

**1** 순서배열 2692-18

To whom it may concern, I am a teacher at Pendington High School, and we are currently preparing a new school promotional brochure.

(A) Before proceeding, we would like to ask you how much it would cost. This will greatly help us in setting our budget and schedule more effectively. Thank you very much for your time and assistance.

(B) I look forward to your response. Sincerely, Sarah Clayton

(C) As we wish to update the overall design of our brochure, we are considering working with a new printing company. While reviewing several options, we felt that your design style and printing formats seemed to suit our needs well. We intend to make a four-paged brochure and print 500 copies in full color.

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

**2** 순서배열 2692-19

I ran into the music room, breathing heavily.

(A) "A band called A Happy Accident. They were quite good," she said calmly. A moment later, a big smile spread across Immy's face, and the others began to cheer. "Wait, what? That's us!" I said.

(B) The rest of the band were sitting with long faces. Immy looked up at me and shook her head. I sank into a chair. I had truly believed we would make it; our audition had been flawless. My chest felt heavy as I asked, "So, who won?" I was holding back my tears.

(C) Immy laughed and said, "Since you were late, we decided to play a joke on you! We made it!" I was filled with joy. We jumped up and hugged each other. My heart was racing with excitement.

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

**3** 순서배열 2692-20

Only when you're happy that you've done the best you can for your story should you show it to someone else.

(A) The most valuable feedback is likely to come from other sources: you should choose readers for their critical insight, not their closeness to you.

(B) Fellow writers are ideal, but don't imagine that any writer will do. If you are part of a writers' circle or class, you'll know whose writing you admire, and if you've had feedback in the past you'll know whose opinions have been helpful — and whose have not.

(C) You may well want to show it to your nearest and dearest, and that's fine, but in most cases you shouldn't look to their reading for any great benefit to your work.

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

**4** 순서배열 2692-21

A meeting in a flexible-time culture like those found in South America, parts of Europe, Africa, and the Middle East is more like an evergreen tree.

(A) What seemed like a priority last week when the agenda was crafted is not necessarily the priority right now — so discussion may branch off in a new direction. Other branches may sprout as some members have urgent phone calls that take them in and out of the meeting. Or sub-groups may form within the room to discuss timely subjects linked in some way to the main meeting trunk.

(B) An agenda with a meeting start time and a topic will probably be circulated before the meeting. This will serve as the trunk of the tree. But there's no expectation that the meeting will progress in a linear manner.

(C) In flexible-time cultures, it seems clear that the most productive meetings grow in unpredictable ways, and the effective manager is flexible and professional enough to capitalize on priorities and changing needs as they arise. Interruptions, agenda changes, and frequent shifts in direction are seen as natural and necessary.

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

5 순서배열 2692-22

When we are "always on" we are constantly ingesting content — reading alerts and texts, liking, checking emails, downloading, uploading, upgrading, updating, deleting, submitting responses, and posting.

(A) Some people are skilled at doing both at the same time. Others write a half-hearted, shorthand text while they hurriedly eat their sandwich at the same time. The result can be a misunderstood text with the need for further clarifying texts and the beginnings of nervous indigestion.

(B) If we do it while we are eating, our multi-tasking is overloading us. As our will attempts to digest the virtual content its forces are diverted from the physical content, our food. It's easy to eat a sandwich in a minute while talking on the phone.

(C) Eat your sandwich. Taste it. Let it go down. Then text.

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

6 순서배열 2692-23

Music can bring us into a very comfortable rhythm, and it can be satisfying in and of itself.

(A) The excitement that arises in this process creates satisfaction and pleasure. This is seen in the measureless prelude as well.

(B) But there the tension might be caused by the ambiguity of the rhythm. Therefore, the fluid movement in the prelude usually creates a tension that can be released in the subsequent movement with a set rhythm. This, in turn, creates new and other types of tensions, where the rhythm is unambiguous and predictable, but where unexpected chords and modulations create drama and an experience of development in the piece.

(C) Most of the time, however, we want something more to happen. There needs to be a process that creates tension and drives the movement towards something in particular.

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

7 순서배열 2692-24

Progressive educators and librarians are developing curricula to teach what we might call attention literacy.

(A) Why do notifications appear with specific colors and sounds? By treating these as deliberate design choices (often rooted in psychology and profit motives), young people become more critical users rather than passive consumers.

(B) A student might be tasked with tracking how many times they switch tasks or check their phone in an hour of homework, to raise self-awareness about fragmentation. Another lesson might involve unpacking the design of popular apps: Why does an app use infinite scrolling instead of pages?

(C) This means helping students recognize, for example, how the architecture of a social media feed or a news site is deliberately designed to distract or provoke them. Classes in media literacy traditionally cover how to evaluate the credibility of sources — now they also include recognizing clickbait, understanding the role of algorithms in what content is served up, and observing one's own patterns of distraction.

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

8 순서배열 2692-25

The graph above shows the willingness to pay for access to sports content across five different age groups, ranging from 16-24 to 55-64.

(A) Throughout the five age groups, the percentage of those who are Very unwilling to pay increases as the age range goes up.

(B) The 45-54 age group has the same percentage of respondents who are Very unwilling to pay and Unwilling to pay. In the 55-64 age group, the combined percentage of those who are Very willing and Willing to pay is below 25 percent.

(C) The proportion of respondents who are Willing to pay is highest in the 16-24 age group, and it is lowest in the 55-64 age group. The percentage of those who are Willing to pay in the 25-34 age group is higher than that of those who are Willing to pay in the 35-44 age group.

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

9 순서배열 2692-26

Frederick Law Olmsted, known as the father of American landscape architecture, was born in 1822.

(A) Instead of attending a college, he gained experience working as a clerk, a sailor, and a farmer. In 1858, he worked with Calvert Vaux and won the design competition for New York City's Central Park with the "Greensward Plan."

(B) During the Civil War, Olmsted served as General Secretary of the United States Sanitary Commission. Although he passed away in 1903, his sons and successors continued his design philosophy. In 1979, the National Park Service designated his home and office in Brookline, Massachusetts, as a National Historic Site to honor his legacy.

(C) When Olmsted was young, he often went on trips to the countryside with his father, who loved scenery. At age 14, he was preparing himself to study at Yale College, but he could not enter due to a severe sumac poisoning that damaged his eyesight.

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

10 순서배열 2692-29

Capitalism is not a system where cash is everywhere but rather one in which islands of cash exchange exist within oceans of cheap — or potentially cheap — natures.

(A) Workers demand dignity, and their labor becomes expensive. Production processes burn through an island, and energy is no longer cheap.

(B) The climate changes, and crops can no longer grow as abundantly as they once did. Frontiers are so important in these processes because they offer places where the new cheap things can be seized — and the cheap work of humans and other natures can be forcefully taken.

(C) Reproducing life within the cash nexus is expensive, and it grows more expensive over time. Workers' wages can be frozen, even rolled back, but in the end inequality leads to crises of the kind we've recently seen bring about populist protests in the United States and the United Kingdom.

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

11 순서배열 2692-30

Some people are more likely to cheat and steal after purchasing "eco-friendly" products, probably because they feel licensed to do so since they morally account the "eco-friendly" choice as a "good" deed.

(A) People who experience eco-guilt seek pro-environmental actions to compensate for this guilt and restore balance. In their search for such a balance, people are inclined to believe in "quick-fixes," because they want to re-establish the moral balance and escape the guilt as quickly and easily as possible.

(B) Moral licensing has also been observed in the context of cooperation for the good of the environment. When people are reminded of deeds they have done that they know were harmful to the environment, they might be left with a feeling of "eco-guilt."

(C) In the same way that people may change their attitudes to reduce inconsistencies between attitudes and behavior, people may also change their evaluation of past environmentally burdening behaviors and future environmentally friendly behaviors. For instance, people are more likely to sign a petition addressing environmental damage after viewing evidence of human-caused environmental damage.

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

12 순서배열 2692-31

Human geography is becoming unclear.

(A) As people find themselves regularly on the move, we are experiencing a phase shift like when matter transitions from solid to liquid to gas: molecules heat up and loosen from one another, vibrating more rapidly. One might even say that humans are becoming like particles in quantum physics, their velocity and location always in flux.

(B) Highly paid digital nomads and billionaires with multiple passports as well as migratory workers are all part of the diverse and growing global demographic of quantum people.

(C) It would be nice to return to some form of stability, but that's not how things work in a quantum world. Instead, the complexity of today's world makes it increasingly difficult to settle permanently anywhere.

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

**13** 순서배열 2692-32

Of the cognitive motivations, the most fundamental one encourages people to understand their environment to predict what is going to happen in case of uncertainties.

(A) But what is wrong with a room at campus hotels? After all, students in a hotel get private bathrooms, their own TV, and larger rooms. In fact, living in those hotels is problematic because the student residents are not a part of a stable group with people who will be their neighbors for the year; they must wait in uncertainty before finding their social niche.

(B) The uncertainty itself is the problem. People lack a shared social understanding, normally developed from membership in a stable group.

(C) Most important, people prefer to develop meanings that are shared with other people. For example, if in a given year more people accept offers of admission than a college expects, quite a few students end up living in dorm lounges or campus hotels. It is easy to understand why living in the lounge is problematic (no closet, for one thing).

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

**14** 순서배열 2692-33

Psychological theories across the field agree on the importance of grieving our losses, from the highly personal through to the broadly collective.

(A) When we grieve for what is lost, it clears the way towards a strengthening of love and commitment for what remains. In time this may build a desire to make good from the loss by repairing as many damages as we can and/or compensating for them. Grief can make us both very sad and very motivated to act.

(B) Grief is a dynamic emotional process essential to consciousness. At a psychological level, it supports us to both face into our own and others' vulnerability, transience and mortality, and to repair life energy after significant loss.

(C) Grief work honours the loss, the sadness and the experience of diminishment or absence, while also setting up the ground for self-transformation and the continuation of life. Psychotherapist Fran Weller describes grief work as "an act of devotion, rooted in love and compassion" that requires "an ongoing practice of deepening, attending and listening."

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

**15** 순서배열 2692-34

When we focus on the obvious aspects of media, we miss the changes that accumulate over time but are not apparent day to day.

(A) Traditionally, one person spent the better part of an afternoon fixing an evening meal for a family. Now, it was possible to prepare foods very quickly, and this shortening of preparation time was liberating for the cooks in the family, most of whom tended to be women. But the short-term, obvious implications of greater convenience made it easy to overlook the long-term implications of no longer having one person fix food for the family to eat together at an evening meal.

(B) As time went on, fewer and fewer families sat down together to eat dinner. Meals that took a long time to prepare became a luxury of the past, except perhaps for special occasions. The effects of the microwave oven on family life were not anticipated and would have been difficult to foresee.

(C) Most of us notice the obvious aspects of a new medium or technology while missing the more subtle aspects. Take, for example, the microwave oven. It was introduced in the early 1980s and revolutionized food preparation.

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

**16** 순서배열 2692-35

Digital twins are digital replicas of assets or activities using modeling and sensors to create digital representations.

(A) Digital twins are not new; engineering teams in various industries have used 3D renderings of computer-aided design models, asset models, and process simulations for years. However, faster wireless networks and the resulting availability of real-time data enable much more detailed and dynamic digital representations.

(B) For instance, digital twins of physical assets such as power-generation turbines, jet engines, and train engines are becoming common when the assets are very valuable and when downtime would be very costly.

(C) When sensors collect data from a connected device, the sensor data can be used to continuously update the digital twin. The digital twin becomes a real-time accurate copy of a physical object's properties and states.

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

**17** 순서배열 2692-36

The ability to select a set of surroundings suitable for foraging, shelter from predators, and the availability of mates is one of the most important determinants of biological success — measured as survival to reproductive age and the production of offspring.

(A) For example, the black-throated green warbler, a small songbird that nests in spruce forests of eastern North America, establishes territories preferentially among the red spruce trees early in the summer months, even though these trees offer less food than the neighboring white spruce trees.

(B) Later, though, when nests are built and hungry baby birds need nourishment, it is the red spruce forest that offers the easier pickings. Somehow, the warbler has been guided to settle in locations that will suit its future parenting needs better than its present ones.

(C) Many studies have shown that not only do animals have a remarkable ability to seek out the best available locations for the necessities of life, but that they are able to anticipate how a setting will serve their future needs.

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

**18** 순서배열 2692-37

Language is a manifestation of culture.

(A) By contrast, the cultural assumptions of interdependence and harmony require that collectivists limit themselves to implicit and even ambiguous use of words, using terms like maybe, perhaps, or probably. The English language is the only language in the world that spells I with a capital letter. This phenomenon may reflect the fact that the roots of individualism are in England.

(B) There is no Japanese equivalent for the English I. Different words are used to refer to the self, depending on the social situation, the speaker's gender, age, and the other social attributes relative to the listener.

(C) At different language acquisition stages, children do not learn language per se; rather they learn the various patterns and styles of language interaction that enable them to function as competent communicators in different situational contexts. They develop a culture-specific communication style that is, for example, direct and explicit in individualistic cultures or indirect and implicit in collectivistic cultures. Examples of words linked with the direct style are categorical words like absolutely, certainly, or positively.

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

**19** 순서배열 2692-38

Environmental psychologists make a distinction between the physical measurement of density (how many people are in a particular space) and crowding (the psychological feeling of not having enough space).

(A) Put into a community setting, crowding may accentuate the dominant behavior — an aggressive group may turn violent as density rises. Conversely, creating positive social spaces such as parks and pedestrian areas in high-density urban environments may help to lift the general mood and defuse tension.

(B) Usually, high density is needed for the phenomenon of crowding, which makes people experience sensory overload, a lack of control, and rising stress and anxiety. However, some psychologists see crowding as neutral rather than invariably negative, and believe that people's moods and behaviors intensify as density increases.

(C) So if an individual is looking forward to a concert, say, the feeling of crowding enhances their enjoyment of the performance. But if they are dreading an event, crowding will make the person's experience of it even worse.

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

**20** 순서배열 2692-39

Exclusion is a state that is ignored by the organization psychologists.

(A) Therefore, it is possible that precautions regarding organizational exclusion are not taken. Individuals react to organizational exclusion by trying to strengthen their basic needs, which are threatened. Positive social behaviors develop belonging and self-respect.

(B) When this situation is not avoided, exclusion increases even more and strongly affects the performance of the employee in a negative way. Precautions need to be taken regarding organizational exclusion, which is very important for business.

(C) The likelihood that individuals who try to adapt to positive social behaviors will experience organizational exclusion decreases. However, individuals may be faced with more exclusion when they cannot adapt to a group. When excluded individuals grow away from communication and social activities, their contribution to the organization they are in may decrease.

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

Our adult brains retain a preference for perpetuating good, fair behavior.

(A) In addition, subjects who'd taken pains to describe not only how they'd been nice to others but how people responded were likely to donate significantly less than those who focused purely on the actions themselves. In other words, people who seemed concerned about appearances (e.g., the impact of their good deed, as much as the deed itself) were less generous than those who cared more about doing good for its own sake.

(B) In one paid study of one hundred college students, subjects who wrote down a list of past good deeds and were then asked to donate money to a charity gave, on average, over half the earnings they'd made from the study — almost twice as much as those who had been instructed to recall previous bad deeds.

(C) Simply perceiving ourselves as people who do good deeds and behaving accordingly motivates us to do greater good in the future.

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

The concept of "choice architecture," popularized in behavioral economics, highlights how the design of the environment in which choices are made can significantly influence the decisions people make.

(A) While nudges can be used for beneficial purposes, such as encouraging healthier habits, they also carry the potential for manipulation, particularly when the underlying objectives of the architects are not aligned with the well-being or autonomy of the individual. The question then becomes: how can we cultivate and protect our human agency in an increasingly algorithmic world?

(B) Algorithms are, in essence, sophisticated architects of our digital environments. By curating what we see, what we are recommended, and what options are presented to us, they subtly, and sometimes not so subtly, nudge us towards particular paths.

(C) It requires a conscious effort to maintain critical engagement with the technologies we use. It means actively seeking out diverse perspectives, challenging algorithmic recommendations, and making deliberate choices that go against the predicted grain. It involves cultivating a healthy skepticism towards the seemingly objective outputs of algorithms and remembering that these systems are designed by humans with specific goals, and that their data is a reflection of past realities, not necessarily a prescription for future flourishing.

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

Ridge was a high school student who wanted to major in music in college.



(A) He lifted one sheet of paper, and Ridge narrowed his eyes to get a good look at what was written on it. His phone number and "Text me" were written on the sheet. Then he flipped the paper over and wrote, "I have a question." Curious about the man's question, and wondering why he had asked for a text instead of a call, Ridge pulled out his phone and entered the number. He typed, "What's your question?" The man texted, "I want to know how you're singing lyrics to my songs when I haven't even added lyrics to them yet." Ridge was greatly surprised. Why hadn't he thought the man could see him sitting out there?

(B) He had never thought the man had noticed him singing along to his music. The man sent another message asking, "Will you send them to me?" After reading the man's message asking for his lyrics, Ridge hesitated. Ridge loved writing lyrics, but he had never shared anything he'd written with anyone. Eventually, he wrote down one of his favorite lyrics and sent it to him. A few days later, a new message came from the man. He wanted to use Ridge's lyrics for his new album. It turned out he was a deaf guitarist and songwriter in a band called Brennan's Band.

(C) For weeks, on his balcony, every night he listened to a man playing the guitar in the apartment across the courtyard. Although the songs the man played were all new to Ridge, he somehow managed to attach his own made-up lyrics to them. One night, Ridge slid open the balcony door and stepped outside. He told his mom he was going out to the balcony to do his homework. The man was playing the guitar on his balcony as usual and Ridge started to mindlessly follow the rhythm. While Ridge was singing along to the music, the man suddenly stopped playing. He had never stopped in the middle of a song, so naturally Ridge looked in his direction. The man held up his index finger as if to say, "Hold on."

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