

1학년 공통영어1 FINAL 실전 모의고사

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1학년

보성고등학교 대비 · HAOLLA

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- 제한시간 50분 | 모든 문항은 현재 확정 시험범위 안에서 구성

1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 ①~⑤ 중, 어법상 틀린 것의 개수는? [3.1점]

In Korea, nearly anything can be delivered within twenty-four hours. Delivery is not limited to Korea; however, a unique culture has developed around the Korean delivery industry. People can order whatever they want whenever they want and have it delivered wherever they want. Delivery apps rank stores by review scores, popularity, price, delivery fee, and distance, and the speed of delivery is literally at the tips of users' fingers. The roots of this culture reach far back into Korean history.

In 1768, Hwang Yun-seok, a scholar, made a diary entry after taking the gwageo, a public service entrance exam. He wrote that he and his friends had ordered a delivery of naengmyeon for lunch. Hwang's diary is the first historical document indicating Koreans ① have been delivering food for at least two and a half centuries. During the Joseon period, specialized people called jeonin delivered letters for a fee. In the days before modern address systems, letters ② was delivered by name and place of residence, so a jeonin ③ had to know the local areas like the back of his hand. Service prices were determined by schedule and distance.

During the Japanese colonial period, Seoul's streets were filled with delivery professionals called "messengers," most working for a company named Yongdalsa. Many used bikes to speed up delivery. When customers contacted Yongdalsa, a messenger went to pick up the item and then delivered it. Delivery mistakes ④ were rare. Messengers were sometimes charged with carrying large bundles of cash, but they ⑤ was unfailingly honest and accurate. Customers trusted the messengers so much that they often did not check the items they received. This messenger service was unique to Korea and was based on a culture of mutual trust and a hunger for speed. It is possible that this paved the way for modern motorcycle delivery.

- ① 0개
② 1개
③ 2개
④ 3개
⑤ 4개

주관식 1번. 다음 우리말의 의미가 되도록 <보기>의 단어를 모두 사용하여 한 문장을 완성하십시오. [3점]

“고객들은 그 배달원들을 너무나 신뢰해서 받은 물건을 자주 확인하지 않았다.”

<보기>
check / so much / trusted / the items / often / Customers / received / that they / did not / the messengers / they

<조건>
단어의 추가·삭제·형태 변경 불가. Customers로 시작할 것.

답: _____

2. 밑줄 친 “You are what you type!”이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3.7점]

There are many things that fill us with hope for the future: technology, science, accountable leaders, and nonprofit organizations committed to doing good. Few things, however, give us more hope than young people who are already working toward solutions to problems their communities and the world are facing.

Trisha Prabhu, a young computer scientist from the U.S., is fighting cyberbullying with her innovative application ReThink. ReThink is a virtual keyboard that uses artificial intelligence to detect potentially hurtful text messages before they are sent and prompts young people to pause and reconsider their words. When a user types a message that contains potentially offensive language, such as “I hate you,” ReThink prompts: “Hold on! Are you sure you want to say that?” or “Remember. You are what you type!” In 2014, when Trisha was just thirteen years old, she read the tragic news of a twelve-year-old girl who had been cyberbullied for over a year and a half. Shocked at the story, she decided to prevent cyberbullying by using technology and created ReThink.

ReThink has been used by schools and organizations worldwide and has successfully raised awareness on cyberbullying. It has helped young people make better decisions in digital space where people could easily be unkind toward each other. In fact, it has been found that when using ReThink, adolescents change their minds 93% of the time and decide not to post offensive messages.

- ① 온라인에서는 사용자의 정체가 입력한 글과 전혀 관계가 없다는 뜻이다.
② 상대방의 글을 그대로 따라 쓰는 것이 디지털 예절이라는 뜻이다.
③ 온라인에 쓰는 말이 자신의 태도와 인상을 드러내므로 쓰기 전에 책임 있게 생각해야 한다는 뜻이다.
④ AI가 사용자가 쓰는 모든 문장을 대신 결정해야 한다는 뜻이다.
⑤ 공격적인 표현은 전송 후에만 판단할 수 있다는 뜻이다.

주관식 2번. 밑줄을 한 문장으로 요약할 때 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 적절한 말을 <보기>에서 골라 쓰시오. [총4점, 각2점]

ReThink intervenes before a potentially harmful message is sent, encouraging users to (A) _____ their words and helping them make (B) _____ decisions in digital space.

<보기>
reconsider / repeat / better / careless / hide / automatic

<조건>
각 빈칸에 <보기>의 단어를 하나씩 사용하고 형태를 바꾸지 말 것.

답: _____

3. <보기>의 진술 중 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것의 개수는? [3.7점]

Kelvin Doe, a self-taught inventor and engineer from Sierra Leone, has been fascinated with electronics since childhood. He would often do experiments with discarded electronics he found in trash cans to create his own inventions. In 2009, at the age of thirteen, Kelvin built his own FM radio station by using a transmitter he made from discarded electronic parts. In 2014, during the Ebola outbreak, Kelvin's radio station proved to be invaluable. With schools closed, his radio station provided educational programs to students over the radio. This mattered especially in a country where radio was a major source of media. Kelvin also improved the lives of people around him by providing affordable resources. He invented a battery capable of powering homes and small businesses, designed a generator that runs on salt water, and constructed a windmill to supply electricity to his community.

John Michael Stagliano founded Home Again in 2016. The nonprofit organization offers furniture and household essentials to families and individuals transitioning from homelessness to stable housing. His journey began a year earlier when, at age twelve, he volunteered at a local shelter. He learned that many residents worked hard to rent houses or trailers but faced difficulties furnishing their new homes. Wanting to help, John reached out to family, friends, and neighbors for donations. As word of his efforts spread, donations began to rush in, allowing him to help more people get settled. He later said that even a simple couch or kitchen table could restore the dignity of a family.

Kelvin and John, like Trisha Prabhu, show how individual initiative, commitment, and practical action can address real problems in a community.

<보기>

- a. Kelvin built his FM radio station from discarded electronic parts.
- b. Kelvin's radio station was used for educational programs while schools were closed.
- c. Kelvin mainly depended on expensive imported materials to help his community.
- d. John noticed that newly housed people often lacked basic furniture.
- e. John founded Home Again before he volunteered at a shelter.
- f. Donations to John came only from government agencies.
- g. John believed furniture could help restore a family's dignity.

- ① 0개
- ② 1개
- ③ 2개
- ④ 3개
- ⑤ 4개

주관식 3번. 글의 흐름에 맞게 괄호 안 단어의 형태를 각각 한 단어로 고쳐 쓰시오. [총4점, 각1점]

John's shelter experience (A) lead him to notice that many families moving into stable housing had difficulty (B) furnish their new homes. He (C) reach out to family, friends, and neighbors, and as word of his efforts (D) spread, donations began to arrive.

<조건>
답에는 (A)~(D)의 정답만 순서대로 쓸 것.

답: _____

4. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [3.5점]

[주어진 문장] This emphasis on simplicity also reduces a community's dependence on outside experts.

Appropriate technology refers to technological solutions designed to meet the specific needs of a community. Such technologies typically use locally available resources, so they reduce costs and support local industries. (①) They are also environmentally sustainable because they rely on renewable resources. (②) Their designs are easy to use, allowing local communities to maintain the technologies without specialized training. (③) The Warka Tower is one example. It addresses the lack of clean water by gathering rainwater and capturing fog, which forms water drops on nets and then falls into a pot at the base. (④) One of the tower's strengths is its simplicity: a small team can construct it in one day using eco-friendly materials such as soil, wood, and natural-fiber nets. (⑤) The Warka Tower therefore shows how appropriate technology can solve a local problem in an affordable, effective, and environmentally responsible way.

- ① ①
- ② ②
- ③ ③
- ④ ④
- ⑤ ⑤

주관식 4번. 밑글의 핵심 내용을 완성하도록 (A), (B)의 괄호 안 단어들을 바르게 배열하여 쓰시오. [총4점, 각2점]

Appropriate technology (A) _____ by using resources already available in a community. Its simple design also (B) _____.

<보기>
(A) costs / local industries / lower / support / can / and (B) maintain / specialized training / communities / without / lets the technology

<조건>
단어의 추가·삭제·형태 변경 불가.

답: _____

5. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3.1점]

Mumbai, India's largest and busiest city, has a unique tradition in which people enjoy home-cooked lunches delivered from their homes. This service is carried out by dedicated people known as dabbawalas. The delivery process ① begins early in the morning when lunch boxes ② are collected from homes around Mumbai by 9:00 a.m. They are then taken to the nearest train station. Each lunch box ③ are carefully placed on the right train heading in various directions. By 12:30 p.m., the lunches have reached their destinations, where they are distributed to offices. The empty lunch boxes are gathered by late afternoon and returned to their original homes by following the same route in reverse.

Today, about 5,000 dabbawalas manage hundreds of thousands of lunch-box deliveries. Their operation runs with remarkable accuracy. A simple but effective color-coding system helps ensure that each lunch box reaches its planned destination. Dabbawalas owe their success to efficient organization and a strong sense of work. Accuracy is key, and their cooperation and communication ④ allow them to function as efficiently as a well-organized machine. The entire system ⑤ operates without depending mainly on real-time digital tracking.

- ① ①
- ② ②
- ③ ③
- ④ ④
- ⑤ ⑤

6. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3.5점]

Dabbawalas collect lunch boxes from homes, transfer them through train stations, deliver them to offices, and later return the empty boxes by reversing the route. The process is supported by a simple color-coding system, efficient organization, cooperation, and communication. Their accuracy is remarkable even though the system does not mainly rely on GPS tracking or smartphone navigation. Their success can therefore be understood as the result of _____ rather than sophisticated digital tracking.

- ① individual improvisation without shared rules
- ② standardized coding and coordinated human cooperation
- ③ expensive satellite-navigation equipment
- ④ avoiding repeated routes and train transport
- ⑤ reducing communication among individual workers

7. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? [3.7점]

Inefficient teachers overlook the potential power of the opening minutes of class. Often, if students are quiet enough and if there are many pressing demands on a teacher's time at that moment, more than ten minutes can disappear before class really starts. Students then have little reason to be on time. Teachers can use the first ten minutes to get class off to a strong start, or they can waste the time. The first minutes set the tone for the rest of the class. If teachers are prepared and have taught students an opening routine, students can use this brief period to make mental and emotional transitions from the last class or subject and prepare to focus on new material. In short, an effective opening routine gives the beginning of class a clear purpose rather than leaving it unstructured.

- ① 교사의 다른 급한 업무 때문에 수업 시작 전 시간이 사라질 수 있다.
- ② 수업 첫 몇 분은 그 뒤 수업의 분위기에 영향을 줄 수 있다.
- ③ 학생의 긴장을 풀기 위해 첫 10분은 가능한 한 자유 활동으로 남겨 두어야 한다.
- ④ 정해진 시작 루틴은 이전 수업에서 새 학습으로의 전환을 돕는다.
- ⑤ 교사가 준비되어 있을수록 첫 시간을 학습 준비에 활용하기 쉽다.

8. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3.5점]

Whether we feel happy or sad, content or discontent, is not determined merely by each successive moment of experience. A good thing happens and we feel happy; a bad thing happens and we feel sad. Our experiences certainly ① affect our mood, but we are not blown in a completely new direction by every gust of wind. As humans, we ② adjust to new information and to events both good and bad, and over time we ③ return toward our personal default level of well-being. There are highs and lows, but like water seeking its own level, we are pulled toward a baseline – back up after bad news and back down after good. The euphoria of first love ④ intensifies over time, and so does the despair of a break-up. This tendency is easy to notice in young children and their “toy joy.” When they get what they have longed for, they may believe they will be happy forever; for a short time they are. But before long they ⑤ adapt, just as adults do.

- ① ①
- ② ②
- ③ ③
- ④ ④
- ⑤ ⑤

9. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3.7점]

Roger Payne was born in Manhattan in 1935. He studied biology at Harvard University and earned his Ph.D. from Cornell University in 1961. In 1967, he discovered that humpback whales make long and complex sounds, now known as whale songs, and showed that whales use them to communicate. In 1970 he released the album Songs of the Humpback Whale, which became a surprise hit and helped energize the global Save the Whales movement. The following year, he founded Ocean Alliance to protect whales and the earth's oceans and promoted methods of studying whales without harming them. Over his career he led more than one hundred research trips, including the Voyage of the Odyssey, which studied ocean pollution. His scientific work and public outreach helped increase awareness of whale communication and contributed to stronger protection for marine mammals.

- ① Why Whale Research Should Remain Separate from Public Action
- ② The Failure of Ocean Research to Influence Conservation
- ③ From Whale Songs to Marine Conservation: Roger Payne's Scientific Legacy
- ④ How Commercial Whaling Created Modern Marine Biology
- ⑤ A Music Album That Ended All Ocean Pollution

10. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [3.5점]

[주어진 문장] The same dependence also appears in the production of technologies normally identified with renewable energy.

Richard Heinberg, an American journalist, argues that in building the renewable-energy infrastructure needed to slow global warming, society is involved in one of the greatest change projects in human history. In addition to solar panels and wind turbines, we have to build alternative transport infrastructure, farming procedures, and industrial processes. (①) This transformation cannot happen without fossil fuels. (②) For instance, production of concrete structures and steel elements requires amounts of energy that are currently possible only through fossil energy. (③) Production of solar panels requires scarce and expensive minerals which must be excavated, again requiring the use of fossil fuels. (④) Thus, the harder we push toward a renewable-energy system, the faster we may have to use fossil energy for the construction process. (⑤) This is not only expensive but also an undermining factor for efforts to cut global emissions. Heinberg remarks that the cost of building this new energy infrastructure is seldom counted in transition proposals, which tend to focus only on future energy-supply requirements.

- ① ①
- ② ②
- ③ ③
- ④ ④
- ⑤ ⑤

11. 밑줄 친 drive와 가장 가까운 의미로 쓰인 것은? [3.5점]

Although you may put off going to sleep in order to squeeze more activities into your day, eventually your need for sleep becomes overwhelming and you are forced to get some sleep. This daily drive for sleep appears to be due, in part, to a compound known as adenosine. This natural chemical builds up in your blood as time awake increases. While you sleep, your body breaks down the adenosine. Thus, this molecule may be what your body uses to keep track of lost sleep and to trigger sleep when needed. An accumulation of adenosine and other factors might explain why, after several nights of less than optimal amounts of sleep, you build up a sleep debt that you must make up by sleeping longer than normal. Because of such built-in molecular feedback, you cannot become accustomed to getting less sleep than your body needs. Eventually, a lack of sleep catches up with you.

- ① We went for a long drive along the coast after lunch.
- ② Her strong drive to solve the problem kept her working late.
- ③ Please drive the car slowly near the school.
- ④ The computer has a large storage drive.
- ⑤ The coach tried to drive the players out of the gym.

주관식 5번. 다음 글을 읽고, 우리말의 의미가 되도록 <보기>의 어구를 올바르게 배열하여 한 문장으로 쓰시오. [2점]

A numerical measurement may appear precise because many digits are given. Yet the importance of an uncertain final digit depends on the intended use of the number. A value may be more than adequate for predicting tomorrow's sunrise but insufficient for positioning a satellite. Thus, the same amount of uncertainty can be acceptable for one purpose and unacceptable for another.

“측정값이 충분히 정밀한지는 그것이 무엇에 사용될 것인지와 관련하여 판단되어야 한다.”

〈보기〉
should / is / what / a measurement / will be used for / in relation to precise enough / it / Whether / be judged

〈조건〉
단어·어구의 추가·삭제·형태 변경 불가. Whether로 시작할 것.

답: _____

주관식 6번. 다음 글을 읽고, 우리말의 의미가 되도록 <보기>의 어구를 올바르게 배열하여 한 문장으로 쓰시오. [2점]

Humans have imagined intelligent machines for centuries. In 1950, Alan Turing proposed a way to test whether a machine could display intelligent behavior, and a few years later John McCarthy introduced the term artificial intelligence. Since then the field has expanded far beyond its early definitions.

“인공지능은 이후 추론과 학습을 포함하는 광범위한 분야로 발전했다.”

<보기>
since / involving / has / learning / a broad field / and / developed Artificial intelligence / reasoning / into

<조건>
단어·어구의 추가·삭제·형태 변경 불가. Artificial intelligence로 시작할 것.

답: _____

12. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3.5점]

Humans for centuries have dreamed of machines that could become intelligent and make human-like decisions. Ancient myths described robots, automatons, and artificial beings, and literature later imagined human-like creatures and thinking machines. In 1950, British mathematician Alan Turing asked whether machines could think and reason like humans and proposed a way to test intelligent behavior. A few years later, John McCarthy introduced the term “artificial intelligence,” replacing older expressions and helping establish a new field of study. Since then, artificial intelligence has become the study and practice of making intelligent machines that are programmed to perform reasoning and learning. What began as stories, myths, and philosophical questions gradually became a scientific and technological field concerned with creating systems that can carry out tasks associated with human intelligence.

- ① Why Ancient Myths Were More Scientific Than Modern Research
- ② From Imagined Intelligent Beings to the Scientific Field of AI
- ③ How Turing Proved That Every Machine Can Think
- ④ Why the Term Artificial Intelligence Has Disappeared
- ⑤ The Replacement of Human Learning by Autonomous Robots

13. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3.5점]

All modern digital editing systems are nonlinear computer-based systems that allow random access to any video shot or scene without having to fast-forward or fast-reverse through earlier material. Nonlinear systems can create special effects such as slow motion, wipes, and dissolves. Another major advantage is that an editor can quickly locate any desired shot without repeatedly rewinding. Shots can be moved, removed, or inserted, and the computer automatically adjusts the length of the program. Linear editing, by contrast, was like composing a paper on a typewriter. If a mistake was made or new information had to be added, large portions might need to be redone. Nonlinear editing is more like using a word-processing program: errors can be deleted and new material inserted with a few keystrokes. The central advantage of nonlinear editing is therefore that an editor can _____.

- ① edit only in chronological order
- ② avoid removing scenes once they are recorded
- ③ work without using a computer
- ④ go directly to a desired scene without searching through everything before it
- ⑤ keep the total program length fixed whenever a scene is changed

14. 밑줄 친 단어의 영영풀이로 적절하지 않은 것은? [3.5점]

Even before telescopes existed, people looked out into space and tried to understand the universe. Egyptians, Babylonians, Greeks, and Maya were among the peoples who mapped the movements of stars through naked-eye observation. Centuries later, a Polish mathematician named Nicolaus Copernicus put forth a revolutionary idea. He watched the stars and took measurements by eye, then concluded that the accepted Earth-centered view was wrong and that Earth actually moved around the Sun. Despite widespread objections, he published his theory. Later astronomers built on his work. Technological improvements led to the telescope in the early seventeenth century. Using a telescope, Galileo Galilei observed Jupiter's moons and craters on Earth's Moon. His observations confirmed important parts of the Copernican view and helped transform human understanding of the universe.

- ① revolutionary: involving a very great change or a completely new idea
- ② objection: a reason for disagreeing with or opposing something
- ③ built on: developed an earlier idea further rather than beginning from nothing
- ④ confirmed: showed that something was true or correct
- ⑤ built on: rejected a previous idea completely and refused to use it

주관식 7번. 밑글의 흐름을 요약한 문장의 빈칸 (A)~(C)에 들어갈 말을 <보기>에서 골라 쓰시오. [총3점, 각1점]

Astronomical understanding developed from (A) _____ observation to Copernicus's (B) _____ view and later gained telescope-based (C) _____ through Galileo.

<보기>
naked-eye / geocentric / heliocentric / evidence / objection / invention

<조건>
각 빈칸에 한 단어(또는 하이픈 연결어)씩 쓰고 형태를 바꾸지 말 것.

답: _____

15. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3.7점]

Vision is influenced by our ① preconceptions about reality. In viewing a scene, we establish unconscious hierarchies that ② reflect our functional relationship to objects and our momentary priorities. For example, when visualizing a hammer in our mind's eye, we tend to "see" it in profile or at some other "ready for use" angle. One would probably not visualize a hammer from the top so that its handle is hidden by its head. The functional relationship we have with objects creates visual expectations that ③ interfere with our ability to see "like a camera." A camera, like the human eye, sees only shapes and colors, but it records the world ④ impartially rather than organizing the scene according to usefulness. Photographs can therefore be surprising: they do not interpret confusing details but simply present them with mechanical indifference. Because of their flatness, photographs may contain areas that appear as completely ⑤ recognizable colors and shapes rather than as familiar objects.

- ① ①
- ② ②
- ③ ③
- ④ ④
- ⑤ ⑤

16. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3.1점]

With millions of members in a colony, leaf-cutter ants cultivate their own food. Some ants set forth from the nest to find fresh vegetation; when they find it, the foragers ① cut large pieces of leaves and ② carry them back to the nest. The ants do not eat these leaves directly. Instead, smaller worker ants ③ processes the pieces, chewing them into smaller bits, and ④ use the plant material as a growing medium for fungus in large underground gardens. The fungus develops small fruiting bodies, which the ants later ⑤ eat. This division of labor allows the colony to maintain an agricultural system on a huge scale and supports nests containing millions of individuals.

- ① ①
- ② ②
- ③ ③
- ④ ④
- ⑤ ⑤

17. 문맥상 (A), (B)에 들어갈 연결어의 조합으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3.7점]

To use units of measurement effectively, some consistency is necessary. Subjective measures may contain useful knowledge, (A) _____ this knowledge can be difficult to share because it is based on an individual's experience. Shared rules and definitions allow information to travel across cultural and geographic distance. If measurement functions like a language, individual units need reliable definitions in order to communicate. In the earliest societies, a definition might need to be shared only within a single settlement, and a unit could be defined by reference to a familiar body part. As these communities grew in size and trade or tribute created contact between different groups, (B) _____, greater consistency became necessary. A local system that worked inside one settlement could become inadequate when people from different communities had to agree on the same quantity.

- ① (A) therefore / (B) nevertheless
- ② (A) but / (B) therefore
- ③ (A) for example / (B) otherwise
- ④ (A) similarly / (B) meanwhile
- ⑤ (A) because / (B) instead

18. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 (A), (B), (C)의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [3.7점]

A morally good person is one who does morally bad actions significantly less often than most and morally good actions significantly more often than most. In judging a person, not only actions but also intentions and motives are relevant.

(A) A person who unintentionally prevents harm is not morally good merely because the result happened to be good. This prevents us from thinking that only actual consequences matter.

(B) Yet actual consequences are important too. A person who always tries to prevent harm but never succeeds is not generally thought of as morally good. We may say that such a person means well, but some actual results are still necessary.

(C) Moral evaluation therefore requires both an appropriate intention to do good and at least some successful consequences of that intention.

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

주관식 8번. 다음 우리말의 의미가 되도록 <보기>의 단어·어구를 올바르게 배열하여 한 문장으로 쓰시오. [2점]

“좋은 의도만으로는 충분하지 않으며, 어느 정도의 실제 결과도 필요하다.”

〈보기〉
some / also / not / actual results / are / Good intentions / enough / alone necessary / are / and
〈조건〉
단어·어구의 추가·삭제·형태 변경 불가.

답: _____

19. 밑줄 친 단어의 영영폴리로 적절하지 않은 것은? [3.7점]

After the introduction of taekbae in the early 1990s, Korean delivery expanded rapidly. Digital and information technology, logistics automation, GPS maps, and mobile applications extended the range and scale of delivery while helping keep prices reasonable. The growth of e-commerce increased demand still further. Today next-day delivery is a basic expectation, and same-day or scheduled delivery has become increasingly common. Companies are also testing autonomous vehicles, delivery robots, and drones.

Yet technological change does not erase the older service culture. Modern Korean life depends heavily on delivery, and the industry continues to ① prioritize rapid, safe, and ② affordable transportation. ③ Reliability remains central to maintaining customer trust, and ④ persistent efforts to improve service have supported the industry's growth. New ⑤ autonomous systems may change how items are moved, but the values of speed, trust, and dependable service remain important.

- ① prioritize: to treat something as more important than other things
- ② affordable: not too expensive for people to buy or use
- ③ reliability: the quality of being dependable or able to be trusted
- ④ persistent: continuing firmly or for a long time
- ⑤ autonomous: needing constant direct human control in order to operate

20. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 ①~⑤ 중, 어법상 틀린 부분의 개수는? [3.1점]

The central concerns of mathematics ① is not numbers, but patterns, structures, symmetries, and connections. Sudoku puzzles ② that appear daily in newspapers provide a simple example. The objective is to complete a nine-by-nine grid, starting from a few given numbers or clues, while ③ ensuring that each row, each column, and each smaller block contains all nine symbols once and only once. Yet the numerical values of the digits ④ does not matter. In other words, their numerical value is irrelevant to the logic of the puzzle. Nine letters or nine shapes could perform exactly the same function because what matters is not arithmetic value but pattern and logical relationships. Nine distinct symbols ⑤ would works just as well as the digits from one to nine. One newspaper even advertises Sudoku by saying that there is “no maths involved, simply use reasoning and logic.” The irony, however, is that reasoning about structure and pattern is mathematical in an important sense. If you can solve Sudoku, you are already doing a kind of mathematics.

① 1개
② 2개
③ 3개
④ 4개
⑤ 5개

주관식 9번. 밑글에서 다음 영영풀이에 해당하는 단어를 찾아 본문에 사용된 형태 그대로 쓰시오. [총4점, 각1점]

- (a) clearly different or separate from others: _____
(b) not important or not connected with what is being discussed: _____
(c) the process of thinking about something in a logical way: _____
(d) something that you are trying to achieve; a goal: _____

〈조건〉
(a)~(d)는 반드시 서로 다른 단어이며, 본문에 사용된 형태 그대로 쓸 것.

답: _____

주관식 10번. 다음 우리말의 의미가 되도록 〈보기〉의 어구를 올바르게 배열하여 한 문장으로 쓰시오. [2점]

“신뢰성을 위한 지속적인 노력과 첨단 배달 기술의 도입은 앞으로도 한국 배달을 이끄는 원동력이 될 것이다.”

〈보기〉
will continue / moving / of advanced delivery technology / for reliability to be / Persistent efforts / forward / the adoption / Korean delivery driving forces / and
〈조건〉
단어·어구의 추가·삭제·형태 변경 불가. Persistent efforts로 시작할 것.

답: _____

