

[GongbuCoach] 2025 March Gr.12 Mock Test

Sincere Literacy Guide (En)

📖 "Beyond the Words: A Heartfelt Guide for Your Understanding"

Have you ever felt frustrated when a sentence doesn't make sense, even after translation? We understand that reading can feel like a heavy burden in a world full of fast images and short texts.

This guide wasn't made just to give you answers. It was created with a sincere heart to help you connect with the **'true meaning'** and logic behind the language. We want to help you bridge the gap between "reading letters" and "understanding the flow."

We truly hope this material becomes a warm companion in your studies. Your effort is beautiful, and we are always here to support your journey with all our hearts.

[Passage 20] The Efficacy of Expressing Doubt

English Passage: People have an anti-persuasion radar or a defense system. One reason change is so hard is that people are unwilling to consider information that goes against their beliefs. As a result, when dealing with opposing viewpoints, being a bit more indirect can often be more effective. Rather than starting with the information you want to convey, start by encouraging people to be more open-minded and receptive. Expressing doubt about one's own view can be helpful. It acknowledges conflicting beliefs are valid, making the other person feel acknowledged and more willing to listen. Uncertainty can signal openness to other perspectives. Especially when a situation is contradictory or when someone is deeply dug in, expressing a little doubt can actually be more persuasive.

1. What is the primary reason why change is so difficult for people? ① Because the new information is too vast to remember. ② Because they are unwilling to consider information that contradicts their beliefs. ③ Because the economic cost of change is too high to bear. ④ Because the persuader's expertise is not convincing enough. ⑤ Because the manner of delivery is too complex and indirect.

2. According to the passage, what is the most effective strategy when dealing with opposing views? ① Being as direct and blunt as possible to reach the point. ② Adopting a

slightly more indirect approach. ③ Proving the other person's beliefs are wrong with evidence. ④ Conveying as much information as possible all at once. ⑤ Staying silent until the other person finishes talking.

3. Instead of starting with information, what should you do first when trying to persuade?

① Point out the other person's past mistakes. ② Brag about your own successful cases. ③ Encourage people to be more open-minded and receptive. ④ Change the topic of conversation to something lighter. ⑤ Show statistical data needed for the persuasion.

4. Why is "expressing doubt" about one's own view helpful? ① It confesses that you are not an expert in the field. ② It shows the other person that you haven't lost the argument. ③ It signals an acknowledgment that conflicting beliefs can be valid. ④ It is a way to indicate that you want to finish the talk quickly. ⑤ It makes the other person feel sorry for you.

5. How do people usually respond when they feel "acknowledged"? ① They refuse to talk and walk away. ② They become even more stubborn about their beliefs. ③ They show a greater willingness to listen. ④ They start to mock or laugh at the persuader. ⑤ They ignore the person without any response.

6. What can "Uncertainty" signal in a conversation? ① Lack of knowledge and low self-confidence. ② Openness to other perspectives. ③ Loss of interest in the topic of conversation. ④ An intention to deceive the other person. ⑤ A declaration of surrender for failing to persuade.

7. According to the passage, in what situation is "expressing doubt" more persuasive? ① When the other person already agrees with you completely. ② When the topic of conversation is very light and unimportant. ③ When a situation is contradictory or someone is deeply dug in. ④ When the persuader is in a higher position than the other person. ⑤ When the time for conversation is very limited and urgent.

8. What does the "anti-persuasion radar" refer to? ① An instinct to acquire new techniques. ② A human defense system against being persuaded. ③ A device that detects the other person's lies. ④ A desire to buy more things in the market. ⑤ A social ability to become friends with others.

9. What core attitude for persuasion is emphasized in the passage? ① Coercion and pressure. ② Logical perfection. ③ Flexibility and acknowledgment. ④ Silence and active listening. ⑤ Flashy and impressive speech.

10. What is the most appropriate title for this passage? ① The Importance of Stubbornness in Holding Beliefs. ② The Surprising Power of Direct Communication. ③ Flexibility: The

- Persuasive Effect of Expressing Doubt. ④ Psychological Flaws that Hinder Effective Persuasion.
⑤ The Influence of Information Delivery Speed on Persuasion.

[Passage 21] Social Pressure on Common Resources

English Passage: Common resources are difficult to manage because everyone has an interest in using them. When someone joins a group, they gain access to resources, but that right doesn't always come with the responsibility of how they should care for them. This lack of responsibility can lead to the 'tragedy of the commons,' where resources are depleted. One solution is to apply social pressure when an individual overuses common land for their own benefit. If someone uses more resources than others, other members of the community can notice this and give them social disadvantages. This pressure makes individuals think about how their actions affect others.

1. What is the main reason why common resources are difficult to manage? ① Because the price of the resources is too expensive. ② Because everyone has an interest in using them. ③ Because nobody knows where the resources are located. ④ Because the government has banned the use of resources. ⑤ Because the condition of the resources is too good for preservation.

2. What is often missing when someone joins a group and gains access to resources? ① The right to use more resources than others. ② The responsibility to care for the resources. ③ The skill to sell resources and make money. ④ A map that can help find the location of resources. ⑤ Other members who will use the resources together.

3. What does the "tragedy of the commons" mean? ① A situation where there are too many resources and no one uses them. ② A situation where common resources are depleted due to lack of responsibility. ③ A situation where the state has a monopoly on all resources. ④ A situation where war breaks out because of the resources. ⑤ A situation where resources suddenly turn into gold.

4. What is suggested as a solution to prevent the overuse of common land? ① Selling all common land to private individuals. ② Applying social pressure to the individual who overuses it. ③ Bringing more people to the common land for use. ④ Raising the usage fee for common land by 10 times. ⑤ Closing the common land so that no one can use it.

5. What can community members do when someone overuses a resource? ① Give that person more resources as a gift. ② Ignore the fact and use as much as they need. ③ Notice it

and give them social disadvantages. ④ Give them a reward to stop them from overusing. ⑤ Visit that person's house and congratulate them.

6. What psychological change does social pressure cause in an individual? ① It makes them think about the impact of their actions on others. ② It makes them plan to use more resources secretly. ③ It makes them decide to leave the community and live alone. ④ It makes them believe they are the leader of the community. ⑤ It gives them groundless confidence that resource management is easy.

7. What is the key element for resource management emphasized in the passage? ① Individual pursuit of thorough personal profit. ② Monitoring and social pressure from the community. ③ Government indifference and a hands-off approach. ④ Unlimited creation of resources through science and technology. ⑤ Expansion of importing resources from abroad.

8. What could be an example of "social disadvantages"? ① Awarding an honorable medal or trophy. ② Excluding or criticizing them in community events. ③ Giving additional rights to use the resources. ④ Exempting them from paying any taxes. ⑤ Promoting them to a high-ranking government official.

9. What is the most appropriate topic for this passage? ① Analysis of the economic value of common resources. ② Encouragement of free resource use by individuals. ③ Preservation of common resources through social pressure. ④ Efforts of humanity to find new energy sources. ⑤ Technical alternatives to solve the tragedy of the commons.

10. "Lack of responsibility" is described as appearing as a result of what? ① Lack of information and data. ② Joining with rights but without responsibility. ③ Physical limitations or lack of strength. ④ Laws and regulations that are too strict. ⑤ Excessive competition between the group members.

[Passage 22] Unique Nature of Human Cooperation

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English Passage: Primates like chimpanzees also cooperate in their own ways, but there's something unique about human cooperation. According to Michael Tomasello, humans are equipped with an ability called 'shared intentionality.' This means two people working together to achieve a common goal that one individual could not set alone. For example, if two people agree to pick and share apples, they have a common goal. If one person stops, the other realizes the goal is broken. In contrast, chimpanzees can do the same activities but often

act for their own benefit, and may not feel like they've lost a common goal even if the other person stops halfway.

1. What unique ability is found only in human cooperation? ① The ability to make things using various tools. ② The physical ability to jump higher than others. ③ Shared intentionality. ④ The ability to scream to threaten enemies. ⑤ The will to solve everything by oneself.

2. What does "shared intentionality" mean? ① A thought of taking more food than others. ② Working together to achieve a common goal one could not set alone. ③ A state of not knowing what the other person is thinking. ④ A strong desire to compete with and beat a friend. ⑤ Mechanically performing only what someone else orders.

3. What is the example of two people agreeing to pick apples? ① Forced labor done against one's own will. ② A situation where they have a common goal. ③ A situation where they look for a chance to trick each other. ④ A situation where they lose sanity because of hunger. ⑤ A situation where they happen to be under the same tree.

4. What happens in human cooperation if one person stops halfway? ① The remaining person is happy and takes all the apples. ② The other person also realizes that the goal has been broken. ③ They hire a robot to replace the person who stopped. ④ They continue to pick apples without any change in emotion. ⑤ They decide never to meet that person again in the future.

5. How is the cooperation of chimpanzees different from that of humans? ① They set up much more sophisticated plans than humans. ② They often act for their own benefit rather than a common goal. ③ If one stops, they gather together to roar in anger. ④ They never stop cooperating until the moment they die. ⑤ They communicate through telepathy without using sounds.

6. How does a chimpanzee feel when the other stops halfway? ① It feels betrayed and cries out loudly in pain. ② It may not feel like it has lost a common goal. ③ it immediately finds a new partner and signs a contract. ④ It feels that it is superior to the person who stopped. ⑤ It stops eating and drinking because of anxiety for the future.

7. What is the key point emphasized by "Michael Tomasello" in the passage? ① Superiority of animal language abilities. ② Shared intentionality as the psychological basis of human cooperation. ③ History of human development according to apple harvest. ④ Ways to improve the social skills of chimpanzees. ⑤ The influence of individualistic behavior on success.

8. What does the important "agreement" in the apple picking example assume? ① Each person hiding the apples they will eat. ② Agreeing to pick and share the apples. ③ Betting on

who can pick more apples. ④ Claiming ownership over the apple tree. ⑤ Cutting down the tree instead of picking apples.

9. What is the most appropriate topic for this passage? ① Difference in body structure between chimpanzees and humans. ② Unique character of human cooperation: Shared Intentionality. ③ Ways to form an efficient team for apple harvesting. ④ Cases of conflict often found among primates. ⑤ The spirit of human cooperation that will disappear in the future.

10. Who more clearly perceives the process of a "common goal" being broken? ① Chimpanzees. ② The owner of the apple tree. ③ Humans. ④ The leader of a competing tribe. ⑤ Other animals in the forest.

[Passage 23] Environmental Change and Biological Adaptation

English Passage: Organisms must adapt to survive as the environment changes. These changes can occur gradually over thousands of years, but sometimes they occur very suddenly. In the face of gradual change, organisms can have time to evolve by producing a next generation that fits the new conditions. For example, as temperatures cool gradually, some animals may develop thicker fur. However, if the change is too fast, organisms do not have enough time to adapt. In these cases, a species may disappear from the area or even go extinct. The balance between the speed of the environment and the speed of adaptation of organisms is very important for the health of the ecosystem.

1. What must an organism do to survive in environmental change? ① Force the environment to change to fit itself. ② Adapt to the changes. ③ Just sleep until the change stops completely. ④ Make a plan to migrate to another planet. ⑤ Disguise oneself to hide one's true appearance.

2. How is the speed of environmental change usually? ① It always occurs very slowly over thousands of years only. ② It always occurs very fast like a flash of lightning only. ③ It can occur gradually, and sometimes it can occur suddenly. ④ It occurs at a moderate speed that humans can control. ⑤ It occurs at the exact same speed in all places on Earth.

3. What is the advantage of gradual change? ① Allowing organisms to live without any big effort. ② Providing enough time for organisms to evolve. ③ Turning the temperature back to its original state. ④ Making all organisms look exactly the same. ⑤ Providing unlimited nutrients needed for adaptation.

4. What is an example of adaptation an animal can show when it gets cold? ① Making the voice much louder than before. ② Developing thicker fur. ③ Learning how to breathe underwater. ④ Reducing the length of legs to maintain body heat. ⑤ Running much faster than any other animals.

5. What is the problem when the speed of change is "too fast"? ① Organisms evolve too quickly, putting a strain on the body. ② They do not have enough time to adapt. ③ The environment returns to its original peaceful state. ④ Organisms help each other to stop the change. ⑤ Humans detect the change and protect the animals.

6. What extreme result can happen to a species when there is no time to adapt? ① Moving its habitat and living much happier than before. ② It may disappear from the area or go extinct. ③ Obtaining a mysterious ability to use superpowers. ④ Enjoying environmental change and increasing in population. ⑤ Returning to the exact same appearance as its ancestors.

7. What is the "balance" that is important for the health of the ecosystem? ① Balance between the number of animals and the number of plants. ② Balance between the length of day and the length of night. ③ Balance between environmental change speed and adaptation speed. ④ Balance between carnivorous and omnivorous animals. ⑤ Balance between the size of the Earth and the size of the Moon.

8. What is the key to evolution that occurs over thousands of years? ① Passing modified traits to the next generation. ② The current generation living forever without dying. ③ Predicting environmental change by increasing intelligence. ④ Attacking other species to take away their habitat. ⑤ Artificially stopping the climate change itself.

9. What is the most appropriate topic for this passage? ① Technical measures to stop climate change. ② Relationship between environmental change speed and biological survival. ③ Biological process of polar bears developing their fur. ④ Evacuation tips in sudden disaster situations. ⑤ Human activities that threaten the peace of the ecosystem.

10. According to the passage, how is evolution mainly achieved? ① Individuals suddenly change their shape and succeed. ② Producing a next generation that fits the new conditions. ③ An accidentally discovered mutant becoming the leader. ④ Waiting for the environment to return to its original state. ⑤ Enacting new laws and regulations of their own.

[Passage 24] Limitations of GDP as an Economic Indicator

English Passage: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is useful for measuring a country's economic activity, but it doesn't show life quality perfectly. GDP only calculates the value of produced goods and services, and doesn't care whether they bring happiness or sadness to people. For example, if a lot of money is spent on recovery work after a natural disaster, GDP may go up, but the people who suffered from the disaster may have become unhappier. Also, GDP doesn't include the value of activities that don't have money transactions, such as volunteering or housework. Therefore, it's important to remember that even if the economy is growing, members' actual welfare levels can be stationary or decrease.

1. What is the original use of GDP (Gross Domestic Product)? ① Measuring the happiness level of a country. ② Measuring the usage frequency of all languages in the world. ③ Measuring a country's economic activity. ④ Evaluating the moral level of people. ⑤ Preventing natural disasters in advance.

2. Why does GDP fail to show life quality perfectly? ① Because the calculation method is mathematically too complex. ② Because it only calculates the value of goods and services. ③ Because politicians can manipulate the GDP figures. ④ Because it is announced only once a year. ⑤ Because it is a method that has been used for too long.

3. What "effect on people" does GDP not care about? ① Volatility of the price. ② Time required for production. ③ Emotional aspects such as happiness or sadness. ④ Whether export abroad is possible. ⑤ Amount of taxes imposed by the government.

4. How can natural disaster recovery work change the GDP? ① It can raise the GDP due to recovery costs spending. ② It definitely lowers the GDP because buildings were destroyed. ③ It does not have any influence on the GDP. ④ It makes the term "GDP" itself disappear. ⑤ It allows for borrowing and using future GDP in advance.

5. What can be the actual state of people when the GDP has risen after a disaster? ① They become very happy by earning a lot of money. ② They may have become unhappier since they suffered from the disaster. ③ They become mentally enriched by becoming closer to nature. ④ They are satisfied with obtaining a chance to migrate to another country. ⑤ They are happy and proud of the country's economic growth.

6. What is mentioned as an example of an activity not included in GDP? ① Grocery shopping at a large supermarket. ② A company's investment in new technology development. ③ Volunteering or housework. ④ Use of services by foreign tourists. ⑤ Paying government employees' salaries.

7. What is the common feature of activities not included in GDP? ① They are activities that are legally prohibited. ② They are activities that do not have money transactions. ③ They are activities whose value arises only in the future. ④ They are activities performed only by the elderly. ⑤ They are activities that economists decided have no value.

8. What paradoxical situation can actually occur when the economy is growing (rising GDP)? ① People's welfare levels rise together without end. ② The economy grows too fast, causing time to stop. ③ Actual welfare levels can be stationary or decrease. ④ Making money becomes difficult instead of welfare rising. ⑤ People flock to Korea from abroad to learn GDP.

9. What is the most appropriate main idea of this passage? ① A new mathematical formula to calculate GDP more accurately. ② Limitations of GDP as an economic indicator and the difference with actual welfare. ③ Measures to minimize GDP loss in case of a natural disaster. ④ Necessity to enact laws to include housework in GDP. ⑤ Cases of countries that entered the ranks of advanced nations through GDP growth.

10. According to the passage, what "point to remember" is mentioned when looking at economic indicators? ① The fact that a high GDP always means a happy society. ② The fact that economic indicators only reflect volunteering time. ③ The fact that economic growth and actual welfare levels of members can be different. ④ The fact that GDP figures are proportional to the popularity of politicians. ⑤ The fact that GDP shows life quality only in underdeveloped countries.

[Passage 29] Deepening Ignorance and Objective Knowledge

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English Passage: We lack a sufficient vocabulary for understanding the causes of error. One of the most important things to realize about objective knowledge is that the growth of knowledge actually makes us realize how deep our ignorance is. The more we learn about the world, the more we discover new questions and complexities that we never even imagined existed. This means that as knowledge accumulates, the boundary of what we don't know expands much faster. Our ignorance is shockingly deep. We are like children playing on a beach, realizing that a vast ocean of the unknown stretches much further out beyond our reach. Scientific progress doesn't just provide answers; it reveals the true scale of the mysteries that still remain.

1. According to the text, what do we lack a sufficient vocabulary for? ① Explaining the success of modern technology. ② Understanding the causes of error. ③ Describing the beauty

of the natural world. ④ Encouraging children to play on the beach. ⑤ Organizing the library of scientific journals.

2. What is one of the most important things to realize about "objective knowledge"? ① It eventually provides answers to all human problems. ② The growth of knowledge makes us realize how deep our ignorance is. ③ It is much more important than emotional intelligence. ④ It can only be acquired by professional scientists. ⑤ It decreases as we get older and forget.

3. What do we discover as we learn more about the world? ① That the world is much simpler than we thought. ② That most questions have already been answered. ③ New questions and complexities we never imagined. ④ That we no longer need to study anymore. ⑤ That our current knowledge is perfectly sufficient.

4. What happens to the "boundary of what we don't know" as knowledge accumulates? ① It disappears completely. ② It remains the same size forever. ③ It expands much faster than knowledge. ④ It becomes easier to manage and control. ⑤ It moves closer to the beach within our reach.

5. How does the author describe the depth of our ignorance? ① It is shallow and easy to overcome. ② It is shockingly deep. ③ It is a temporary problem for students only. ④ It is a matter only children should worry about. ⑤ It is the most valuable part of human history.

6. What is our level of knowledge compared to in the passage? ① Scientists building a giant tower. ② Children playing on a beach. ③ Birds flying across a vast forest. ④ Sailors who have reached the end of the world. ⑤ Teachers explaining simple facts to students.

7. What does the "vast ocean of the unknown" symbolize? ① The beautiful view from the Earth's orbit. ② The history of mistakes made by humans in the past. ③ Endless mysteries stretching beyond reach. ④ The high cost of conducting scientific research today. ⑤ Numerous other languages we haven't learned yet.

8. According to the passage, what does scientific progress provide? ① Only final and absolute answers. ② A perfect map of the entire universe. ③ Answers while revealing the scale of remaining mysteries. ④ A way to eliminate all human ignorance. ⑤ More wealth and power for advanced nations.

9. What is the relationship between the growth of knowledge and ignorance? ① As knowledge grows, ignorance disappears. ② Growth of knowledge reveals the true scale of ignorance. ③ Ignorance completely stops knowledge from growing. ④ Knowledge and ignorance are completely separate topics. ⑤ Ignorance is more important than the growth of knowledge.

10. What is the central message of this passage? ① Humans will eventually know everything in the universe. ② Scientific vocabulary is too difficult for most people. ③ The more we know, the more we realize what we don't know. ④ Children should spend more time studying on the beach. ⑤ Objective knowledge is the only thing that matters in science.

[Passage 30] Loss of "Aura" in Modern Technology and Duplicates

English Passage: One reason duplicates have lost their meaning of human connection, richness, and intimate relationships is definitely because modern technology has made reproduction so easy. The methods of reproduction available to us are more efficient than ever. In the past, creating a duplicate of an artwork or a document required significant effort and craftsmanship, which instilled a sense of value and tradition into the duplicate itself. Today, however, we can create thousands of identical copies with just a few clicks, lacking a unique history or "aura." This ease of reproduction leads to a world surrounded by images and objects that feel detached from their origins. As a result, we value originals more than ever—not just for their content, but for the human labor and time that went into creating them.

1. According to the text, why have duplicates lost their meaning of human connection? ① Because people no longer enjoy looking at art. ② Because modern technology has made reproduction too easy. ③ Because originals are hidden in secret museums. ④ Because modern duplicates are more expensive than before. ⑤ Because the speed of human labor has increased too much.

2. How are modern methods of reproduction described? ① They are more efficient than ever. ② They are still as difficult as in the past. ③ They require a lot of traditional craftsmanship. ④ They are only possible for a few wealthy people. ⑤ They are becoming more personal and intimate.

3. What was required to create duplicates in the past? ① A few simple clicks on a computer. ② Significant effort and craftsmanship. ③ Massive funding from the government. ④ Fast machines powered by steam. ⑤ No special skills or training at all.

4. What was "instilled" into duplicates in the past? ① A sense of value and tradition. ② A massive amount of electrical energy. ③ A secret code for future generations. ④ A high price tag for the global market. ⑤ A message about the dangers of technology.

5. What do modern identical copies lack? ① High resolution and bright colors. ② A unique history or "aura." ③ The ability to be shared on social media. ④ Accurate information about

the original. ⑤ Enough space to be stored in a house.

6. What is required to reproduce objects today? ① Years of training. ② Just a few clicks. ③ A team of expert craftsmen. ④ A journey to a different country. ⑤ A large factory with many workers.

7. How do we feel about the objects surrounding us today? ① We feel more intimate and connected than ever. ② We feel detached from their origins. ③ We feel they are much more valuable than originals. ④ We feel they represent the peak of human craftsmanship. ⑤ They are all unique artistic masterpieces.

8. Why do we value originals more than ever today? ① Because originals are more colorful than duplicates. ② Because they contain secret messages we cannot see. ③ Because of the human labor and time that went into them. ④ Because the size of the original is much larger. ⑤ Because originals are easier to reproduce than duplicates.

9. What is the result of the "ease of reproduction" in modern times? ① It makes everyone an artist and creator. ② It detaches objects from their origins. ③ It adds a sense of "aura" to every duplicate. ④ It preserves the traditional ways of the past. ⑤ It makes duplicates more valuable than originals.

10. What is the main argument of this passage? ① The history of modern printing technology. ② How modern technology has changed our relationship with duplicates and originals. ③ Why museums should stop people from taking photos. ④ The best way to create a perfect duplicate of a famous painting. ⑤ Why craftsmanship is no longer needed in the 21st century.

[Passage 31] Finding Stability in an Ocean of Uncertainty

English Passage: Life is unstable and human well-being is fragile. If we are honest with ourselves, we realize that despite our best efforts, we are often unable to control the ups and downs of human existence. Therefore, finding stability in an ocean of change and indeterminacy is natural and even somewhat necessary. We want fixed stars to guide us on our journey through dangerous waters. We live life in fear and trembling, hoping for the best but afraid of what might happen. We are not very good at dealing with uncertainty. We easily give in to the temptation to settle for hasty "solutions" to eliminate anxiety and doubt, even if these temporary fixes are not actually adequate solutions in the long run.

1. How does the author describe life and human well-being? ① Life is predictable and well-being is robust. ② Life is unstable and well-being is fragile. ③ Life is a game where everyone eventually wins. ④ well-being depends only on the amount of money. ⑤ Life is a calm river with no dangerous places.

2. What do we realize when we "are honest with ourselves"? ① We can control everything if we work hard. ② Our efforts are usually a waste of time. ③ We are often unable to control the ups and downs of existence. ④ Other people are the main cause of our problems. ⑤ Science will eventually solve the problem of death.

3. What is "natural and somewhat necessary" for us in the ocean of change? ① Keeping moving and not staying in one place. ② Finding stability. ③ Ignoring risks and living only for today. ④ Hoping that someone else will solve our problems. ⑤ Studying the laws of gravity in the ocean.

4. What do the "fixed stars" symbolize in the journey of life? ① Actual stars in the night sky for navigation. ② Reliable guides or sources of stability. ③ Dreams that are impossible to achieve. ④ People who keep changing their minds. ⑤ Dangerous obstacles in the middle of the sea.

5. Why do we live life in "fear and trembling"? ① Because we are afraid of what might happen. ② Because the weather is cold and we need more clothes. ③ Because we are excited about new changes. ④ Because we are not physically strong enough. ⑤ Because someone is chasing us from behind.

6. How do humans generally deal with "uncertainty"? ① We deal with it very calmly and logically. ② We are not very good at dealing with it. ③ We enjoy it and look for more uncertainty. ④ We think it is the most exciting part of life. ⑤ We have evolved to feel perfectly comfortable with it.

7. Why are we tempted to settle for "hasty solutions"? ① Because they are the most expensive options available. ② To eliminate anxiety and doubt. ③ Because they have been proven effective for 100 years. ④ Because our friends recommended them to us. ⑤ Because children prefer fast things over slow ones.

8. According to the passage, what is the problem with "temporary fixes"? ① They take too much time to implement. ② They are too expensive for common people. ③ They may not be adequate solutions in the long run. ④ They make our lives much more unpredictable. ⑤ They are only possible in some advanced nations.

9. What does the "ocean of change and indeterminacy" refer to? ① Global warming and rising sea levels. ② The unpredictable and unstable nature of life. ③ The physical difficulty of sailing in the ocean. ④ The transition from childhood to adulthood. ⑤ Numerous different languages used around the world.

10. What is the central theme of this passage? ① Best way to sail a ship during a storm. ② Human nature craving stability in an uncertain life. ③ Why we should always believe in our best efforts. ④ Biological reasons why humans feel fear. ⑤ How to find adequate solutions for long-term problems.

[Passage 32] Sartre's "The Look" and Vulnerability of Being Seen

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English Passage: In "The Look," one of the most famous passages in 'Being and Nothingness', Jean-Paul Sartre describes the strange vulnerability that occurs when one changes from seeing (existing as a self with a viewpoint on the world) to being seen (having to face another's viewpoint on one's self). He illustrates this with the example of someone looking through a keyhole who is suddenly caught by someone watching them. The look of another is always unsettling, Sartre argues, not just because we briefly recognize ourselves in it by imagining the other's judgment of us, but also because we don't. We can always step back and refute or explain away our perception of how another sees us, but we don't know what that perception truly is. The other has a unique power to make us feel judged in ways we cannot fully control. Social life is about the fear that accompanies the realization that we can never access what the other sees.

1. What is the title of the famous passage by Jean-Paul Sartre? ① Being and Nothingness ② The Look ③ Facing the Other ④ The Mystery of the Keyhole ⑤ Judgment Day

2. What is the "strange vulnerability" described in the passage? ① Physical weakness of the human body to diseases. ② Vulnerability that occurs when changing from seeing to being seen. ③ Fear of heights when looking down from a tower. ④ Difficulty of understanding complex philosophy books. ⑤ Feeling when you are lost in a foreign country.

3. What is "existing as a self with a viewpoint on the world" described as? ① Seeing ② Being seen ③ Judging ④ Challenging ⑤ Imagining

4. What example does Sartre use to illustrate his point? ① Someone painting a portrait of a stranger. ② Someone looking through a keyhole and being caught. ③ A soldier hiding in the

jungle with camouflage. ④ A child looking at their own face in a mirror. ⑤ An actor performing on a stage for an audience.

5. According to Sartre, why is the look of another "always unsettling"? ① Because we are shy and hate talking to people. ② Because we imagine the other's judgment of us in that look. ③ Because the shape of the other's eyes looks different from ours. ④ Because we know the other is better than us. ⑤ Because it always happens in a dark room.

6. What can we do to deal with our perception of how another sees us? ① We can completely ignore it and never think about it. ② We can step back, refute, or explain it away. ③ We can ask the other to write down their thoughts on paper. ④ We can close our eyes so we don't have to see them. ⑤ we can change our personality to fit their judgment.

7. What is the fundamental problem with the other's perception of us? ① That we don't have enough time to hear it all. ② That we don't know what that perception truly is. ③ That it is always negative and hurts our feelings. ④ That it changes too fast for us to keep track of. ⑤ That it is based only on our physical appearance.

8. What "unique power" does the other have to make us feel? ① Strong and confident in social life. ② Judged in ways we cannot fully control. ③ Like we are the center of the entire universe. ④ Relieved that someone is finally watching us. ⑤ Like an intelligent and capable person who can do anything.

9. According to the text, social life is mainly about: ① Finding new friends and sharing common interests. ② The fear that we can never access what the other sees. ③ Learning how to judge the other before they judge us. ④ Improving public speaking and presentation skills. ⑤ Traveling to many different places to meet various people.

10. What is the central topic of this passage? ① History of French existentialist philosophy. ② How being seen by others creates vulnerability and fear. ③ Technical difficulty of looking through a keyhole. ④ Why we should always imagine what the other thinks. ⑤ Difference between our own eyes and the eyes of others.

[Passage 33] "The Farthest Plane" and Limits of Visual Perception

English Passage: The perceived distance of an object far from the observer is often assumed to follow some laws of geometry. However, there is a limit to our visual perception, a "farthest plane" beyond which things no longer seem to recede but rather to shrink. For example, if you are looking down from a high tower at cars on the ground or even houses, they often look tiny

rather than very far away. This means that beyond a certain point, increase in distance does not lead to a greater sense of depth but rather to a decrease in perceived size. This "farthest plane" represents the limit of spatial depth perception, beyond which objects appear gradually smaller rather than further away.

1. What is often assumed about the perceived distance of a far object? ① That it is completely random and unpredictable. ② That it follows some laws of geometry. ③ That it depends on the color of the object. ④ That it is determined by the observer's mood. ⑤ That it is always shorter than the actual distance.

2. What is the "farthest plane" mentioned in the passage? ① The highest point in the sky where a bird can fly. ② The limit point beyond which things shrink instead of receding. ③ A glass wall built by scientists to test eyesight. ④ The center point of our solar system. ⑤ The bottom of the ocean where nothing can be seen.

3. What happens to our perception of objects beyond the "farthest plane"? ① Objects seem to be getting closer to us. ② Objects seem to disappear and reappear. ③ Objects seem to shrink instead of receding. ④ Objects look clearer and more detailed. ⑤ Color and shape of objects seem to change.

4. What example is used to explain the "farthest plane"? ① Looking at stars through a telescope. ② Looking down at cars on the ground from a high tower. ③ Watching a ship sail away beyond the horizon. ④ Driving a car through a long and dark tunnel. ⑤ Reading a book with very small letters.

5. Why do cars on the ground look "tiny" from a high tower? ① Because they are actually small cars for children. ② Because they are very far away from the observer. ③ Because the observer's vision is limited by the "farthest plane." ④ Because the air is too thin at the top of the tower. ⑤ Because the tower was built on a very high mountain.

6. Beyond a certain point, "increase in distance" DOES NOT lead to: ① Perceiving greater depth. ② Decrease in perceived size. ③ Changing the direction of the object. ④ Total loss of the observer's eyesight. ⑤ Feeling dizzy and lightheaded.

7. "The farthest plane" represents the limit of our perception of what? ① Mathematical logic ② Spatial depth ③ Emotional feeling ④ Social status ⑤ Duration of time

8. How do objects beyond the limit appear? ① Gradually further away. ② Still and not moving at all. ③ Gradually smaller. ④ Shining brightly in the dark. ⑤ Exactly the same as objects close to us.

9. What does this passage suggest about our visual system? ① It has an amazing ability that never fails. ② It has certain limits in perceiving space. ③ It has a way to see through physical walls. ④ It has a direct connection to the objects it sees. ⑤ It has an error that makes every object look larger than it is.

10. What is the central theme of this passage? ① History of geometric laws in architecture. ② How the size of cars has changed over the years. ③ Limits of visual perception regarding spatial depth. ④ Why towers are built so high in modern cities. ⑤ Best way to measure the distance of moving objects.

[Passage 34] Artistic Freedom within Limitation and Structure

English Passage: The aesthetics of simplicity in both art and science facilitate the accurate transmission of the message. Both are also highly methodical and systematic. Many believe that art is by definition wild and intuitive and only science is methodologically disciplined, but there is much evidence (including artists talking about their processes) that art is often methodologically and systematically created and that frameworks and forms allow creativity to flow. As artist and writer Anne Truitt noted, "Art is made out of limitation." The rules of the game are a precondition for artistic freedom. They provide artists with solid forms or structures, allowing them to utilize the gifts of random chance in ways that are not disorderly. The world is not presented in a disorderly fashion; rather, it is shown in a way that we can find meaning in it. An artist must limit himself.

1. What does the "aesthetics of simplicity" facilitate in both art and science? ① Creating the most expensive products. ② Accurate transmission of the message. ③ Use of millions of different colors and sounds. ④ Speed of finishing a project within a week. ⑤ Competition between artists and scientists.

2. How are both art and science described in the passage? ① As random and unpredictable fields. ② As highly methodical and systematic fields. ③ As something that only geniuses can understand. ④ As the main cause of the world's confusion. ⑤ As a business focusing only on money.

3. What is a common belief about art mentioned in the passage? ① That art is by definition wild and intuitive. ② That art is much more strict than science. ③ That art should always have a political message. ④ That art is only a hobby for wealthy people. ⑤ That art is dying because of modern technology.

4. According to the passage, what allows "creativity to flow"? ① Total lack of any rules or limitations. ② Frameworks and forms. ③ Drinking a lot of coffee during work. ④ Traveling to many different countries. ⑤ Reading books written by other artists.

5. Who said "Art is made out of limitation"? ① Jean-Paul Sartre ② Anne Truitt ③ René Descartes ④ Michael Tomasello ⑤ John Franklin

6. According to the passage, "the rules of the game" are what for artistic freedom? ① An obstacle ② A precondition ③ A result ④ An enemy ⑤ A mystery

7. What do rules and structures provide artists with? ① Solid forms or structures. ② A giant studio to work in. ③ A way to avoid any luck or chance. ④ A lot of fame and public recognition. ⑤ A reason to quit being an artist.

8. How can artists utilize the "gifts of chance" through structure? ① By ignoring it and focusing only on rules. ② In ways that are not disorderly. ③ By sharing it with other artists. ④ By keeping it secret forever. ⑤ By trying to control every single detail.

9. Why is the world NOT "presented in a disorderly fashion"? ① Because it is shown in a way that we can find meaning in it. ② Because humans have already cleaned up the world. ③ Because science has already solved all mysteries. ④ Because artists have painted over the confusion. ⑤ Because the world has too many rules to follow.

10. What is the central message of this passage? ① Science and art are completely different fields from each other. ② An artist must never follow rules to be truly free. ③ Structure and limitation are essential foundations for creativity. ④ Simplicity is a sign of lack of skill in both art and science. ⑤ Anyone in the world can find meaning without any effort.

[Passage 35] Invisible Algorithms and Data Bias

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English Passage: We live in a world where algorithms influence almost every aspect of our lives, yet we rarely understand how they function. Algorithms decide everything from what we buy online to what we see in our news feeds. They often appear objective, but in reality, they are based on data that reflects the biases and limitations of the people who created them. For example, a hiring algorithm might only learn from data of past successful employees, potentially favoring certain groups and reinforcing existing discrimination. Therefore, we must critically look at the invisible forces behind these technologies and demand that technology be used to realize social justice.

1. To what extent do algorithms influence our lives today? ① They have almost no influence and are only used in specific fields. ② They influence almost every aspect of our lives. ③ They only affect people who major in computer science. ④ They are used secretly only by government agencies. ⑤ Their influence is gradually decreasing compared to the past.

2. What is our general attitude toward algorithms? ① we perfectly understand all their operating principles. ② We rarely understand how they function. ③ We are trying to make the use of algorithms illegal. ④ We believe they are a scientific illusion and do not actually exist. ⑤ We always think they are inferior to human intelligence.

3. Which of the following is NOT an example of a daily activity decided by algorithms? ① Recommending what to purchase online. ② Deciding which articles appear in a news feed. ③ Artificially manipulating the content of an individual's dreams. ④ Recommending friends on social media. ⑤ Ranking information in search engines.

4. How does the passage refute the idea that algorithms are 'objective'? ① It claims that they actually have human emotions. ② They are based on data that contains the biases of their creators. ③ They use only future data to make predictions. ④ They are 100% fair because they have passed government approval. ⑤ It emphasizes that mathematical formulas can never be wrong.

5. What is a potential problem with a hiring algorithm? ① There are too many applicants, causing the server to crash. ② It only selects people who are much better than what the company needs. ③ It can favor certain groups by learning from past data. ④ The speed of calculating interview scores is too slow. ⑤ It keeps the educational background of applicants strictly secret.

6. Why can data learning by algorithms be dangerous? ① Because the amount of data is too vast to organize. ② Because it can reinforce existing social discrimination. ③ Because it is the main path for spreading computer viruses. ④ Because it makes people no longer read books. ⑤ Because algorithms tell lies on their own to make money.

7. What critical attitude toward algorithms is emphasized in the passage? ① Completely stopping the use of algorithms and returning to the past. ② Looking at the invisible forces hidden behind algorithms. ③ Buying products recommended by algorithms unconditionally at a high price. ④ Focusing only on developing faster and more powerful computers. ⑤ Accepting the decisions of algorithms as divine revelations.

8. For what value should we demand technology be used? ① An individual's selfish greed. ② Social justice. ③ Development of more weapons of war. ④ Economic growth through

environmental destruction. ⑤ Increasing the popularity of a specific politician.

9. What is the most important thing to correct to ensure the fairness of algorithms? ① The hardware specifications of the computer. ② The data used for learning and human biases. ③ The name and branding of the algorithm. ④ The way users set their passwords. ⑤ The location of the server where the algorithm is installed.

10. What is the most appropriate title for this passage? ① Algorithms: The Only Solution to Make the World More Convenient. ② Bias Hidden Behind Data: The Invisible Influence of Algorithms. ③ How to Develop the Best Hiring Algorithm. ④ Scientific Reasons Why Social Media Use Should Be Reduced. ⑤ Prophecies About a Future Where Artificial Intelligence Rule Humans.

[Passage 36] The Necessity of Expertise and Critical Thinking

English Passage: In an era of information overload, we often tend to accept expert opinions uncritically. While the authority of an expert gives us a sense of security, expertise can also be trapped in a specific perspective. For true understanding, a process of integrating information from various fields and questioning oneself is necessary. Listen to expert advice, but critically review whether it aligns with your specific situation and values. The digestion of knowledge is not simply accepting it, but a process of reconstructing it within one's own thought system. When this critical thinking ability is lacking, we are easily swept away by the flow of misinformation.

1. According to the passage, what is our tendency in an era of information overload? ① We live by completely ignoring all information. ② We accept expert opinions uncritically. ③ We try to produce all information ourselves. ④ We convert the value of information only into money. ⑤ We do not trust experts at all and criticize them.

2. What is the psychological effect of an expert's authority on us? ① Extreme anxiety and fear. ② A sense of security. ③ Hostility toward others. ④ No change in emotion at all. ⑤ A sense of intellectual superiority.

3. What is a potential limitation that "expertise" can have? ① The amount of knowledge is too small to be useful. ② It can be trapped in a specific perspective. ③ It is too expensive for ordinary people to access. ④ It changes so frequently that it cannot be trusted. ⑤ it is recorded only in ancient languages.

4. What is mentioned as a necessary process for true understanding? ① Memorizing the expert's words as they are. ② Integrating information from various fields and questioning oneself. ③ Digging deeply into information in only one field. ④ Stopping questioning and waiting for results to come out. ⑤ Stopping internet searches and immersing oneself in meditation.

5. What should be the criteria when reviewing expert advice? ① The age and appearance of the expert providing the advice. ② Whether it aligns with my specific situation and values. ③ How famous and rich the expert is. ④ The thickness of the book and the quality of the paper. ⑤ Whether the most difficult terms in the field are used.

6. How does the passage define the "digestion of knowledge"? ① Simply storing information in one's head. ② A process of reconstructing it within one's own thought system. ③ Delivering information to other people. ④ A technique for memorizing information for an exam. ⑤ Collecting information regardless of its truth or falsehood.

7. What is the risk when critical thinking ability is lacking? ① Eyesight worsens and concentration drops. ② It is easy to be swept away by the flow of misinformation. ③ Being alienated from conversations with friends. ④ Missing all opportunities to make money. ⑤ Being unable to make a decision because of too many thoughts.

8. What is the core of critical thinking emphasized in the passage? ① Unconditionally criticizing the opinions of others. ② Thinking for oneself and connecting it with one's own values. ③ Reducing sleep and studying to become an expert. ④ Trying to get the latest information first. ⑤ Trusting the approval of authoritative institutions.

9. According to the passage, what is one of the most necessary abilities in modern society? ① Fast finger skills for searching information. ② The ability to critically analyze and integrate information. ③ Social skills to visit and consult with experts. ④ Memory to memorize millions of pieces of information at once. ⑤ A receptive attitude of unconditionally following the values of others.

10. What is the most appropriate main idea of this text? ① Expert authority is absolute in the information age. ② One should reconstruct advice to fit one's own values through critical thinking. ③ It is more important to be an expert in one field than to study various fields. ④ Internet censorship should be strengthened to block misinformation. ⑤ More experts should be hired to gain a sense of security.

[Passage 37] The Combination of Visual Art and Storytelling

English Passage: A work of art often conveys a story even when it is a static image. The viewer constructs a narrative about what happened before or what will happen in the future through the expressions of the figures in the painting, the atmosphere of the background, and the arrangement of objects. The painter captures and shows the most dramatic moment within the limited space of the canvas, and leaves the rest of the story to the viewer's imagination. This interaction makes a work of art not just an object of simple appreciation, but an active experience in which the viewer participates. The value of art lies not only in the work itself but also in the richness of the story completed in the viewer's mind.

1. What is the function performed by static image artworks? ① Used only for interior decoration purposes. ② They often play a role in conveying a story. ③ They distract the viewer's attention and make them stop thinking. ④ They compete with videos that explain with sound. ⑤ They record historical facts without fail.

2. What clues do viewers use when constructing a narrative? ① The price and size of the objects. ② Facial expressions, background atmosphere, and object arrangement. ③ The material of the canvas and the chemical composition of the paint. ④ The type of brush used to paint the picture. ⑤ The brightness and temperature of the lighting inside the exhibition hall.

3. What is the painter's job on the canvas described as? ① Painting all the details of the entire story. ② Capturing and showing the most dramatic moment. ③ Directly explaining the story by writing text. ④ Finishing perfectly so that viewers cannot ask questions. ⑤ Copying and mixing other famous paintings.

4. Whose responsibility is the "rest of the story" that the painter did not finish? ① The collector who bought the painting. ② A professional critic who reviews the painting. ③ The viewer's imagination. ④ A restoration expert who will repair the painting in the future. ⑤ Other painters who were active in the same era.

5. What kind of experience is appreciating a work of art through interaction? ① A passive experience of thinking only as the author tells you. ② An active experience in which the viewer participates. ③ A boring experience that costs a lot of money and only wastes time. ④ A difficult experience that is impossible unless trained from an early age. ⑤ An experience that cannot be done alone and always requires a guide.

6. Where does the passage claim the value of art lies? ① The rarity and selling price of the work. ② The work itself and the story completed in the viewer's mind. ③ The reputation of the

museum where the work is exhibited. ④ The number of viewers who came to see the work. ⑤ How famous an award the painter received.

7. What does the word "Narrative" mean? ① Brilliance of colors. ② The flow or structure of a story. ③ The physical weight of an object. ④ The durability of paper. ⑤ Sight to see things.

8. According to the passage, what does the viewer ask when looking at a painting? ① How much will this painting be sold for later? ② What happened before, and what will happen in the future? ③ Was the painter hungry when he painted this picture? ④ Is there anyone among my friends wearing clothes of the same color? ⑤ What are the coordinates of the place that became the background of the painting?

9. Why does the painter capture the 'dramatic moment'? ① To stimulate the viewer's curiosity and induce imagination. ② Because it is the easiest part to paint. ③ To complete the painting quickly. ④ Because other parts were left to be painted later. ⑤ To make the viewer leave the room immediately after seeing the picture.

10. What is the central message of this passage? ① Artists should show everything inside the box. ② Viewers complete the story of a work of art with their own imagination. ③ Modern art no longer contains a story. ④ Movies are much more efficient at conveying a story than paintings. ⑤ Quiet appreciation in a museum is the best interaction.

[Passage 38] Growing Pains and the Value of Change

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English Passage: All change is accompanied by discomfort at first. This is because growth begins when we leave the comfort zone we were familiar with. The process of a caterpillar tearing its cocoon to become a butterfly is painful, but it cannot fly without that process. Humans also feel fear and resistance when facing new challenges, but this is also a signal for a leap. If we only avoid discomfort, growth stagnates and the possibilities of our lives shrink. When we accept change as an essential partner for growth, we can finally move out into a wider world.

1. What is the emotion that accompanies all change when it first begins? ① Joy and ecstasy. ② Boredom and sleepiness. ③ Discomfort. ④ A sense of victory. ⑤ A sense of betrayal.

2. When does growth begin, according to the passage? ① When we are lying on our most comfortable bed. ② When we leave the familiar comfort zone. ③ When the bank account

balance increases. ④ When everything goes according to plan without any problems. ⑤ When other people praise us.

3. What does the author want to say about the process of a caterpillar becoming a butterfly? ① The fact that there will be more food when it becomes a butterfly. ② That the pain of tearing the cocoon is essential for flight. ③ Nostalgia that the caterpillar days were safer and better. ④ A complaint that the process of tearing the cocoon takes too long. ⑤ Praise that the color of the butterfly's wings is very beautiful.

4. What is the general emotion humans feel when facing new challenges? ① A feeling that they can do anything because they are full of confidence. ② Fear and resistance. ③ A state in which past memories are not remembered at all. ④ Hunger and thirst. ⑤ An urge to get angry at others.

5. What does the author call fear and resistance? ① A signal of failure. ② A signal for a leap. ③ A warning signal that one should give up. ④ A signal of physical illness. ⑤ Evidence of bad luck.

6. Which action stops growth and shrinks the possibilities of life? ① Only avoiding discomfort. ② Reading a new book every day. ③ Traveling with friends. ④ Working out hard to build muscle. ⑤ Writing down one's dreams on paper.

7. What kind of attitude do we need to move toward a "wider world"? ① An attitude of absolutely rejecting change and keeping distance. ② An attitude of accepting change as an essential partner for growth. ③ An attitude of cheating to succeed faster than others. ④ An attitude of mechanically ignoring all pain. ⑤ An attitude of always acting perfectly, being conscious of others' eyes.

8. In this passage, what does "Comfort Zone" mean? ① An actual shelter hidden from war. ② The current state that is familiar and comfortable without change. ③ A sacred place where athletes train. ④ A village in the forest where no dangerous animals live. ⑤ A free space where all rules have disappeared.

9. What does it mean for growth to "stagnate"? ① Growth stops because one is too tall. ② Stopping and being unable to move forward. ③ Having so much knowledge that there is nothing more to learn. ④ Being rich and no longer needing to work. ⑤ Being left lonely because all friends have left.

10. What is the most appropriate title for this passage? ① Beyond Discomfort: Acceptance of Change for Growth. ② Why Pain Should Be Avoided as Much as Possible. ③ How to Live

Happily in the Comfort Zone Forever. ④ The Evolutionary Process of Butterflies Found in Nature. ⑤ Meditation and Breathing Methods to Eliminate Fear.

[Passage 39] Moral Dilemmas and Community Justice

English Passage: We often fall into moral dilemmas where individual interests and community interests conflict. For example, the choice to destroy the environment for my convenience may seem like a benefit in the short term, but it harms all of us in the long term. A just society is not simply a society where many people are satisfied, but a society where the rights of the weakest members are protected. Moral choices should not be only for my benefit, but should follow universal values. Only when we have this sense of responsibility can we truly be proud of being mature citizens.

1. In what situation do moral dilemmas mainly occur? ① When individual interests and community interests conflict. ② When you have to choose delicious food from a menu. ③ When you don't know how to solve a test question. ④ When you are worried about being late for school. ⑤ When you are disappointed because you don't like the gift.

2. What point does the author want to emphasize through the example of the environmental destruction choice? ① Optimism that the environment will be restored even if destroyed. ② Short-term benefits can be long-term harm to all of us. ③ Any sacrifice is justified for convenience. ④ Practical difficulties that environmental protection costs too much money. ⑤ A sense of helplessness that individuals can never affect the environment.

3. What is the author's definition of a "just society"? ① A society where everyone has the same amount of money. ② Simply a society where many people are satisfied. ③ A society where the rights of the weakest members are protected. ④ A perfectly controlled society where no crimes occur. ⑤ A society where people with the best technology are treated well.

4. What criteria should be followed when making a moral choice? ① Rules that are beneficial only to myself. ② Universal values. ③ The future profit that the choice will bring. ④ The minimum good that the law prohibits. ⑤ Methods recommended by parents or friends.

5. What is the condition to be proud of being a "mature citizen"? ① Paying more taxes. ② Having a sense of moral responsibility. ③ Entering and graduating from a high-level university. ④ Using other countries' languages fluently. ⑤ Having many followers on social media.

6. Which expression best explains the word "Dilemma"? ① A very easy problem with only one correct answer. ② A situation where it is difficult to decide between two options. ③ A

happy worry that everyone likes. ④ Regret for past mistakes. ⑤ A plan made to predict the future.

7. What is the first thing an individual should do for the benefit of the community? ① Completely giving up all individual interests. ② Thinking about the impact of one's choices on others and the environment. ③ Persuading more people to make them on one's side. ④ Ignoring and waiting for the government to take care of it. ⑤ Bragging to people about how moral they are.

8. Why is it just to protect the rights of the weakest members? ① Because they will repay you greatly someday. ② Because it realizes the value that all members of society are dignified. ③ Because only then will the economic growth rate be higher. ④ Because helping weak people is the easiest morality. ⑤ Because the word justice originally means 'protection of the weak'.

9. What is the most appropriate theme for this text? ① Balance between economic growth and individual rights. ② Realization of mature citizenship and community justice. ③ Technical alternatives to prevent environmental destruction. ④ How to run away most wisely in a dilemma situation. ⑤ Efficient decision-making methods for the satisfaction of the majority.

10. According to the passage, should a moral choice be "beneficial only to myself"? ① Yes, because one's own happiness is the most important. ② No, because one should follow universal values. ③ Unknown, it depends on the situation. ④ Yes, because morality is ultimately a technique for survival. ⑤ No, because you have to do so to be praised by others.

[Passage 40] The Relationship Between Language and Thought

English Passage: Language is not just a tool for expressing thoughts, but determines the way we perceive the world. A culture with specific words observes and understands the phenomena those words point to more carefully. conversely, if there is no word to refer to a certain concept, that phenomenon may not be recognized as important. Therefore, learning a rich vocabulary goes beyond simply becoming good at speaking; it is a process of expanding the eyes through which one sees the world. As the saying goes, the limits of language are the limits of our world, our thinking can broaden or narrow depending on the words we use.

1. What is the new perspective on language defined by the passage? ① A technique for strictly following the spelling of words. ② It goes beyond being a tool for expressing thoughts and determines the way we perceive the world. ③ The same logic system as computer coding.

④ A sense unique to humans that is distinguished from animal sounds. ⑤ A device that makes everyone in the world think in exactly the same way.

2. What characteristics does a culture with specific words show? ① It uses the words more often and its voice becomes louder. ② It observes and understands the phenomena those words point to more carefully. ③ It experiences conflict with other cultures because of the words. ④ It gains economic benefits by selling words for a fee. ⑤ It makes efforts to reduce the number of words.

3. What happens when there is no word to refer to a certain concept? ① the phenomenon disappears like magic. ② The phenomenon may not be recognized as important. ③ Hundreds of thousands of scholars gather to create a word. ④ People forcibly borrow and use words from other countries. ⑤ Thinking ability develops abnormally.

4. What is the true meaning of "learning a rich vocabulary"? ① A strategy for getting a perfect score on an exam. ② A process of expanding the eyes through which one sees the world. ③ Communication skills needed to make a lot of money. ④ An intellectual play of memorizing the dictionary in its entirety. ⑤ A means of bragging about one's smartness to others.

5. What is the meaning of the saying "The limits of language are the limits of our world"? ① It means you cannot travel the world if you stop studying language. ② It means the range of thinking is determined by the words and speech we know. ③ It means every country in the world fights because of language. ④ It means language names should be used when drawing a world map. ⑤ It means language is so difficult that humans cannot conquer it.

6. What is the first thing we should do when we want to see the world more broadly? ① Buying a larger telescope. ② Climbing a high mountain and looking down. ③ Learning words and vocabulary from various fields. ④ Packing bags to go on an overseas trip. ⑤ Stopping conversations with people and thinking alone.

7. To what can language be likened in the passage? (Inference from content) ① A scary king who rules us. ② Glasses worn when looking at scenery. ③ A sturdy safe to store money. ④ A fast train that carries knowledge. ⑤ Uncomfortable clothes that everyone has to wear.

8. What is the cause that makes thinking "narrow"? ① When solving a math problem that is too difficult. ② When the language used is limited and poor. ③ When sleeping too much or eating too little. ④ When one hasn't been to another country. ⑤ When not using the latest smartphone.

9. What is the most appropriate theme for this passage? ① The origin and history of languages around the world. ② The decisive influence of language on the way of thinking. ③ Speaking practice methods for effective communication. ④ Solutions for language barriers based on cultural differences. ⑤ Reasons why more scientific terms should be created.

10. What is an action plan needed when agreeing with the statement "Our thinking can broaden or narrow depending on the words we use"? ① Turning off the television and learning new words through books. ② Never speaking with people whose language does not communicate. ③ Repeating only the words one knows for a lifetime. ④ Believing that language does not change and not studying it. ⑤ Pointing out other people's wrong spelling every day.

2025년 3월 고3 전국연합학력평가 영어 정답표 (20번~40번)

20번: 1

21번: 2

22번: 5

23번: 1

24번: 3

29번: 3

30번: 5

31번: 3

32번: 2

33번: 5

34번: 1

35번: 4

36번: 5

37번: 1

38번: 2

39번: 5

40번: 2

공부코치 GONGBUCOACH

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무단 복제, 배포, 전송, 2차 가공을 금합니다.

개인 학습 목적으로만 사용이 허가되며, 상업적 이용을 금지합니다.

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