

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

My name is Alan. I visited your restaurant yesterday. And I had a great time with my kids there. Also, I felt that your service was by far the best of any restaurant I have ever been to. However, after almost finishing the meal, my son suddenly said that he chewed something hard in the soup. I asked my son to spit it out and it turned out to be a foreign object, probably a rock. In that situation, complaining to the restaurant would not have been a problem, but my family was still receiving satisfactory service, and there were many people around, so I decided to leave this letter. I am not asking for any money or valuables in compensation for this, and would like to receive at least a sincere apology. I don't want this to tarnish your restaurant's reputation.

- ① 새롭게 식당을 열었음을 공지하려고
- ② 식당에서의 훌륭한 경험을 알리려고
- ③ 식당 서비스에 대한 불만을 표출하려고
- ④ 식당에서의 불쾌한 경험에 대한 보상을 촉구하려고
- ⑤ 식당에서의 불쾌한 경험에 대한 사과를 받으려고

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

Sarah had decided to go on a vacation to the tropical island of Maui. She spent weeks planning activities like snorkeling, hiking, and exploring local cuisine. However, on the morning of her departure, she woke up to the sound of pouring rain. Disheartened, Sarah muttered to herself, "This rain is going to ruin my vacation plans." As she reluctantly packed her suitcase, the rain persisted, dampening her excitement. Yet, upon arriving at the airport, Sarah noticed a rainbow stretching across the sky, hinting at clearing weather ahead. Suddenly, her spirits lifted, and she thought, "Maybe the rain was just a temporary setback. I can still make the most of this trip!"

- ① excited → indifferent
- ② impatient → calm
- ③ pleased → confused
- ④ disappointed → hopeful
- ⑤ bored → thrilled

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the journey of life, there are moments when we must bravely confront the notion of impossibility. These junctures demand a bold stance, a willingness to reassess our paths with unflinching honesty. Forging ahead blindly, clinging to the unattainable, can drain our energy and erode our spirits. However, recognizing the futility of certain pursuits grants us the freedom to redirect our efforts. It is through such calculated pauses that we unearth new avenues for growth and progress. Thus, by courageously acknowledging the impossible, we empower ourselves to chart a course that is both pragmatic and fulfilling. Leaping in the dark is not always good.

- ① 실현하기에 어려워 보이는 일은 과감히 중단해야 한다.
- ② 불가능을 믿지 말고 무엇이든지 도전해야 한다.
- ③ 계산적인 도전을 통해 불가능의 존재를 깨트려야 한다.
- ④ 가능해 보이는 일에만 도전하면 성공을 이룰 수 없다.
- ⑤ 반복적인 실패로 자신을 더 발전시키고 진보시켜야 한다.

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

21. 밑줄 친 A leopard cannot alter his spots이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the realm of psychology, the concept of neuroplasticity underscores the capacity of individuals to adapt and evolve. Through dedicated effort and intentional practice, individuals can initiate profound shifts in their cognitive patterns, emotional responses, and behavioral tendencies. This phenomenon challenges the once prevalent belief in the immutability of human nature or fixed personality traits. Studies in behavioral psychology further support this notion, illustrating how sustained engagement in new experiences or cognitive-behavioral interventions can lead to significant alterations in personality traits such as openness, conscientiousness, and extraversion. Moreover, the field of positive psychology emphasizes the role of deliberate cultivation of virtues and strengths in fostering personal growth and transformation. Thus, while acknowledging the influence of genetic predispositions and early life experiences, contemporary perspectives highlight the remarkable malleability of human nature, affirming the potential for individuals to sculpt their identities and transcend perceived limitations through persistent effort and mindful practice. This proved that the phrase "A leopard cannot alter his spots." was false.

* neuroplasticity: 신경가소성

- ① People cannot turn their shortcomings into strengths.
- ② People can change their insides, but they cannot change their outsides.
- ③ The total amount of human knowledge is limited, and this cannot be overcome.
- ④ Even if people try, they cannot change their characters.
- ⑤ Even if people try, they cannot do what they think is impossible.

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

In a highly developed digital information society, the foundational step to protecting personal information is to practice restraint in sharing details online. Limiting the frequency and extent of personal posts minimizes the digital footprint and reduces the risk of exposure. By being judicious about the information shared, individuals inherently diminish the opportunities for data breaches. This proactive approach serves as a critical precursor to implementing more complex security measures, such as creating intricate passwords. While technical defenses are crucial, they cannot entirely compensate for the vulnerabilities introduced by oversharing. Educating users on the importance of digital discretion forms the bedrock of effective personal information protection. Therefore, fostering a culture of mindful internet usage is paramount in safeguarding privacy in the digital age.

- ① 개인 정보 문제를 해결하기 위해서 비밀번호를 복잡하게 설정하는 것은 의미가 없다.
- ② 디지털 정보화 사회의 가장 큰 문제가 개인 정보 문제임을 인식하는 것은 중요하다.
- ③ 개인 정보를 보호하는 가장 본질적인 방법은 인터넷에 글을 적게 올리는 것이다.
- ④ 디지털 정보화 사회에서 기술적 예방책이 활용되기에 어려움이 있음을 아는 태도가 필요하다.
- ⑤ 인터넷의 신중한 사용이 디지털 정보화 사회를 발전시킬 수 있다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Self-improvement often begins with moments of introspection that hold significant value. These periods of self-doubt and criticism can act as catalysts for growth, compelling individuals to confront their limitations and weaknesses. By recognizing areas that require improvement, one can set realistic goals and develop strategies to overcome personal shortcomings. This process fosters resilience, as navigating through self-imposed challenges builds mental fortitude and adaptability. Furthermore, such reflections can enhance self-awareness, promoting a deeper understanding of one's values and aspirations. When balanced with positive reinforcement, they serve as a powerful motivator, driving continuous self-improvement. Thus, the judicious embrace of introspection can ultimately lead to a more grounded and holistic approach to personal growth.

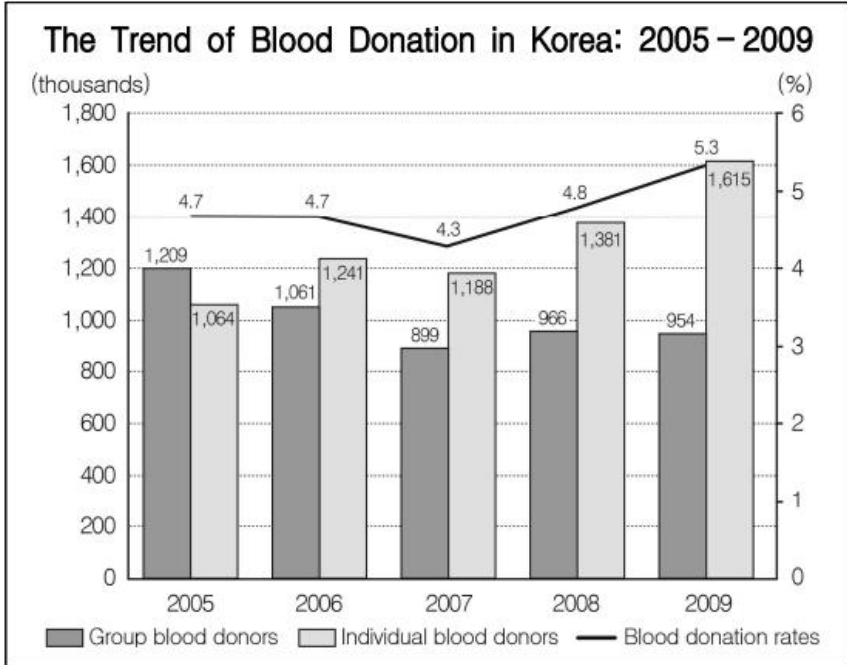
- ① necessity of negative thoughts about oneself
- ② influence of self-improvement attitudes on others
- ③ negative effects of giving oneself value
- ④ limits of self-improvement ability in a community
- ⑤ connection between sustained positive attitude and self-improvement

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The Right to Be Forgotten, a legal concept enabling individuals to request the removal of personal information from online platforms, has garnered significant attention in recent years. However, despite intentions to safeguard privacy and reputation, this right raises several concerns. It can clash with freedom of expression, potentially leading to censorship and information suppression. Its implementation poses technical challenges for online platforms, requiring them to navigate complex content removal processes. Additionally, concerns arise about potential abuse, as individuals may exploit it to hide relevant information or manipulate their public image. The right to be forgotten can undermine historical accuracy by erasing valuable records and information from public access. The global nature of the internet complicates enforcement, as laws and cultural norms vary widely between countries, presenting challenges in consistent application. To sum up, ethical dilemmas arise when it comes to the balance between the right to know and the right to be forgotten.

- ① Is It Necessary to Enact Laws on the Right to Know?
- ② The Difference Between the Right to Be Forgotten and the Right to Know
- ③ Concerns Regarding the Areas of Application of the Right to Know
- ④ The dilemma of Rights and Examples of It
- ⑤ The Negative Aspects of the Right to Be Forgotten

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the trend of blood donation in Korea from 2005 to 2009, in terms of the number of blood donors and blood donation rates. ① The blood donation rates in 2009 increased by 1% compared to the blood donation rates in 2007. ② The blood donation rates was the same both in 2005 and in 2006. ③ The number of group blood donors was the highest in 2005, and the number of individual blood donors was the highest in 2009. ④ The year 2005 was the only year when the number of group blood donors was larger than that of individual blood donors. ⑤ The difference between the number of group donors and that of individual donors was the largest in 2009.

26. Erwin Schrödinger에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Erwin Schrödinger (1887—1961), an Austrian physicist, was born in Vienna, Austria. He was the son of Rudolf Schrödinger, a botanist, and Georgine Emilia Brenda. He developed an early interest in science and excelled in his studies. In 1926, he formulated the Schrödinger equation, one of his most famous contributions to quantum mechanics. It was enormously influential and earned him the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1933. In 1935, he proposed the famous thought experiment "Schrödinger's cat" to illustrate the complexities of quantum mechanics and the concept of superposition. This thought experiment remains a crucial part of discussions on quantum theory today. Schrödinger held various academic positions throughout Europe and continued his research and teaching. He was awarded numerous honors and awards throughout his career, including the Max Planck Medal in 1937. Overall, Erwin Schrödinger's influence as a physicist and thinker endures.

- ① 식물 학자의 아들이었다.
- ② 어릴 때부터 과학에 흥미를 보였다.
- ③ 1926년에 양자역학에 공헌한 방정식을 제시했다.
- ④ "Schrödinger's cat"을 고안한 공로로 노벨 물리학상을 수상했다.
- ⑤ 노벨 물리학상을 수상한지 약 4년 후 막스 플랑크 메달을 수여받았다.

27. 2025 Apple Picking Camp 에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

2025 Apple Picking Camp

Apple Picking Camp provides opportunities to have fun apple picking with friends and family. Come and learn about apple picking methods and the different types of apples!

Site & Dates

- Orchard in Daechi-dong, Gangnam-gu, Seoul
- May 17th – May 21st

Ages : All ages can participate

Activities

- Learning Skills: 1:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.
- Harvesting Together: 2:30 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.
- Count Ranking Competition: 4:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Registration & Cost

- Register online at <https://orbi.kr>
- \$20(Full payment is required when registering.)

※ Scissors will be provided for free.

- ① 사과 따기의 방법과 사과 종류를 배울 수 있다.
- ② 3월에 5일 동안 진행된다.
- ③ 스킬 배우기는 오후 1시에 시작한다.
- ④ 오르비 사이트로 등록할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 가위가 무료로 제공될 것이다.

28. Innovative Chatgpt Usage Class에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Innovative Chatgpt Usage Class

Do you want to learn about chatgpt professionally? We will be holding a chatgpt usage class at Orbi Plaza from May 7th to May 8th.

Class Programs

- Learning Commands : Ages 4—6
- Removing Restrictions : Ages 7—9
- Breaking Out of Jail: Ages 10—12

Class Time: 2 p.m. – 6 p.m.

Fee

- \$5 per child (Lunch is separate)
- Family discounts are out of the question.

Notes

- Only 13 kids are allowed per class.
- Children must bring a cell phone.

※ You can apply on the Orbi website.

- ① 오르비 광장에서 진행된다.
- ② 11살은 '탈옥하기' 수업을 들을 수 있다.
- ③ 점심비는 비용 \$5와 별개이다.
- ④ 가족 할인을 받을 수 있다.
- ⑤ 수업에 인원 제한이 있다.