

제 2 교시

2025학년도 대학수학능력시험 대비 mikane 미니 모의평가 (1)

# 영어 영역

성명

수험 번호

- 문제지의 해당란에 성명과 수험번호를 정확히 쓰시오.
- 답안지의 필적 확인란에 다음의 문구를 정자로 기재하십시오.

**앞의 끝에서 푸르게 빛난 물방울 하나**

- 답안지의 해당란에 성명과 수험번호를 쓰고, 또 수험번호, 문형 (홀수/짝수), 답을 정확히 표시하십시오.
- 문항에 따라 배점이 다릅니다. 3점, 4점 문항에는 점수가 표시되어 있습니다. 점수 표시가 없는 문항은 모두 2점입니다.

※ 시험이 시작되기 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마시오.

mikane[1046846]

도움을 주신 많은 분께, 진심으로 감사의 말씀을 전합니다.

mikane

전 문항 출제

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제 3 교시

영어 영역

30분

/50

듣기 문제는 없습니다. 문제지의 지시에 따라 답을 하시기 바랍니다.

1. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Hi,  
 We has been made aware of multiple security vulnerabilities in almost all modern processors that require immediate updates to OS kernel, virtualization, and microcode. An unprivileged attacker could bypass unpatched systems for unauthorized read access to privileged memory. Our infrastructure service providers have worked for the past month to update systems globally and this has been completed. Our engineering team continues to evaluate stability, security, and performance impact of the released patches, and will apply additional patches and mitigating controls as necessary. If you have any questions or concerns, please file a ticket in the Support Portal.

- ① 보안 사항을 강화할 것을 요청하려고
- ② 시스템 운영을 위한 자문을 구하려고
- ③ 해커톤 행사에 초대하려고
- ④ 보안 취약점을 수정했음을 알리려고
- ⑤ 소프트웨어 개발자 컨퍼런스에 초대하려고

2. 다음 글의 분위기로 가장 적절한 것은?

After his hoof had healed up, Boxer worked harder than ever. In nothing that he said or did was there any sign that his strength was not what it had been. It was only his appearance that was a little altered; his hide was less shiny than it had used to be. The others said, "Boxer will pick up when the spring grass comes on"; but the spring came and Boxer grew no fatter. Once again Clover and Benjamin warned him to take care of his health, but Boxer paid no attention. Late one evening in the summer, a sudden rumour ran round the farm that something had happened to Boxer. The rumour was true. A few minutes later two pigeons came racing in with the news: "Boxer has fallen! He is lying on his side and can't get up!" About half the animals on the farm rushed out to the knoll where the windmill stood. There lay Boxer, between the shafts of the cart, his neck stretched out, unable even to raise his head. His eyes were glazed, his sides matted with sweat. A thin stream of blood had trickled out of his mouth. Clover dropped to her knees at his side. "Boxer!" she cried.

- ① noisy and festive
- ② worried and anxious
- ③ bored and lonely
- ④ frightened and scared
- ⑤ delighted and joyful

3. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

The benefits of physical activity occur in generally healthy people of all ages, in people at risk of developing chronic diseases, and in people with chronic conditions or disabilities. Physical activity affects many health conditions, and the specific amounts and types of activity that benefit each condition vary. One consistent finding from research studies is that once the health benefits from physical activity begin to accumulate, additional amounts of activity provide additional benefits. Some health benefits occur immediately after an episode of physical activity. Other benefits begin with as little as 60 minutes a week. Research shows that a total amount of at least 150 minutes a week of moderate-intensity aerobic activity, such as brisk walking, consistently reduces the risk of many chronic diseases and other adverse health outcomes.

- ① 꾸준한 운동은 만성 질환의 치료 방법으로 사용된다.
- ② 격렬한 운동은 건강에 오히려 악영향을 줄 수 있다.
- ③ 운동에 따른 건강상의 이점은 다양하게 나타난다.
- ④ 근성장을 위해서는 단백질 위주의 식사가 필수적이다.
- ⑤ 버티기 힘들 강도의 운동도 건강에 이점을 줄 수 있다.

4. 밑줄 친 "joiners" rather than "loners."가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Groups may be humans' most useful invention, for they provide us with the means to reach goals that would elude us if we remained alone. Individuals in groups can secure advantages and avoid disadvantages that would plague the lone individuals. In his theory of social integration, Moreland concludes that groups tend to form whenever "people become dependent on one another for the satisfaction of their needs". The advantages of group life may be so great that humans are biologically prepared to seek membership and avoid isolation. From an evolutionary psychology perspective, because groups have increased humans' overall fitness for countless generations, individuals who carried genes that promoted solitude-seeking were less likely to survive and procreate compared to those with genes that prompted them to join groups. This process of natural selection culminated in the creation of a modern human who seeks out membership in groups instinctively, for most of us are descendants of "joiners" rather than "loners."

\*loner: 혼자 지내기 좋아하는 사람

- ① those who had conjured more realistic or even negative visions
- ② those who are likely to survive till the last
- ③ those who partnered with their group
- ④ those who competed with their predators
- ⑤ those who worked with the muscles above their neck

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## 5. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

An entrepreneur must find ways to engage a target audience to become successful. Whether that's social media, crowdsourcing, commenting, news games, virtual reality, drones, or augmented reality, you will learn that media has to be more than a commodity these days. Media ventures have to be participatory experiences to find a following. As news entrepreneurs quickly learn, engaging audiences is more involved than counting web page views or social media shares. The depth of engagement is what will convert readers into donors, advertisers, content contributors, or volunteers, as we found in J-Lab's 2012 report, "Engaging Audiences, Measuring Interaction, Engagement and Conversions." Engagement might entail hiring a graphic artist to do a before-and-after visualization of a streetscape to invite a community to consider redevelopment options, as UrbanMilwaukee.com did in 2009. It might involve launching niche newsletters on numerous topics as The New York Times has done. Another option is webcasting civic meetings as Nowcastsa.com does in San Antonio.

- ① 안정적인 예산 확보 없이 기업을 홍보하는 것은 적절치 못하다.
- ② 기업가에게 고객의 관심을 끄는 일은 중요하다.
- ③ 기술의 발전으로 고객과의 상호작용 방법이 다양해졌다.
- ④ 양적인 부분에 집중된 마케팅은 단기간의 기업 성장에 필수적이다.
- ⑤ 시대의 변화에 맞추어 마케팅 방법을 일원화해야 한다.

## 6. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Culture includes observable aspects, such as the religion and language of a group of people, as well as intangible aspects, such as shared preferences, attitudes, and behaviors. For example, in Black women's natural hair culture, wash day practices might be prescribed and may involve assistance from other members of the group, whether family or friends. This community has a shared vocabulary of hair types labeled from 1 to 4 for curl type and A to C for curl diameter, as well as steps such as *detangle* and *lift* and styling techniques such as *twist out*, *braid out*, *wash and go*, and *updo*. These terms evolved from Black women's shared experiences. Likewise, in Hispanic culture, the *quinceañera* is a custom and rite of passage for 15-year-old girls. The elaborate celebration is attended by the girl's extended family and recognized by the cultural community at large. Participation in regular daily practices, such as Black women's natural hair culture, and once-in-a-lifetime celebrations, such as the *quinceañera*, can contribute to a person's culture and sense of identity. The iceberg is often used as a metaphor for culture. The top of the iceberg, visible to all, is much smaller than the part hidden below the water. So it is with culture. The less obvious parts of culture can sometimes be "hidden" from observers. This lack of knowledge can make understanding cultures other than your own more difficult because these hidden parts are more challenging to recognize or understand. [3점]

- ① perceptible features and concealed features of culture
- ② ethnic differences in perception
- ③ cultural investigation needed to enhance the quality of life
- ④ educational functions of learning foreign culture
- ⑤ different cultural norms of Oriental society

## 7. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The Concorde fallacy is a notorious theoretical error which tempts economists and evolutionists alike. It amounts to investing further in a project simply because one has invested in it heavily in the past, rather than because of potential future return on investment. Digger wasps, *Sphex ichneumoneus*, disconcertingly appear to behave as if following the Concorde fallacy. Pairs of females fight over jointly occupied nests, provisioned with paralysed katydids. The prior investment by each wasp in the nest is measured as the number of katydids that she has put into it. The true value of the nest is approximated by the total number of katydids there. The evidence suggests that the wasp with the least prior investment is the one most likely to surrender. [3점]

\*katydid: 여치

- ① Do Digger Wasps Commit the Concorde Fallacy?
- ② The Effect of Concorde Fallacy on Economy
- ③ Digger Wasps as a Great Predator
- ④ The Best Way to Investigate Effectively
- ⑤ What Causes Concorde Fallacy?

## 8. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

A patent owner is called the "patentee." The patentee has the statutory right to exclude others from making, using, offering for sale, selling, or importing the invention covered by the patent throughout the United States. Recall that these are rights to exclude others from using the patentee's invention. The Patent Act ① does not grant the patent owner the right to practice the invention covered by the patent. Indeed, it may be ② which the invention, if practiced in the United States, could infringe someone else's patent! For example, if you obtain a patent on an improvement to a patented product (e.g., a faster-acting version of a patented painkiller), you might not be able to sell the improved product unless you obtain a license under the patent for the underlying product. Infringement is a strict liability violation—you do not need to know ③ that you are infringing a patent, or that a patent even ④ exists, to be liable for patent infringement. If someone makes, uses, offers for sale, sells, or imports ⑤ what is covered by a claim of a valid patent, that person is an infringer. Neither lack of knowledge of the patent, nor lack of intent to infringe it, is a defense to patent infringement.

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9. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Time is fragmented. Managers have acknowledged from antiquity that they never seem to have enough time to get all those things done that need to be done. In the latter years of the twentieth century, however, a new phenomenon arose: demand for time from those in leadership roles ① was enlarged, while the number of hours in a day remained constant. Increased work hours was one reaction to such demand, but managers quickly discovered that the day had just 24 hours and that working more of them produced ② diminishing marginal returns. According to one researcher, “Managers are overburdened with obligations yet cannot easily delegate their tasks. As a result, they are driven to overwork and forced to do many tasks ③ superficially. Brevity, fragmentation, and verbal communication characterize their work.” Values compete and the various roles are in tension. Managers clearly cannot ④ irritate everyone. Employees want more time to do their jobs; customers want products and services delivered quickly and at high quality levels. Supervisors want more money to spend on equipment, training, and product development; shareholders want returns on investment maximized. A manager caught in the middle cannot deliver to each of these people what each most wants; decisions are often based on the ⑤ urgency of the need and the proximity of the problem. [3점]

10.

Many people believe that women tend to talk more than men –with some even suggesting that this difference has a biological basis. One widely cited estimate is that women speak 20,000 words per day on average and men speak only 7,000. This claim seems plausible, but is it true? A group of psychologists led by Matthias Mehl decided to find out. They checked to see if anyone had actually tried to count the daily number of words spoken by women and men. No one had. So these researchers conducted a study in which female and male college students wore audio recorders while they went about their lives. The result? The women spoke an average of 16,215 words per day and the men spoke an average of 15,669 –an extremely small difference that could easily be explained by chance. In an article, these researchers summed up their findings as follows: “We therefore conclude, on the basis of available empirical evidence, that the widespread and highly publicized stereotype about female talkativeness is unfounded”. Psychology is usually defined as the \_\_\_\_\_ study of human behaviour and mental processes, and this example illustrates it.

- ① scientific
- ② complex
- ③ precise
- ④ vague
- ⑤ personal

11. Anthropology is a vast field of study –so vast, in fact, that anthropology is interested in everything. Anthropology is unique in its enormous breadth and its distinctive focus. Consider other disciplines. In the arts and sciences, each discipline focuses on a discrete field of social life or physical phenomena. Economists study economics. Religious scholars study religion. Environmental scientists study the environment. Biologists study living organisms. And so on. Anthropologists study all of these things. Put simply, anthropology is the \_\_\_\_\_. Anthropologists study every possible realm of human experience, thought, activity, and organization. Human as we are, we can only engage in social and natural worlds through our human minds and human bodies. Even engagement with nonhuman realms such as astronomy and botany is conditioned by our human senses and human cognition and thus varies across different societies and different time periods. [3점]

- ① meaning of the feelings in our heart
- ② legacy of our cultural outcomes
- ③ unchangeable identity of human beings
- ④ boundary between it and the world
- ⑤ study of humanity across time and space

12. Prokaryotes are ubiquitous. They can be found everywhere on our planet, even in hot springs, in the Antarctic ice shield, and under extreme pressure two miles under water. The existence of prokaryotes is very important for the \_\_\_\_\_. For example, they are a necessary part of soil formation and stabilization processes through the breakdown of organic matter and development of biofilms. One gram of soil contains up to 10 billion microorganisms (most of them prokaryotic) belonging to about 1,000 species. Many species of bacteria use substances released from plant roots, such as acids and carbohydrates, as nutrients. The bacteria metabolize these plant substances and release the products of bacterial metabolism back to the soil, forming humus and thus increasing the soil’s fertility. In salty lakes such as the Dead Sea, salt-loving halobacteria decompose dead brine shrimp and nourish young brine shrimp and flies with the products of bacterial metabolism. [3점]

\*prokaryotes: 원핵생물

- ① human existing within nature
- ② biological diversity in a particular region
- ③ stability and thriving of ecosystems
- ④ algorithmic compressions of observations
- ⑤ revealed regularity of nature

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13. A researcher using inductive reasoning begins by \_\_\_\_\_. Once a substantial amount of data have been collected, the researcher will then step back from data collection to get a bird's eye view of their data. At this stage, the researcher looks for patterns in the data, working to develop a theory that could explain those patterns. Thus, when researchers take an inductive approach, they start with a particular set of observations and move to a more general set of propositions about those experiences. In other words, they move from data to theory, or from the specific to the general. There are many good examples of inductive research, but we'll look at just a few here. One fascinating study in which the researchers took an inductive approach is study of how boys and young men learn about menstruation. To understand this process, Allen and her colleagues analyzed the written narratives of 23 young men in which the men described how they learned about menstruation, what they thought of it when they first learned about it, and what they think of it now. By looking for patterns across all 23 men's narratives, the researchers were able to develop a general theory of how boys and young men learn about this aspect of girls' and women's biology. They conclude that sisters play an important role in boys' early understanding of menstruation, that menstruation makes boys feel somewhat separated from girls, and that as they enter young adulthood and form romantic relationships, young men develop more mature attitudes about menstruation. Note how this study began with the data—men's narratives of learning about menstruation—and worked to develop a theory. [4점]

- ① surmounting the barrier to science
- ② pursuing a conventional standard
- ③ testing it against another set of conditions
- ④ enhancing its probability to success
- ⑤ collecting data that is relevant to their topic of interest

14. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

How do we know there are two types of electric charge? When various materials are rubbed together in controlled ways, certain combinations of materials always produce one type of charge on one material and the opposite type on the other. ① By convention, we call one type of charge "positive", and the other type "negative." ② For example, when glass is rubbed with silk, the glass becomes positively charged and the silk negatively charged. ③ The charges of electrons and protons are identical in magnitude but opposite in sign. ④ Since the glass and silk have opposite charges, they attract one another like clothes that have rubbed together in a dryer. ⑤ Two glass rods rubbed with silk in this manner will repel one another, since each rod has positive charge on it. Similarly, two silk cloths so rubbed will repel, since both cloths have negative charge.

[15~16] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

15.

The formal study of economics began when Adam Smith published his famous book *The Wealth of Nations* in 1776.

- (A) To illustrate division of labor, Smith counted how many tasks went into making a pin: drawing out a piece of wire, cutting it to the right length, straightening it, putting a head on one end and a point on the other, and packaging pins for sale, to name just a few. Smith counted 18 distinct tasks that different people performed – all for a pin, believe it or not!
- (B) Many authors had written on economics in the centuries before Smith, but he was the first to address the subject in a comprehensive way. In the first chapter, Smith introduces the concept of division of labor, which means that the way one produces a good or service is divided into a number of tasks that different workers perform, instead of all the tasks being done by the same person.
- (C) Modern businesses divide tasks as well. Even a relatively simple business like a restaurant divides the task of serving meals into a range of jobs like top chef, sous chefs, less-skilled kitchen help, servers to wait on the tables, a greeter at the door, janitors to clean up, and a business manager to handle paychecks and bills. A complex business like a large manufacturing factory, such as the shoe factory, or a hospital can have hundreds of job classifications. [4점]

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

16.

The Federal Election Commission was created in an effort to control federal campaign donations and create transparency in campaign finance.

- (A) During the general election, candidates debate one another and run campaigns. Election Day is in early November, but the Electoral College formally elects the president mid-December. Congressional incumbents often win or lose seats based on the popularity of their party's president or presidential candidate.
- (B) The first stage in the election cycle is nomination, where parties determine who the party nominee will be. State political parties choose to hold either primaries or caucuses, depending on whether they want a fast and private ballot election or an informal, public caucus. Delegates from the local primaries and caucuses will go to state or national conventions to vote on behalf of local and state voters.
- (C) Individuals and organizations have contribution limits, and candidates must disclose the source of their funds. However, decisions by the Supreme Court, such as Citizens United, have voided sections of the campaign finance law, and businesses and organizations may now run campaign ads and support candidates for offices. The cases also resulted in the creation of super PACs, which can raise unlimited funds, provided they do not coordinate with candidates' campaigns.

- ① (A) – (C) – (B)                      ② (B) – (A) – (C)
- ③ (B) – (C) – (A)                      ④ (C) – (A) – (B)
- ⑤ (C) – (B) – (A) 이 문제지에 관한 저작권은 mikane에 있습니다.

[17~18] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

17.

Some carbon-containing compounds are not classified as organic, for example, carbonates and cyanides, and simple oxides, such as CO and CO<sub>2</sub>.

All living things on earth are formed mostly of carbon compounds. The prevalence of carbon compounds in living things has led to the epithet “carbon-based” life. The truth is we know of no other kind of life. ( ① ) Early chemists regarded substances isolated from organisms (plants and animals) as a different type of matter that could not be synthesized artificially, and these substances were thus known as organic compounds. ( ② ) The widespread belief called vitalism held that organic compounds were formed by a vital force present only in living organisms. ( ③ ) The German chemist Friedrich Wohler was one of the early chemists to refute this aspect of vitalism, when, in 1828, he reported the synthesis of urea, a component of many body fluids, from nonliving materials. ( ④ ) Since then, it has been recognized that organic molecules obey the same natural laws as inorganic substances, and the category of organic compounds has evolved to include both natural and synthetic compounds that contain carbon. ( ⑤ ) Although a single, precise definition has yet to be identified by the chemistry community, most agree that a defining trait of organic molecules is the presence of carbon as the principal element, bonded to hydrogen and other carbon atoms. [3점]

18.

It is important to note that Indigenization does not mean changing something Western into something Indigenous.

Indigenization is a process of naturalizing Indigenous knowledge systems and making them evident to transform spaces, places, and hearts. In the context of post-secondary education, this involves bringing Indigenous knowledge and approaches together with Western knowledge systems. ( ① ) This benefits not only Indigenous students but all students, teachers, and community members involved or impacted by Indigenization. ( ② ) Indigenous knowledge systems are embedded in relationship to specific lands, culture, and community. Because they are diverse and complex, Indigenization will be a unique process for every post-secondary institution. ( ④ ) The goal is not to replace Western knowledge with Indigenous knowledge, and the goal is not to merge the two into one. ( ⑤ ) Rather, Indigenization can be understood as weaving or braiding together two distinct knowledge systems so that learners can come to understand and appreciate both. Therefore, we recommend that you use the word Indigenization cautiously and take care not to use it when Indigenous content is simply added to a course or when something Western is replaced with something Indigenous. Rather, it refers to a deliberate coming together of these two ways of knowing.

19. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

It is often said that mathematics is the language of science. If this is true, then an essential part of the language of mathematics is numbers. The earliest use of numbers occurred 100 centuries ago in the Middle East to count, or enumerate items. Farmers, cattlemen, and tradesmen used tokens, stones, or markers to signify a single quantity—a sheaf of grain, a head of livestock, or a fixed length of cloth, for example. Doing so made commerce possible, leading to improved communications and the spread of civilization. Three to four thousand years ago, Egyptians introduced fractions. They first used them to show reciprocals. Later, they used them to represent the amount when a quantity was divided into equal parts. But what if there were no cattle to trade or an entire crop of grain was lost in a flood? How could someone indicate the existence of nothing? From earliest times, people had thought of a “base state” while counting and used various symbols to represent this null condition. However, it was not until about the fifth century A.D. in India that zero was added to the number system and used as a numeral in calculations.



Because of the evolution of the \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_, we can now perform \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ calculations using these and other categories of real numbers.

- | (A)               | ..... | (B)     |
|-------------------|-------|---------|
| ① number system   | ..... | complex |
| ③ fraction        | ..... | complex |
| ⑤ number system   | ..... | swift   |
| ⑤ fraction        | ..... | swift   |
| ⑤ rational number | ..... | swift   |

\* 확인 사항

- 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인 하시오.

2025학년도 대학수학능력시험 대비

mikane 미니 모의평가 (1)

## 영어 영역 정답표

문항 번호	정답	배점	문항 번호	정답	배점
1	④	2	11	⑤	3
2	②	2	12	③	3
3	③	2	13	⑤	4
4	③	3	14	③	2
5	②	2	15	②	4
6	①	3	16	⑤	2
7	①	3	17	⑤	3
8	②	2	18	④	2
9	④	3	19	①	3
10	①	2			