해결을 강조함. ② individual achievement → 개인의 성취보다는 그룹의 기능 향상에 초점을 맞춤. ③ emotional suppression → 감정 억제가 아닌 감정의 정확한 표현과 이해를 중요시함. ⑤ competitive advantage → 경쟁적 우위가 아닌 협력을 통한 그룹 전체의 기능 향상을 강조함.

27) 정답: ① correlate with actual behavior

□ 근거 문장: "Naturally, such responses to surveys may or may not correlate with actual behavior, but they may be an indicator."

□ 정답인 이유: 설문조사에서 학생들이 환경적 가치를 위해 급여를 포기할 수 있다고 말하는 것이 실제 행동과 일치하는지 확실하지 않지만, 환경 의식이 채용에 영향을 미치는 지표가 될 수 있다는 의미임.

오답 분석: ② impact corporate sustainability strategies → 기업의 지속가능성 전략에 영향을 미치는 것이 아닌, 응답자들의 실제 행동 여부가 논점임. ③ represent the majority opinion → 대다수 의견이 아닌 45%의 학생들에 관한 내용임. ④ change with economic conditions → 경제 상황에 따른 변화는 언급되지 않음. ⑤ influence university curriculum development → 대학 커리큘럼 개발에 대한 언급은 없음.

28) 정답: ② our horizon of possibility shrinks

□ 근거 문장: "When we perceive threats to our sense of belonging, our horizon of possibility shrinks."

□ 정답인 이유: 소속감에 대한 위협을 느낄 때 가능성의 지평이 축소되어 방어적이고 자기보호적인 태도를 취하게 된다는 것이 글의 핵심 내용임.

오답 분석: ① our opportunities for growth increase → 소속감 불확실성은 성장 기회를 증가시키는 것이 아니라 제한함. ③ our social connections strengthen → 사회적 연결이 강화되는 것이 아니라 오히려 의견 표현을 꺼리게 됨. ④ our professional skills improve → 전문적 기술 향상이 아닌 도전을 회피하는 경향이 나타남. ⑤ our confidence in others grows → 타인에 대한 신뢰가 커지는 것이 아니라 방어적인 태도를 취하게 됨.

29) 정답: ③ pain persists under unpleasant conditions

□ 근거 문장: "Specifically, the law of hedonic asymmetry states that 'pleasure is always dependent on change and disappears with continuous satisfaction, whereas pain persists under persisting unpleasant conditions.'"

□ 정답인 이유: 쾌락적 비대칭성의 법칙에 따르면 즐거움은 지속적인 만족과 함께 사라지는 반면, 고통은 불쾌한 조건이 지속되는 한 계속된다는 것이 글의 핵심임.

오답 분석: ① pain diminishes with time and attention → 고통이 시간이 지남에 따라 감소한다는 것은 글의 내용과 반대됨. ② all emotions eventually reach equilibrium → 모든 감정이 균형을 이룬다는 것은 본문에서 언급되지 않음. ④ positive events create longer-lasting effects → 긍정적 사건이 더 오래 지속되는 것이 아니라 부정적 사건이 더 오래 지속된다고 함. ⑤ both experiences fade at identical rates → 두 경험이 동일한 속도로 사라지는 것이 아니라 비대칭적으로 사라진다고 설명함.

30) 정답: ② the natural complexity and messiness of the world

□ 근거 문장: "This is not due to any human failing, I believe, but simply to the natural complexity and messiness of the world."

□ 정답인 이유: 인간이 규칙과 범주를 통해 세계를 명확히 분류하려는 시도가 실패하는 것은 인간의 실패가 아니라 세계 자체의 자연적인 복잡성과 혼란스러움 때문이라는 것이 글의 핵심 주장임.

오답 분석: ① human cognitive limitations → 인간의 인지적 한계가 아닌 세계의 복잡성을 원인으로 지목함. ③ insufficient scientific research → 과학적 연구 부족이 아닌 세계의 본질적 특성을 강조함. ④ cultural differences in categorization → 문화적 차이에 대한 언급이 없음. ⑤ the lack of universal agreement → 보편적 정의의 부재가 아닌 세계의 복잡성으로 인해 완벽한 분류가 불가능함을 설명함.

31) [정답] ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

32) [정답] ② (B) - (A) - (C)

33) [정답] ② (B) - (A) - (C)

34) [정답] ① (A) - (C) - (B)

35) [정답] ④ (C) - (A) - (B)

36) [정답] ③

- 37) [정답] ④
- 38) [정답] ②
- 39) [정답] ⑥
- 40) [정답] ⑤
- 41) 정답: ② clear / constructive
- 42) 정답: ① environmental / talent
- 43) 정답: ② defensive / challenges
- 44) 정답: ① brief / lasting
- 45) 정답: ③ complex / unpredictable
- 46) 정답: ⑤ to express / to act / to take
- 47) 정답: ① to recruit / said / be
- 48) 정답: ② coined / shrinks / meant
- 49) 정답: ① getting / predicted / considered
- 50) 정답: ① to define / comes / fitting
- 51) ➡ 정답: In a group conflict situation, a member with a strong ability to understand emotion will be able to express how he feels about the problem and why he feels this way.
- 52) ➡ 정답: A Rutgers University study of worker priorities found that nearly half of college students (45 percent) said in 2012 that they would give up a 15 percent higher salary to have a job that seeks to make a social or environmental difference in the world.
- 53) ➡ 정답: When we perceive threats to our sense of belonging, our horizon of possibility shrinks.
- 54) ➡ 정답: Specifically, the law of hedonic asymmetry states that "pleasure is always dependent on change and disappears with continuous satisfaction, whereas pain persists under persisting unpleasant conditions."
- 55) ➡ 정답: This is not due to any human failing, I believe, but simply to the natural complexity and messiness of the world.
- 56) The ability to understand emotions — to have a diverse emotion vocabulary and to understand the causes and consequences of emotion — is particularly relevant in group settings.
- 57) Individuals who are skilled in this domain are able to express emotions, feelings and moods accurately and thus, may facilitate clear communication between co-workers.
- 58) Furthermore, they may be more likely to act in ways that accommodate their own needs as well as the needs of others (i.e. cooperate).
- 59) 1. In a group conflict situation, for example, a member with a strong ability to understand emotion will be able to express how he feels about the problem and why he feels this way.
- 60) He also should be able to take the perspective of the other group members and understand why they are reacting in a certain manner.
- 61) Appreciation of differences creates an arena for open communication and promotes constructive conflict resolution and improved group functioning.
- 62) The higher prevalence of environmental consciousness among younger generations means that a company's environmental reputation may affect its ability to recruit talent.
- 63) "We know that it makes a hiring difference when we're out recruiting at universities.
- 64) People ask about sustainability, and our recruiters do talk about our packaging, so it is a draw for talent," said Oliver Campbell, director of procurement at Dell.
- 65) A Rutgers University study of worker priorities found that nearly half of college students (45 percent) said in 2012 that they would give up a 15 percent higher salary to have a job "that seeks to make a social or environmental difference in the world."
- 66) Naturally, such responses to surveys may or may not correlate with actual behavior, but they may be an indicator.
- 67) We can all become vulnerable to doubts about our belonging at any given moment, depending on the situations we find ourselves in and how we interpret them.
- 68) Greg Walton and I coined the term "belonging uncertainty" to refer to the state of mind in which one suffers from doubts about whether one is fully accepted in a particular environment or ever could be.
- 69) We can experience it in the workplace, at school, at a fancy restaurant, or even in a brief social encounter.

- 70) Belonging uncertainty has adverse effects.
- 71) When we perceive threats to our sense of belonging, our horizon of possibility shrinks.
- 72) We tend to interpret ourselves, other people, and the situation in a defensive and self-protective way.
- 73) We more readily infer that we are incapable or that we aren't meant to be there, that we will not understand or be understood.
- 74) We're less likely to express our views, especially if they differ from those of others.
- 75) We're more sensitive to perceived criticism.
- 76) We're less inclined to accept challenges that pose a risk of failure.
- 77) A group of psychologists looked at the effects of everyday good and bad events — getting a compliment from your boss, bad weather, getting stuck in traffic, etc.
- 78) Not surprisingly, good events had a positive impact on people's mood and negative events brought people down.
- 79) But the duration of the experiences differed dramatically.
- 80) Positive events were short-lived.
- 81) The negative events stayed longer.
- 82) In one study, having a good day did not have any noticeable impact on the subsequent day.
- 83) That is, a good Monday didn't carry over to Tuesday.
- 84) But negative events had a sustained impact — a bad Monday predicted a gloomy Tuesday.
- 85) This pattern is so strong that it is considered a "law" of human behavior.
- 86) Specifically, the law of hedonic asymmetry states that "pleasure is always dependent on change and disappears with continuous satisfaction, whereas pain persists under persisting unpleasant conditions."
- 87) People have a strong desire to define categories using rules.
- 88) It is a natural human goal to impose order and sense on the world, to be able to know what boxes everything should go into, with no ambiguity.
- 89) The disappointing aspect is that this urge has failed in almost every attempt.
- 90) Most natural categories simply do not have a definition or rule that comes close to working.
- 91) Even human-made categories in systems of rules, like games, legal systems, official diagnostic categories, and the like can put only so much order into the universe.
- 92) There are always test cases that seem to break the rules — unclear category membership, not fitting into any category, or just giving the wrong answer.
- 93) This is not due to any human failing, I believe, but simply to the natural complexity and messiness of the world.
- 94) No religion, legal system, or bureaucracy can completely control the variation and weird events that occur even in limited worlds like baseball or disease classification.