

제 2 교시

2026학년도 설특집 [오리온을 덧그리다] 리부트 모의평가 문제지

# 영어 영역

성명		수험 번호																		
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- 문제지의 해당란에 성명과 수험번호를 정확히 쓰시오.
- 답안지의 필적 확인란에 다음의 문구를 정자로 기재하시오.

**나이프를 쥔 그 진실된 의미를**

- 답안지의 해당란에 성명과 수험번호를 쓰고, 또 수험번호, 문형 (홀수/짝수), 답을 정확히 표시하시오.
- 문항에 따라 배점이 다릅니다. 3점 문항에만 점수가 표시되어 있습니다. 점수 표시가 없는 문항은 모두 2점입니다.

※ 시험이 시작되기 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마십시오.



제 3 교시

영어 영역

성명 : \_\_\_\_\_ 수험번호 : \_\_\_\_\_

1번부터 17번까지는 듣고 답하는 문제입니다. 1번부터 15번까지는 한 번만 들려주고, 16번부터 17번까지는 두 번 들려줍니다. 방송을 잘 듣고 답을 하시기 바랍니다.

1. 다음을 듣고, 여자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오

- ① 갤러리 이용 방법을 안내하려고
- ② 갤러리 차단 사유를 문의하려고
- ③ 버거 추천 방법을 안내하려고
- ④ 주팍에게 버거를 요구하려고
- ⑤ 호감 고닉을 고로시하려고

2. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오

- ① 갤러리 이용 과정에서 친목질을 하면 안 된다.
- ② 갤러리에 정치 떡밥을 굴리지 말아야 한다.
- ③ 주팍은 정기적으로 버거를 뿌려야 한다.
- ④ 파팍 선정은 징병제로 해야 한다.
- ⑤ 비턱을 한 유저는 차단해야 한다.

3. 다음을 듣고, 여자가 하는 말의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오

- ① 10수를 해서라도 의대에 가면 그만이다.
- ② 수능이 망하더라도 자살하면 그만이다.
- ③ 약대만 가도 충분히 잘 간 것이다.
- ④ 수능 대신 공무원 시험을 봐야 한다.
- ⑤ 의대는 무근본이며 근본은 서울대다.

4. 대화를 듣고, 그림에서 대화의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오



5. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오

- ① 수시 지원하기
- ② 논술 공부하기
- ③ 재수를 결심하기
- ④ 면접 준비하기
- ⑤ 정시만 준비하기

6. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오 [3점]

- ①  $\frac{1+e^{\frac{\pi}{6}i}}{\sqrt{19}}$
- ②  $\frac{1+e^{\frac{\pi}{4}i}}{2\sqrt{5}}$
- ③  $\frac{1+e^{\frac{\pi}{3}i}}{\sqrt{21}}$
- ④  $\frac{1+e^{\frac{\pi}{6}i}}{\sqrt{22}}$
- ⑤  $\frac{1+e^{\frac{\pi}{3}i}}{\sqrt{23}}$

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 DC inside Jeongmo에 참가할 수 없는 이유를 고르시오

- ① 대인관계 능력이 떨어져서
- ② 씻는 법을 모르겠어서
- ③ 애니를 보느라 바빠서
- ④ 간 건강이 나빠서
- ⑤ 귀찮아서

8. 대화를 듣고, Hommer's Calculation Method 방법에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오

- ① 역사
- ② 개발자
- ③ 장점
- ④ 단점
- ⑤ 주의사항

9. How to wash your body에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오

- ① 씻을 때는 비누나 바디워시를 사용해야 한다.
- ② 씻을 때는 물리 공부를 하면 안 된다.
- ③ 씻을 때는 귀, 목 뒤, 등과 같은 곳을 신경써야 한다.
- ④ 씻을 때는 면도를 함께 하면 효과적이다.
- ⑤ 씻을 때는 충분한 거품을 내야 한다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 주문할 실전 모의고사를 고르시오

Mock Test			
Test	Price	Subject	Cartel
① Killing Camp	\$10	Mathematics	○
② Orion	\$10	Earth Science	×
③ Schema	\$15	Korean	○
④ Masterpiece	\$20	English	○
⑤ The Great Final	\$30	Biology	×

11. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 마지막 말에 대한 여자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오

- ① This was a triumph.
- ② I'm making a note here: huge success!
- ③ It's hard to overstate my satisfaction.
- ④ We do what we must because we can.
- ⑤ For the good of all of us.

12. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 마지막 말에 대한 여자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오 [3점]

- ① Go ahead and leave me.
- ② I'd think I'd prefer to stay inside.
- ③ Maybe you'll find someone else to help you.
- ④ Maybe Blackmesa.
- ⑤ That was a joke, haha, fat chance.

13. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 마지막 말에 대한 여자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오

Woman: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① I'm an alien. I'm a legal alien.
- ② I'm an englishman in New York.
- ③ I don't take coffee, I'd take tea, my dear.
- ④ I like toast done on one side.
- ⑤ Be yourself no matter what they say.

14. 다음을 듣고 여자의 마지막 말에 대한 남자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오 [3점]

Man: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① They think I'm crazy but they don't know the feeling.
- ② They're all around me circling like vultures.
- ③ They wanna break me and wash away my colours.
- ④ We are one in the same.
- ⑤ Save me if I become my demons.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고 Levi가 Eren에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오 [3점]

Levi: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① Tatakae, Tatakae, TATAKAE!
- ② It's impossible to be entirely good to everyone.
- ③ As long as we continue to fight, we are not defeated.
- ④ The world is cruel, and it is also very beautiful.
- ⑤ No one knows what the outcome will be.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Characters in 'Haikyuu!!'
- ② Why 'Haikyuu!!' was successful internationally
- ③ 'Haikyuu!!' in real life
- ④ Story and philosophy of 'Haikyuu!!'
- ⑤ Furudate, author of 'Haikyuu!!'

17. 언급된 도시가 아닌 것은?

- ① Tokyo                      ② Osaka                      ③ Sendai
- ④ Karumai                    ⑤ Kindaichi

이제 듣기 문제가 끝났습니다. 18번부터는 문제지의 지시에 따라 답을 하시기 바랍니다.

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

To whom it may concern

I moved into this apartment last week and I'm contacting you to inquire about a defect in my room. There is a problem with the door of the closet. Whenever I try to open the door it makes a loud noise. And it's very stiff so it doesn't open properly. I'd like to ask if it's possible to get the door repaired. If needed, I'm okay with extra charge accompanied by repair. I recorded a video of the situation, so please check the attached file.

Kindly regards, Jakie Chan

- ① 하자의 무상 수리를 요구하려고
- ② 하자의 수리 방법을 문의하려고
- ③ 이사한 집에 문제가 있음을 전달하려고
- ④ 입주 후 하자가 있을 경우 대처 방법을 문의하려고
- ⑤ 하자를 감안하고서라도 이사하려는 의견을 전달하려고

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

Oikawa Tooru was on the way home after finishing his weekly day-off. Today he taught his cousin volleyball, a sport he played as a club activity. Weather was clear and nice, and all he had left was to go home and eat his favourite milk bread. That moment, someone's voice came into his ear. It was his middle school junior, Kageyama Tobio. Not knowing why he was here, Oikawa suddenly became uncomfortable. He has been avoiding him, since he was jealous of Kageyama's talent. Sweat ran down his back. Nevertheless, maintaining his slick tone, he greeted his ugly junior. "What's up, Tobio-chan?"

- ① confused → scared                      ② discouraged → confident
- ③ relaxed → annoyed                      ④ indifferent → depressed
- ⑤ hopeful → disappointed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Over the past decade or so, and especially since the 2011 nuclear accident in Fukushima, Japan, research has intensified in matters related to nuclear accidents, and in preparedness for and response to them. "The lessons of Chernobyl were not internalized in the West until Fukushima," says Jan Beyea. So what should be done differently in the event of a future nuclear accident? The public's trust of government and nuclear industry representatives is low when it comes to information related to a disaster. "The authorities know radioactivity scares people, so they are cautious about what they say. And that can be perceived as them keeping the truth from the people," says Beyea. One lesson learned from Chernobyl, he says, is that public trust counts. "The chance of a major nuclear accident is small. To efficiently allocate emergency-planning resources, you need an all-hazards approach, to be better prepared for everything—chemical releases, terrorists..."

- ① 체르노빌과 후쿠시마에서의 원자력 발전소 사고는 명백한 인재였다.
- ② 대형 원자력 사고는 안전 수칙을 무시한 데에서 비롯되는 경우가 많다.
- ③ 방사능 사고가 늘어나고 있기 때문에 정부의 대응 체계 마련이 필요하다.
- ④ 정부의 개방적인 정보 공개는 재난 상황의 빠른 극복에 충분하지 않다.
- ⑤ 시민들의 불안에도 불구하고 정부는 위험 상황에 대한 정보를 공개해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 Republican in name only가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Modern politics is different from what traditional political science says. A range of issues, from abortion to school funding to corporate taxation, disunites members of both major parties. The Republican Party has called itself the "big tent" party, in which conservatives with a variety of views can find a home. But the last forty years have been marked by an expanding population of evangelical Christians who support bans on abortion and gay marriage, and Reaganite Republicans who support lower taxes and more restricted government. In fact, it is no longer important what policy-making tendencies the Reagan administration actually had; it is only a tool for political strife. It is understandable, then, that a new term has entered the political vocabulary that reflects this struggle to define what constitutes a "real" Republican. That label is 'Republican In Name Only,' or more popularly, the RINO.

\* Reaganite: 레이건 지지자 파벌

- ① Republican with insufficient loyalty to certain conservative principles
- ② those demonstrating extreme adherence to the prevailing party line
- ③ population in a variety of environments and at all levels of politics
- ④ Democrats exhibiting many of the markings of an ordinary Republican
- ⑤ diché to note that American politics is becoming increasingly unpolarized

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Since the middle of the Twentieth Century the implied covenant of good faith contract has attracted the attention of scholars and has become an increasingly familiar issue in commercial litigation. The attention lavished on the implied covenant has not, however, resulted in the emergence of a clear consensus on what it is. One of the important roles perceived for the implied covenant has been the resolution of disputes that arise after contract formation. Such disputes generally arise when the express contract either does not address the nature of the dispute, or the application of the express contract language would seem to give rise to an unfair result, which, the disadvantaged party argues, was not contemplated when the express contract language was adopted. The assertion is then made that the party seeking to take advantage of the omission or the unanticipated application of express contract terms is not acting in good faith, thereby breaching the implied covenant. In arguing and deciding these disputes based on the implied covenant, the parties and courts frequently ignore the fundamental question of how the meaning of the agreement ought to be determined based on principles of interpretation and gap-filling.

\* good faith: 신의성실의 원칙 \*\* implied covenant: 암묵적 서약

- ① 신의성실의 원칙을 둘러싼 다양한 사건사고와 대립이 있다.
- ② 계약법상 신의성실의 원칙은 민법의 대원칙 중 하나이다.
- ③ 신의성실함에 대한 비언어적 서약의 적용에 논란이 있다.
- ④ 권리의 행사와 의무의 이행은 신의에 좇아 성실히 하여야 한다.
- ⑤ 자유로운 계약을 통해 신의성실의 원칙을 실현시킬 수 있다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Researchers who surveyed thousands of Britons found that young people from the north of England and the Midlands were much more likely to be concerned that their accent would count against them, compared with people from the south of England (other than London). Among adults in the survey, 25% said their accents had been mocked or criticised at work, while 47% of university students and 46% of adults said their accents had been singled out or mocked in social situations. About 44% of sixth-formers from the north of England said their accent had been criticised or highlighted, compared with 30% in Scotland and 24% in the south of England. The study also said public perceptions of accents had not changed over the past 50 years, with received pronunciation, sometimes known as BBC English or "the Queen's English", rated as the most prestigious accent in 2019, as it had been in similar surveys in 1969. Prof Devyani Sharma, of Queen Mary University London, the author of the report, said the results showed that a hierarchy of "accent prestige" remained in British society, and needed to be tackled by employers.

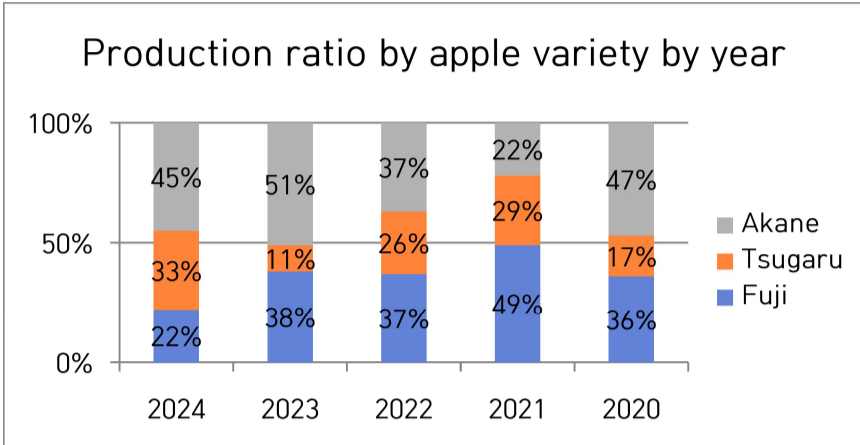
- ① our society must move beyond dialect differences
- ② ways to overcome vocal discrimination during employment
- ③ presence of Queen's English is main reason of social inequalities
- ④ reality of language discrimination between north and south England
- ⑤ factors that makes language of upper class seems to be different

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

*Platonism about mathematics* is the metaphysical view that there are abstract mathematical objects whose existence is independent of us and our language, thought, and practices. Just as electrons and planets exist independently of us, so do numbers and sets. And just as statements about electrons and planets are made true or false by the objects with which they are concerned and these objects' perfectly objective properties, so are statements about numbers and sets. Mathematical truths are therefore discovered, not invented. The most important argument for the existence of abstract mathematical objects derives from Gottlob Frege and goes as follows: the language of mathematics purports to refer to and quantify over abstract mathematical objects. And a great number of mathematical theorems are true. But a sentence cannot be true unless its sub-expressions succeed in doing what they purport to do. So there exist abstract mathematical objects that these expressions refer to and quantify over. Frege's argument notwithstanding, philosophers have developed a variety of objections to mathematical platonism. Thus, abstract mathematical objects are claimed to be epistemologically inaccessible and metaphysically problematic.

- ① Development of Numbers Changed Life of Us Mankind
- ② Ontology of Mathematics Begins from what Platon Said
- ③ Frege's Bigotry on Existence of Abstract Mathematical Things
- ④ Formal Sciences that Studies the Products of Human Cognition
- ⑤ Are theorems of Maths Constructed a Priori or Artificially Engineered?

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



\* variety: 품종

This chart is a five-year survey data released by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and shows the percentage of each apple variety manufactured every year. ① Tsugaru increased 12%p as the year changed from 2020 to 2021. ② In 2024, the difference between Akane and Tsugaru is less than twice the difference between Fuji and Akane in 2020. ③ The percentage point difference of Tsugaru increased during 2020 to 2022 is not greater than that of Fuji, which decreased from 2021 to 2023. ④ The number of times that Tsugaru accounted for the smallest proportion of production is not greater than the average of the sum of number of times that Fuji accounted for the second largest proportion of production alone and Akane took up the largest proportion of production alone. ⑤ Akane was the largest variety of changes in each year recorded from 2020 to 2024.

26. BURNOUT SYNDROMES에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

BURNOUT SYNDROMES is a Japanese rock band formed on May 4, 2005 in Osaka. The band consists of guitarist and vocalist Kazuumi Kumagai, bassist Taiyu Ishikawa, and drummer Takuya Hirose. In 2005, Ishikawa asked Kazuumi to form a band. They were classmates in junior high school. Later, Hirose joined the band. He was a classmate of Ishikawa in elementary school. Their first goal was to get the attention of the girls at a school festival. However, the festival was canceled due to a flu outbreak. Afterwards, they keep practicing to become good enough to get offers for anime. In the beginning, their music wasn't popular due to the fact that they only pursued the music that they want to create, but they still became popular after some time. In recent years they have started playing electronic music after learning how to use a sequencer. The band have written songs for popular anime outside of Japan such as Haikyuu!!, Dr. Stone, and Gintama They experiment with genres like techno, ambient, hip-hop, and ethnic in their album material. They also performed the opening song of Super HxEros anime.

- ① 2005년에 오사카에서 결성했다.
- ② Hirose는 가장 나중에 밴드에 합류하였다.
- ③ 학교 축제에서 큰 인기를 얻었다.
- ④ 그들만의 음악 스타일을 고수하였다.
- ⑤ 다양한 애니메이션의 주제곡을 담당하였다.

27. Japanese Anime Fair: OTAKUTHON에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

**WORLD'S LARGEST JAPANESE ANIME FAIR: OTAKUTHON**

This year we are looking for people who are first interested in Japanese animation. Newbies are welcomed!

**SCHEDULE**

- DATES: August 1<sup>st</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup>
- HOURS: 10AM to 11PM

**INVITED JPOP SINGER**

- UNISON SQUARE GARDEN : August 22<sup>nd</sup>
- UVERworld : August 3<sup>rd</sup>
- supercell : August 31<sup>st</sup>
- Ling Toshite Sigure : 25<sup>th</sup>

**POP-UP STORE OPERATED BY:**

- Shueisha
- Shonen Jump

- ① 30일간 진행된다.
- ② 하루에 10시간 진행된다.
- ③ Ling Toshite Sigure는 supercell보다 먼저 공연한다.
- ④ 네 그룹은 일주일 간격으로 각각 공연한다.
- ⑤ Sueisha에서는 팝업 스토어를 운영한다.

28. Web Novel Competition에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**2024 WEB NOVEL WRITING COMPETITION**

Join this year's Web Novel Writing Competition, which is brought to you by co-operation with Novelpia.

**SUBMISSION FORMAT**

- File Type: PDF only
- You must submit book cover image separately with BMP format.

**THEME**

You have two choices.

- Either: Romantic Fantasy with Adventure
- Or: Romance Comedy without Fantasy

**SELECTION OF WINNERS & PRIZE**

- Best Writing: one for each theme  
\$1000 and Opportunity to enter paid platforms.
- Excellent Writing: two for each theme  
\$500 and Opportunity to enter paid platforms.
- Top 10 Most Popular Writing: ten for each theme

[All award-winning works will be accompanied by expert reviews.]

- ① 제출 PDF에 표지 사진을 첨부할 수 없다.
- ② 참가자는 로맨스에 관한 작품을 써야 한다.
- ③ 주최자는 총 \$3000을 상금으로 지급한다.
- ④ 전문가들이 심사평을 작성한 후 모든 수상작을 선정한다.
- ⑤ 상금이 수여된 작품은 유료 플랫폼 입성의 기회를 받는다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Anti-natalism is the extremely provocative view that it is either always or usually impermissible to procreate. Some find the view so offensive that they do not think it should be discussed. Others think their strongly intuitive disagreement with it ① is enough in itself to reject all arguments for anti-natalism. In the first twenty years of the twenty-first century, however, a distinct literature emerged ② that addressed anti-natalism. Sophisticated arguments both in favour of and against anti-natalism have been developed and defended. Philanthropic arguments for anti-natalism, that is, arguments that emphasize liking and trusting human beings, focus on the harm done to individuals who ④ are brought into existence. For example, David Benatar's Asymmetry Argument says that it is wrong to procreate because of an asymmetry between pleasure and pain. The absence of pain is good even if no one experiences that good whereas the absence of pleasure is not bad unless someone ④ is deprived of it. Since everyone who comes into existence will inevitably experience nontrivial harm, it is better ⑤ for they are not brought into existence since no one would be harmed by their non-existence.

\* provocative: 자극적인 \*\* procreate: 아이를 낳다

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

Formalism and socialist realism are so often regarded as ① antithetical that it may be of value to underscore what they have in common: a conviction that, despite the tradition of Western aesthetic theory since Kant, the definition of literature and art was still very much an open question. They shared as well a belief of Russia, as a country that was part of and yet outside of both Europe and its intellectual traditions, was in a good position to formulate ② new definitions. Russia, they both hoped, would also raise the crucial problem of the social and historical, not universal or God-given, nature of received definitions of literature, literary norms, and principles of literary evolution. These ③ common bases of Marxism and formalism were, in fact, what Bakhtin and Voloshinov relied on in their synthesis of the theory in the late 1920s and the 1930s and a similar synthesis of sociology and formalism is to be found in late formalism as a whole and in formalism's heir, Prague formalism. Those syntheses offer the best ④ framework for considering the theoretical problems of socialist realism - in particular, the problem of literature. For socialist realism seems to ⑤ compatible with most received definitions of literature, and so it was designed to do!

\* formalism: (특히 예술의) 형식주의

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. The term "vortex" is simply defined as a mass of whirling fluid or air, especially a whirlpool or whirlwind. Von Karman vortex streets are a linear chain of spiraling whirlwinds. Vortex streets occur in liquids as well as gases. As fluids move toward an obstacle that is sticking up into the prevailing flow, that flow will split around the obstacle. The edge of the fluid that is in contact with the cylinder wall is \_\_\_\_\_ by friction. This will cause a spin in the flow on either side of the cylinder, creating eddies. Those eddies form in a regular pattern, first one, then the other on the downwind side of the object, and may continue to spin as they move downstream with the prevailing flow. Under specific conditions, the atmosphere can produce Von Karman vortex streets as prevailing winds blow around an object such as a mountain peak or island that sticks up into the flow. If there is a thin deck of clouds within the air stream, those clouds act like dusting fingerprints, revealing the beautiful details of the disturbed flow.

\*whirling: 소용돌이 치는 \*\*eddies: 소용돌이들

- ① destroyed
- ② elevated
- ③ reversed
- ④ undisturbed
- ⑤ decelerated

32. It is obvious that Erik Erikson's works provided varied disciplines with some insight to make clear the term of identity crisis. In association with the different psychological configurations of identity formation through the life cycle, Erikson paid a particular attention to the period of adolescence when the young individual has most dramatically and explicitly to integrate her/his own inner drives with the expectations of society. It is this period of adolescence which provided for Erikson what was a caricature of the inner and outer forces at work. In a diagrammatic representation of the stages in the life cycle, he characterized the major feature of adolescence as being identity crisis. He maintained that ambiguities and uncertainties of circumstance surrounding the young person and \_\_\_\_\_ lead to psychosocial moratorium. According to him, therefore, the identity crisis might be countered by an adaptive reaction in which a new synthesis of identifications or a new identity formation is made appropriate to the situation and its constraints.

- ① psychological conditions lacking shared sentiments
- ② tendency keeping youths from integrating into regulations
- ③ failure to link himself to what society force them to resist
- ④ absence of conditions which make teenagers follow the rules
- ⑤ not connecting himself with what surroundings want him to act like





37.

Japan's bicameral system has long been a subject of debate. The Diet is a combination of two quite different chambers, and it possesses very little in the way of internal regulating functions.

- (A) This does not necessarily mean that its relationship with the cabinet is particularly close than the other one. In fact, members of both chambers are regularly appointed to the cabinet. It indicates that despite these two houses being based on different institutional premises, it ended up in reality treating both members politically equally.
- (B) It does not have a strong voice in the formation of the cabinet, and it cannot be dissolved. It has a high degree of independence from the cabinet, and with regard to lawmaking, it has the same authority as the House of Representatives.
- (C) The relationship between the cabinet and House of Representatives basically follows the parliamentary model, but the one between the cabinet and the House of Councillors is clearly different. There are aspects of the latter relationship that are best understood in the context of a presidential system.

[3점]

\* Diet: (특히 일본의) 국회

\*\* House of Representatives: 중의원(하원)

\*\*\* House of Councillors: 참의원(상원)

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

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

This can also be called linear time.

According to Mircea Eliade, there are two major categories of time in plot. There is profane time, which is the ordinary experience of time that people naturally feel in their day-to-day lives. ( ① ) Then there is sacred time, which Eliade summarizes as a cyclical view of time focusing on "eternal return" that can be experienced through hierophany or ritual. ( ② ) If it's the latter it usually involves some sort of symbolic death and rebirth. ( ③ ) In his theory, he explains how experiencing sacred time means returning to "a primordial mythical time made present", usually the moment when gods created the world, because it temporarily allows a person to "become contemporary with the Gods", giving that individual a sense of divine connection or rejuvenation when they return to their profane lives. ( ④ ) Continually tying back to the "primordial mythical time" is the concept of eternal return. ( ⑤ ) For Eliade, the distinction between the sacred man and the profane man is that the former chooses to acknowledge and remember the gods and the cosmos whereas the latter does not, usually out of his own prerogative.

39.

Here, however, the danger of bias is imminent.

Originally the term "scientism" was introduced to common parlance by those who were critical of excessive trust in the natural sciences, and even today scientism is largely understood, especially by its critics, as an offensive towards philosophy, theology, or other fields outside natural science. ( ① ) A relatively common understanding of its goal is, in some sense, the reduction of all valid knowledge to certain fields of science. ( ② ) Through this angle it is not difficult to understand why such a significant part of the discussion on scientism is carried out by its opponents. ( ③ ) If the opponents of a view are its main theoreticians, then it is rather probable that the principle of charity will be violated at some point. ( ④ ) Since epistemological scientism can be defended by utilizing certain methodological principles, further critique of scientism has to take some stand on those principles. ( ⑤ ) An opponent of scientism has to consider whether reliability has to be something we can evaluate and whether knowledge should be reliable. [3점]

\* scientism: 과학만능주의 \*\* parlance: 말투

\*\*\* principle of charity: 자비의 원칙(타자의 발언을 해석할 때, 그가 충분히 일관성 있고 합리적이라고 가정해야 한다는 원칙)

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

Technically, a market bubble is an economic event in which the prices of specific assets rise dramatically and increase beyond their fundamental value. In general, bubbles are viewed as outbursts of irrationality; self-generating and self-sustaining waves of optimism that drive up asset prices and cause investments to be misallocated. One commonly discussed theory related to the continuation of a bubble is "The Greater Fool Theory". The Greater Fool Theory is the idea that, during a market bubble, one can make money by buying overvalued assets and selling them for a profit later, because it will always be possible to find someone who is willing to pay a higher price. An investor who subscribes to the Greater Fool Theory will buy potentially overvalued assets without any regard for their fundamental value. This speculative approach is predicated on the belief that you can make money by gambling on future asset prices and that you will always be able to find a "greater fool" who will be willing to pay more than you did.



The Greater Fool Theory explains that the (A) behavior of people during price bubble situations is justified by the trust for presence of other (B).

- |                   |              |                   |         |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|---------|
| (A)               | (B)          | (A)               | (B)     |
| ① unexplained     | participants | ② irrational      | sellers |
| ③ self-inflicting | participants | ④ self-inflicting | comrade |
| ⑤ self-inlicting  | sellers      |                   |         |

