

1번 2603, 고1, no.20

2603, 고1, no.20=4.괄호의 (“bond with you”)가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

There is simply no better way to influence or stir an audience — instantly, powerfully, authentically — than by opening up to them with a personal story or anecdote. To be clear: I’m not saying you need to tell them long stories about your family vacations or show them baby pictures from the stage. I’m saying that you can share a key biographical detail, or an emotion that you’re feeling in the moment, or a self-deprecating joke. It is a tried-and-tested way of bonding with an audience of strangers — and of laying the groundwork for you to then persuade them. The harsh reality is that people won’t bond with your arguments in a vacuum, but they will, says speech coach Bas van den Beld, (“bond with you”) — the person making those arguments. By sharing a revealing story or a personal flaw, you allow audience members a way to identify with you.

① to agree with every argument the speaker makes ② to form a personal connection with the speaker
 ③ to challenge the speaker's personal history ④ to focus solely on the logical structure of the speech
 ⑤ to share their own stories with the speaker

2번 2603, 고1, no.21

2603, 고1, no.21=10.다음 글의 괄호 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

We are now at a point of (a)(unprecedented) genetic, cultural, and environmental power as a species, and we are linked to nearly every other person on Earth. We are embodied individuals trapped within (b)(limited) time, but we are also networked data streams, memories, and influencers, and part of a grander humanity. Our decisions today have far-reaching impacts that place a (c)(responsibility) on us to become good ancestors, to take the long view and time travel forward to imagine the well-being of billions of people whose lives will be lived in the world we are currently making. Centuries ago, leaders of the native North American Iroquois people created “seven generation stewardship,” instructing people to consider the (d)(negligible) impact of every decision on their children, seven generations into the future. In the precious few decades that Earth is ours, while we enjoy the gardens planted by our ancestors, we must not (e)(steal) the shade from our descendants.

① (a) unprecedented ② (b) limited
 ③ (c) responsibility ④ (d) negligible
 ⑤ (e) steal

3번 2603, 고1, no.39

2603, 고1, no.39=7.다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Making two visits to one of our cold greenhouses — one at dawn after a below-zero night, and the other a few hours later — provides a striking introduction to the winter harvest. During the dawn visit all the crops are frozen solid. Raising the inner covers, which is difficult because they too are frozen, reveals a sight of hard, frost-coated leaves bleak enough to convince anyone that this idea is foolish. Yet a few hours later, after the sun has warmed the greenhouses above freezing, the second visit presents a miraculous contrast. Under the inner covers are closely spaced rows of vigorous, healthy leaves that stretch the length of the greenhouse. The leaf colors in different shades of greens, reds, maroons, and yellows stand bright against the dark soil. It looks like a never-ending spring.

① The Challenge of Winter Farming ② Colors of the Soil: A Gardener's Guide
 ③ From Frozen to Flourishing: A Greenhouse Miracle ④ Why Inner Covers Are Essential for Plants
 ⑤ The Foolish Dream of a Winter Harvest

4번 2603, 고1, no.21

2603, 고1, no.21=19.글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

[주어진 문장]
 In the precious few decades that Earth is ours, while we enjoy the gardens planted by our ancestors, we must not steal the shade from our descendants.

<본_문>
 We are now at a point of unprecedented genetic, cultural, and environmental power as a species, and we are linked to nearly every other person on Earth. (a) We are embodied individuals trapped within limited time, but we are also networked data streams, memories, and influencers, and part of a grander humanity. (b) Our decisions today have far-reaching impacts that place a responsibility on us to become good ancestors, to take the long view and time travel forward to imagine the well-being of billions of people whose lives will be lived in the world we are currently making. (c) Centuries ago, leaders of the native North American Iroquois people created “seven generation stewardship,” (d) instructing people to consider the impact of every decision on their children, seven generations into the future. (e)

① (a) ② (b)
 ③ (c) ④ (d)
 ⑤ (e)

5번 2603, 고1, no.32

2603, 고1, no.32=6.다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? Students often mistake familiarity with true mastery, creating a dangerous “illusion of competence” where recognizing information feels like genuine knowledge, but they struggle when asked to recall or apply it independently. This cognitive bias, strengthened by passive study methods, leads learners to overestimate their understanding. Teaching materials (even informally or imaginatively) actively counters this illusion by requiring deep processing, active recall, structured organization, and revealing gaps in knowledge. It introduces powerful methods like teaching imaginary students, peer-teaching in study groups, employing the Feynman Technique, and writing explanations for others. Ultimately, adopting the teacher mindset transforms surface familiarity into real mastery, exposing and filling gaps in knowledge and ensuring solid, reliable understanding.

- ① ‘역량의 환상’을 극복하고 진정한 숙달에 이르는 방법
② 효과적인 학습 그룹을 조직하는 기술
③ 수동적 학습과 능동적 학습의 차이점
④ 학생들의 학업 스트레스를 줄이는 방안
⑤ 기억력 향상을 위한 다양한 인지 훈련

6번 2603, 고1, no.21

2603, 고1, no.21=10.다음 글의 괄호 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? We are now at a point of (a)(unprecedented) genetic, cultural, and environmental power as a species, and we are linked to nearly every other person on Earth. We are embodied individuals trapped within (b)(limited) time, but we are also networked data streams, memories, and influencers, and part of a grander humanity. Our decisions today have far-reaching impacts that place a (c)(responsibility) on us to become good ancestors, to take the long view and time travel forward to imagine the well-being of billions of people whose lives will be lived in the world we are currently making. Centuries ago, leaders of the native North American Iroquois people created “seven generation stewardship,” instructing people to (d) (ignore) the impact of every decision on their children, seven generations into the future. In the precious few decades that Earth is ours, while we enjoy the gardens planted by our ancestors, we must not (e)(steal) the shade from our descendants.

- ① (a) unprecedented
② (b) limited
③ (c) responsibility
④ (d) ignore
⑤ (e) steal

7번 2603, 고1, no.40

2603, 고1, no.40=1.다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은? Parenting experts say children need to learn independence and resilience. But cities and suburbs don’t offer safe walk and bike routes to school, malls kick teenagers out on the weekends, and free time disappears under a spreadsheet of activities. All of those “musts” take more of the parents’ time or money to navigate, because the child can’t do it on their own. As Darby Saxbe, a clinical psychologist, recently wrote in the New York Times, “underparenting requires structural change.” Unlike most political experts, she’s not just talking about economic policies like family leave and government-supported childcare. She’s talking about actual physical structures, and the cultural change required to populate them. We need to “build back our tolerance for children in public spaces,” she writes, “and create safe environments where lightly supervised kids can move around freely.”

- ① 부모의 과도한 개입이 자녀에게 미치는 부정적 영향을 비판하려고
② 정부의 아동 보육 지원 정책 확대를 요구하려고
③ 아이들의 독립성 함양을 위한 사회 구조적 변화를 촉구하려고
④ 주말에 청소년을 통제하는 쇼핑몰의 방침을 옹호하려고
⑤ 다양한 최신 육아 이론들을 소개하고 비교하려고

8번 2603, 고1, no.30

2603, 고1, no.30=5.다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은? The principal transportation mode in the developing world, even in large cities, is still walking because of constraints on the resources needed to operate extensive transit systems. People cover long distances on foot every day and expend human energy that they can hardly spare. Walking under those conditions is an unavoidable burden that consumes productive capability. In North America and Western Europe, however, the attitude and policies are just the opposite: walking is efficient, healthful, and natural. We should do more of it — almost everybody agrees — and some of the current trends should be reversed. Ironically, among the most popular exercise machines in health clubs and in homes are treadmills that simulate walking, which could be otherwise accomplished with a transport purpose on the street.

- ① 걷기는 전 세계적으로 가장 보편적이고 효율적인 교통수단이다.
② 도시의 교통 문제를 해결하기 위해 걷기 친화적인 환경 조성이 시급하다.
③ 트레드밀의 발명은 시간과 장소에 구애받지 않고 운동할 수 있게 만들었다.
④ 대중교통 시스템의 발전은 국가의 경제적 수준을 보여주는 지표이다.
⑤ 동일한 걷기 행위가 처한 환경에 따라 필수적 노동 혹은 선택적 운동으로 다르게 인식된다.

9번 2603, 고1, no.23

2603, 고1, no.23=3.다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? Conformity in the teenage years has been studied by putting young people in situations where they are asked to make a choice or decision where that appears to go against what everyone else in the group is saying. The fascinating thing about the results of these studies is that conformity is not spread equally across all age groups. Thus, the willingness to go along with others reaches a peak around the age of 14. After that, this tendency decreases, so that by 16 or 17, young people are much more able to disagree with the group and to stand up for their own opinion. This is an important finding. It demonstrates that the influence of the peer group is not the same across all ages. As young people mature, they become more resilient, and more able to defend their opinions as individuals.

- ① 십대들은 항상 또래 집단의 의견을 비판적으로 수용해야 한다.
② 14세 청소년에게는 동조의 위험성을 집중적으로 교육해야 한다.
③ 청소년의 성장은 또래 집단과의 상호작용을 통해 이루어진다.
④ 연구자들은 청소년의 심리를 이해하기 위한 노력을 지속해야 한다.
⑤ 또래 집단의 영향력은 청소년의 연령 및 성숙도에 따라 다르게 나타난다.

10번 2603, 고1, no.22

2603, 고1, no.22=11.다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. Despite learned eating behaviors that are formed in early childhood and inborn biological differences, taste preferences can be changed throughout our lives due to _____, our brain’s amazing adaptability: There is far more flexibility in our food behaviors than most think, even as we age. This is terrific news for adventurous eaters who want to expand their dinner menu — it’s a big, tasty world out there! — but it’s amazing news for those eager to break poor diet habits. Just as kids gradually learn to like nutritious foods, so, too, can adults readjust their taste. Many who switch from processed grain foods like white bread and white rice to whole grain types, for instance, gradually learn to prefer the nutty flavors and chewy textures. Repeated exposure — and a willingness to change — is the key.

- ① neuroplasticity
② tradition
③ genetics
④ nostalgia
⑤ convenience

11번 2603, 고1, no.29

2603, 고1, no.29=5.다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은? A conceptual model is an explanation, usually highly simplified, of how something works. It doesn’t have to be complete or even accurate as long as it is useful. The files, folders, and icons you see displayed on a computer screen help people create the conceptual model of documents and folders inside the computer, or of apps or applications on the screen. In fact, there are no folders inside the computer — those are effective conceptualizations designed to make them easier to use. Sometimes these depictions can add to the confusion, however. When reading e-mail or visiting a website, the material appears to be on the device, for that is where it is displayed and used. But in fact, in many cases the actual material is “in the cloud,” located on some distant machine. The conceptual model is of one, coherent image, whereas it may actually consist of parts, each located on different machines that could be almost anywhere in the world.

- ① 컴퓨터 화면의 아이콘은 실제 내부 구조와는 무관하다.
② 기술의 발전은 사용자에게 더 많은 혼란을 야기하고 있다.
③ 모든 정보는 개인 기기가 아닌 클라우드에 저장하는 것이 안전하다.
④ 개념적 모델은 현실을 유용하게 단순화하지만, 때로는 실제와 달라 오해를 낳을 수 있다.
⑤ 좋은 개념적 모델은 반드시 완전하고 정확한 정보를 제공해야 한다.

12번 2603, 고1, no.39

2603, 고1, no.39=6.다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? Making two visits to one of our cold greenhouses — one at dawn after a below-zero night, and the other a few hours later — provides a striking introduction to the winter harvest. During the dawn visit all the crops are frozen solid. Raising the inner covers, which is difficult because they too are frozen, reveals a sight of hard, frost-coated leaves bleak enough to convince anyone that this idea is foolish. Yet a few hours later, after the sun has warmed the greenhouses above freezing, the second visit presents a miraculous contrast. Under the inner covers are closely spaced rows of vigorous, healthy leaves that stretch the length of the greenhouse. The leaf colors in different shades of greens, reds, maroons, and yellows stand bright against the dark soil. It looks like a never-ending spring.

- ① 추운 온실에서 나타나는 겨울 작물의 놀라운 생명력
② 다양한 작물 색깔이 주는 시각적 아름다움
③ 겨울철 농업의 경제적 타당성 분석
④ 태양 에너지를 활용한 난방 기술의 원리
⑤ 기후 변화에 따른 새로운 농업 방식의 필요성

13번 2603, 고1, no.31

2603, 고1, no.31=8.다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? Just like how other rooms in your home can cause anxiety when filled with too much stuff, the same is true for kids. If the play space houses every single toy that has ever been purchased for them since birth, they may not be able to express their feelings, but they can feel overwhelmed by so much stuff. This reminds us of how women look in their closets packed full of clothes and think, I have nothing to wear. Revision helps everyone see what they have and use what they own. When there's too much to see, too much to step over, and too much input, kids have a hard time making a choice. Streamlining a play space is so important. You want your kids to feel inspired and imaginative in the room — not overcome with indecision.

- ① 너무 많은 물건으로 채워진 방은 불안감을 유발할 수 있다. ② 장난감이 너무 많으면 아이들은 압도감을 느낄 수 있다. ③ 아이들은 장난감이 많을수록 감정 표현을 더 잘하게 된다. ④ 놀이 공간을 정리하면 아이들이 선택을 더 쉽게 할 수 있다. ⑤ 필자는 아이들이 방에서 영감과 상상력을 느끼기를 원한다.

14번 2603, 고1, no.37

2603, 고1, no.37=6.다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? We first need to understand the short but hidden history behind the plastics industry and how it became deeply rooted in our daily lives. Before plastic, people lived more sustainably, with far fewer waste problems than we face today. However, after the invention of plastic, its rapid adoption during World War II, and its explosion into consumer goods, plastic was everywhere. The growing industry came to symbolize the convenience and prosperity of the American dream. This dream came with a price. Over time, people began to notice the environmental impact, and the early seeds of today's environmental movement were planted. However, the plastics industry was quick to counter these concerns, launching campaigns that presented recycling as the solution to all our problems. They pushed the idea that pollution was the fault of consumers, not the corporations flooding the market with plastic.

- ① 플라스틱 산업의 역사와 환경 문제 책임 전가 ② 효과적인 재활용 기술의 발전 과정 ③ 제2차 세계대전이 소비 문화에 미친 영향 ④ 현대 환경 운동의 다양한 갈래와 그 기원 ⑤ 지속 가능한 삶을 위한 실천

15번 2603, 고1, no.37

2603, 고1, no.37=2.다음 글의 분위기 변화로 가장 적절한 것은? We first need to understand the short but hidden history behind the plastics industry and how it became deeply rooted in our daily lives. Before plastic, people lived more sustainably, with far fewer waste problems than we face today. However, after the invention of plastic, its rapid adoption during World War II, and its explosion into consumer goods, plastic was everywhere. The growing industry came to symbolize the convenience and prosperity of the American dream. This dream came with a price. Over time, people began to notice the environmental impact, and the early seeds of today's environmental movement were planted. However, the plastics industry was quick to counter these concerns, launching campaigns that presented recycling as the solution to all our problems. They pushed the idea that pollution was the fault of consumers, not the corporations flooding the market with plastic.

- ① objective → emotional ② nostalgic → urgent ③ desperate → hopeful ④ humorous → serious ⑤ optimistic → critical

16번 2603, 고1, no.36

2603, 고1, no.36=10.다음 글의 괄호 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? Initially the catchphrase “less is more” had a (a)(simple) meaning. First mentioned in Robert Browning’s poem “Andrea del Sarto,” it suggests that everything simple is better and more beautiful than the (b)(complex) and tangled. Nowadays this phrase is heard often — maybe even too often. But it’s important to recognize that the way of thinking that lies behind these words slowly (c) (extinguishes) certain habits from our daily life. For example, think about the heavy, massive radio receivers that existed back in the day. Over time, many of their buttons became viewed as “extra” and were removed, and with each (d)(reduction) these devices eventually developed into the phones in our pockets. The scale of the object became smaller, and the functions of the buttons got (e)(revealed) in the three-dot menus and multilayered folders of our phones.

- ① (a) simple ② (b) complex ③ (c) extinguishes ④ (d) reduction ⑤ (e) revealed

25번

2603, 고1, no.29

2603, 고1, no.29=4.괄호의 (one, coherent image)가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

A conceptual model is an explanation, usually highly simplified, of how something works. It doesn't have to be complete or even accurate as long as it is useful. The files, folders, and icons you see displayed on a computer screen help people create the conceptual model of documents and folders inside the computer, or of apps or applications on the screen. In fact, there are no folders inside the computer — those are effective conceptualizations designed to make them easier to use. Sometimes these depictions can add to the confusion, however. When reading e-mail or visiting a website, the material appears to be on the device, for that is where it is displayed and used. But in fact, in many cases the actual material is "in the cloud," located on some distant machine. The conceptual model is of (one, coherent image), whereas it may actually consist of parts, each located on different machines that could be almost anywhere in the world.

- ① the actual, complex structure of a system
- ② a literal photograph displayed on the screen
- ③ a technical blueprint for engineers
- ④ a simplified and unified representation for the user
- ⑤ a collection of randomly scattered data parts

26번

2603, 고1, no.22

2603, 고1, no.22=2.다음 글에 드러난 필자가 독자에게 유도하는 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Despite learned eating behaviors that are formed in early childhood and inborn biological differences, taste preferences can be changed throughout our lives due to neuroplasticity, our brain's amazing adaptability: There is far more flexibility in our food behaviors than most think, even as we age. This is terrific news for adventurous eaters who want to expand their dinner menu — it's a big, tasty world out there! — but it's amazing news for those eager to break poor diet habits. Just as kids gradually learn to like nutritious foods, so, too, can adults readjust their taste. Many who switch from processed grain foods like white bread and white rice to whole grain types, for instance, gradually learn to prefer the nutty flavors and chewy textures. Repeated exposure — and a willingness to change — is the key.

- ① excited → disappointed
- ② indifferent → annoyed
- ③ worried → relieved
- ④ confused → enlightened
- ⑤ resigned → hopeful

27번

2603, 고1, no.32

2603, 고1, no.32=4.괄호의 (illusion of competence)가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Students often mistake familiarity with true mastery, creating a dangerous "(illusion of competence)" where recognizing information feels like genuine knowledge, but they struggle when asked to recall or apply it independently. This cognitive bias, strengthened by passive study methods, leads learners to overestimate their understanding. Teaching materials (even informally or imaginatively) actively counters this illusion by requiring deep processing, active recall, structured organization, and revealing gaps in knowledge. It introduces powerful methods like teaching imaginary students, peer-teaching in study groups, employing the Feynman Technique, and writing explanations for others. Ultimately, adopting the teacher mindset transforms surface familiarity into real mastery, exposing and filling gaps in knowledge and ensuring solid, reliable understanding.

- ① the ability to teach others effectively
- ② the confidence gained from successful peer-teaching
- ③ the challenge of organizing complex information
- ④ the false belief that familiarity equals understanding
- ⑤ the process of identifying and filling knowledge gaps

28번

2603, 고1, no.36

2603, 고1, no.36=8.다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Initially the catchphrase "less is more" had a simple meaning. First mentioned in Robert Browning's poem "Andrea del Sarto," it suggests that everything simple is better and more beautiful than the complex and tangled. Nowadays this phrase is heard often — maybe even too often. But it's important to recognize that the way of thinking that lies behind these words slowly extinguishes certain habits from our daily life. For example, think about the heavy, massive radio receivers that existed back in the day. Over time, many of their buttons became viewed as "extra" and were removed, and with each reduction these devices eventually developed into the phones in our pockets. The scale of the object became smaller, and the functions of the buttons got lost in the three-dot menus and multilayered folders of our phones.

- ① 'less is more'라는 말은 원래 단순한 것이 더 낫다는 의미였다.
- ② 스마트폰의 기능들은 여러 메뉴와 폴더 속에 숨겨지게 되었다.
- ③ 'less is more'라는 문구는 Robert Browning의 시에서 처음 언급되었다.
- ④ 과거 라디오 수신기의 많은 버튼들은 시간이 지나며 불필요한 것으로 여겨졌다.
- ⑤ 기기의 버튼이 줄어들면서 그 기능들은 완전히 사라졌다.

33번

2603, 고1, no.38

2603, 고1, no.38=13.다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

As Kuhn proposed, our propositions about the world are embedded within paradigms, roughly a network of interrelated commitments to a particular theory, a conception of a subject matter, and methodological practices. Thus, when scientists undertake research, they do so from within a specific paradigm. Even the most exacting measurements are only sensible from within that paradigm. For example, a look into a microscope tells you nothing unless you are already informed about the nature of the instrument and _____. Thus, what we call major progress in science is not a movement from a less to a more accurate paradigm. Rather, it is a horizontal shift from one 'way of seeing the world' to another. For Kuhn, "the scientist with a new paradigm sees differently from the way he had seen before."

- ① how to build a better one ② who invented the device
- ③ its historical significance ④ what you are supposed to be looking at
- ⑤ the cost of the equipment

34번

2603, 고1, no.24

2603, 고1, no.24=8.다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Habits aren't bad. We need them to survive. Understanding how the brain uses habits, and how you can work with them, is essential for business. One question to ask is, are you really trying to break a habit, or would you do better by attaching to another one (known as temptation bundling)? Wharton professor Katy Milkman led a research project called Holding the Hunger Games Hostage at the Gym, where participants could only have access to their audio devices while at the gym. This uses a tempting habit — listening to that awesome audiobook — and combines it with a habit people would like to build, but may otherwise feel forced to put off, like exercising. The participants whose devices were "held hostage" were 51 percent more likely to visit the gym. And the really amazing thing is what happened after it was over: nearly two-thirds opted to pay to have gym-only access for their devices!

- ① 습관은 생존에 필요한 요소이다. ② 유혹 묶기는 기존의 습관을 다른 습관에 붙이는 전략이다.
- ③ 연구에서 참가자들은 체육관에 있는 동안에만 오디오 기기를 사용할 수 있었다. ④ 기기 사용이 제한된 참가자들은 체육관 방문 확률이 51% 더 높았다.
- ⑤ 연구 종료 후, 대부분의 참가자들은 해당 프로그램을 다시 이용하지 않았다.

35번

2603, 고1, no.22

2603, 고1, no.22=7.다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Despite learned eating behaviors that are formed in early childhood and inborn biological differences, taste preferences can be changed throughout our lives due to neuroplasticity, our brain's amazing adaptability: There is far more flexibility in our food behaviors than most think, even as we age. This is terrific news for adventurous eaters who want to expand their dinner menu — it's a big, tasty world out there! — but it's amazing news for those eager to break poor diet habits. Just as kids gradually learn to like nutritious foods, so, too, can adults readjust their taste. Many who switch from processed grain foods like white bread and white rice to whole grain types, for instance, gradually learn to prefer the nutty flavors and chewy textures. Repeated exposure — and a willingness to change — is the key.

- ① The Superiority of Whole Grains ② Childhood Habits: A Lifelong Cage
- ③ You Can Teach an Old Dog New Tastes ④ The Dangers of Processed Foods
- ⑤ A Big, Tasty World: A Travel Guide for Foodies

36번

2603, 고1, no.20

2603, 고1, no.20=5.다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

There is simply no better way to influence or stir an audience — instantly, powerfully, authentically — than by opening up to them with a personal story or anecdote. To be clear: I'm not saying you need to tell them long stories about your family vacations or show them baby pictures from the stage. I'm saying that you can share a key biographical detail, or an emotion that you're feeling in the moment, or a self-deprecating joke. It is a tried-and-tested way of bonding with an audience of strangers — and of laying the groundwork for you to then persuade them. The harsh reality is that people won't bond with your arguments in a vacuum, but they will, says speech coach Bas van den Beld, "bond with you" — the person making those arguments. By sharing a revealing story or a personal flaw, you allow audience members a way to identify with you.

- ① 연설의 길이는 짧을수록 효과적이다. ② 유머는 청중의 마음을 여는 가장 중요한 요소이다.
- ③ 성공적인 연설을 위해서는 유명인의 말을 인용해야 한다. ④ 청중은 연설가의 사적인 결점을 비판하는 경향이 있다.
- ⑤ 개인적인 이야기를 공유하는 것은 청중과 교감하고 설득하는 강력한 방법이다.

37번

2603, 고1, no.20

2603, 고1, no.20=1.다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?
 There is simply no better way to influence or stir an audience — instantly, powerfully, authentically — than by opening up to them with a personal story or anecdote. To be clear: I’m not saying you need to tell them long stories about your family vacations or show them baby pictures from the stage. I’m saying that you can share a key biographical detail, or an emotion that you’re feeling in the moment, or a self-deprecating joke. It is a tried-and-tested way of bonding with an audience of strangers — and of laying the groundwork for you to then persuade them. The harsh reality is that people won’t bond with your arguments in a vacuum, but they will, says speech coach Bas van den Beld, “bond with you” — the person making those arguments. By sharing a revealing story or a personal flaw, you allow audience members a way to identify with you.

- ① 청중 분석의 중요성을 강조 ② 유머 감각을 기르는 법을 설명하려고
- ③ 개인적 이야기 공유를 통한 설득 전략을 조언하려고 ④ 연설 시 시각 자료 활용법을 안내하려고
- ⑤ 장황한 이야기의 단점을 지

38번

2603, 고1, no.38

2603, 고1, no.38=6.다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?
 As Kuhn proposed, our propositions about the world are embedded within paradigms, roughly a network of interrelated commitments to a particular theory, a conception of a subject matter, and methodological practices. Thus, when scientists undertake research, they do so from within a specific paradigm. Even the most exacting measurements are only sensible from within that paradigm. For example, a look into a microscope tells you nothing unless you are already informed about the nature of the instrument and what you are supposed to be looking at. Thus, what we call major progress in science is not a movement from a less to a more accurate paradigm. Rather, it is a horizontal shift from one ‘way of seeing the world’ to another. For Kuhn, “the scientist with a new paradigm sees differently from the way he had seen before.”

- ① 과학 연구에 있어서 정확한 측정의 중요성 ② 과학적 진보를 규정하는 패러다임의 역할과 본질
- ③ 과학 이론의 발전에 기여한 위대한 과학자들 ④ 현미경의 발달이 생물학에 미친 영향
- ⑤ 과학 공동체 내에서의 협력

39번

2603, 고1, no.31

2603, 고1, no.31=17.주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

<주어진 글>

If the play space houses every single toy that has ever been purchased for them since birth, they may not be able to express their feelings, but they can feel overwhelmed by so much stuff.

- (A) When there’s too much to see, too much to step over, and too much input, kids have a hard time making a choice.
- (B) This reminds us of how women look in their closets packed full of clothes and think, I have nothing to wear.
- (C) Therefore, revision and streamlining are so important because you want your kids to feel inspired and imaginative, not overcome with indecision.

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

40번

2603, 고1, no.35

2603, 고1, no.35=17.주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

<주어진 글>

The “set point theory” concept is that your body has a stable quantity of fat cells by the time you are an adult. The more weight you carried in your childhood and your teenage years, the more fat cells you will have as an adult.

- (A) Different people’s fat cells will have different set points, and the strength of the message is affected by the number of cells. Thus a person with lots of fat cells and a high set point will battle with a strong desire for food when dieting.
- (B) These fat cells then become “fuller” or “thinner” as you gain and lose weight as an adult.
- (C) The set point is the trigger in these cells that will send a message to your brain saying that your fat cells are getting too thin and that you must eat more.

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

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