

The CAT's Eye

- 2025학년도 대학수학능력시험 영어영역을 위한 -

- 예열 지문 고난이도 BEST 4 -
<2025학년도 6월 & 9월 문제들 중에서 선별>



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前 대사학원 고등부 영어 담당
前 대성마이맥 고등부 인터넷 강의
前 다른학원 특목반 영어 팀장
前 강남청솔학원 재수종합반 영어 담당
前 목동 앤써 재수종합반 영어 담당
前 대전 종로학원 재수종합반 & 고등부 영어 담당
現 강남하이퍼기숙학원 재수종합반 영어 담당
現 강남하이퍼의대관(기숙)학원 재수종합반 영어 담당
現 강남하이퍼 목동 재수종합반 영어 담당

<이 프린트의 활용법>

수능이 얼마 남지 않았을 때 머릿속에 마인드맵 식으로 문제 유형에 따른 풀이 방식을 체계화하기 위한 프린트입니다.

1. 문제를 푼다.

-> 문제들의 난이도가 다 후덜덜 한 관계로 반드시 신경써서 풀 것
(기출 문제이며, 정답률이 엄청난 문제들임. 혹시라도 여기 있는 문제들을 처음 본 친구들이 있다면 지금이라도 빨리 볼 것)

2. 문제를 풀고 난 후 정답 확인을 위해 유튜브에 들어가 강의를 수강할 것

-> 어차피 기출 분석이 완벽히 되어있는 학생들은 풀면 풀었던 기억이 날 것이므로 그렇지 않은 경우에는 **빨리!** 강의를 듣고 수능 전까지 문제 분석을 끝내야 함(머리말에 있는 “구성연 매니저”로 들어오면 됨)

-> 강의는 10/18(금)에 촬영이 진행되어 10/31(목)까지 모든 4강의 강좌가 순차적으로 업로드 될 예정입니다.

3. 특히 이 프린트는

첫째, 1등급을 유지하고 싶어하는 학생

둘째, 1등급 - 2등급 사이를 왔다리 갔다리 해서 불안한데 수능 때 1등급을 고정으로 받고 싶은 학생

셋째, 3등급에서 2등급으로 등급을 올리고 싶은 학생

이렇게 3가지 유형의 학생들에게 큰 효과가 있음

모두들 2025학년도 대수능 시험 잘 보시고 좋은 결과 거두세요~~!!^^

1강 → 구도의 피로, 번아웃

2025학년도 6월 평가원 21번 함축의미 추론 문제(정답률 36%)

밑줄 친 Burnout hasn't had the last word.가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

→ 번아웃은 마지막 진술을 하지 않았다!!!!

To balance the need for breadth (everyone feels a bit burned out) and depth (some are so burned out, they can no longer do their jobs), we ought to think of burnout not as a *state* but as a *spectrum*. In most public discussion of burnout, we talk about workers who "are burned out," as if that status were black and white. A black-and-white view cannot account for the variety of burnout experience, though. If there is a clear line between burned out and not, as there is with a lightbulb, then we have no good way to categorize people who say they are burned out but still manage to do their work competently. Thinking about burnout as a spectrum solves this problem; those who claim burnout but are not debilitated by it are simply dealing with a partial or less-severe form of it. They are experiencing burnout without being burned out. Burnout hasn't had the last word.

* debilitate: 쇠약하게 하다

∴ 방향성 반대도 볼 수 있다!

20% ① Public discussion of burnout has not reached an end. → 방향성 반대 또는 무관!!!!
글, 발표, 퀘

36% ② There still exists room for a greater degree of exhaustion. → 탈진도 정도가 더 클 수 있는
기존, 소원 → 여지가 여전히 있다!!!!

15% ③ All-or-nothing criteria are applicable to burnout symptoms. → 방향성 반대
기준 적용가능관

8% ④ Exhaustion is overcome in different ways based on its severity.

19% ⑤ Degrees of exhaustion are shaped by individuals' perceptions.

개인들이 burnout에 대해 다른
인식을 가질 수 있는 문제를 "범위"를
이용해서 해결 → 개인의 인식이 아닌
범위를 이용해 통일적인 기준을 마련한
것. → 방향성 반대!

1. To balance the need for breadth (everyone feels a bit burned out) and depth (some are so burned out, they can no longer do their jobs), we ought to think of burnout not as a state but as a spectrum. ^{폭, 너비} 범위, 영역 \rightarrow 것 방향 \rightarrow 어 방향성!!!!

2. In most public discussion of burnout, we talk about workers who "are burned out," as if that status were black and white. ^{인, 논, 의, 의, 의} ^{인, 논, 의, 의, 의} ^{인, 논, 의, 의, 의}

3. A black-and-white view cannot account for the variety of burnout experience, though. ^{인, 논, 의, 의, 의} ~ 설명하다

4. If there is a clear line between burned out and not, as there is with a lightbulb, then we have no good way to categorize people who say they are burned out but still manage to do their work competently. ^{전구} ^{유능하게}

5. Thinking about burnout as a spectrum solves this problem; those who claim burnout but are not debilitated by (it) are simply dealing with a partial or less-severe form of (it). ^{소약하게 하다} ^{burnout} ^{burnout}

6. They are experiencing burnout without being burned out.

7. Burnout hasn't had the last word. \rightarrow 외약하지 않는데 burnout 우장 \rightarrow 부분적이거나 덜 심각한 변화를 겪고 있는 것!

3강

2025학년도 9월 평가원 33번 빈칸추론 문제 (정답률 46%) ~ 소거법 필요할 수 있는 문제!

City quality is so crucial for optional activities that the extent of staying activities can often be used as a measuring stick for the quality of the city as well as of its space. Many pedestrians in a city are not necessarily an indication of good city quality — many people walking around can often be a sign of insufficient transit options or long distances between the various functions in the city. Conversely, it can be claimed that a city in which many people are not walking often indicates good city quality. In a city like Rome, it is the large number of people standing or sitting in squares rather than walking that is conspicuous. And it's not due to necessity but rather that ^{stay하는 것} ^{한 [temptation] 있기 때문!} It is hard to keep moving in city space with so many temptations to stay. In contrast are many new quarters and complexes that many people walk through but rarely stop or stay in.

2-5번 소거
1번 선지를 보고
inviting을 보든 소거
→ inviting
= temptations
입이 보여볼
바람직하다!

- * pedestrian: 보행자 ** conspicuous: 눈에 띄는
- 46% ① the city quality is so **inviting** ~ 그 도시의 질이 매우 매력적이다!!!!
- 22% ② public spaces are already occupied ^{점점마다, 차지하다}
- 9% ③ public transportation is not available
- 13% ④ major tourist spots are within walking distance
- 8% ⑤ the city's administrative buildings are concentrated ^{행정적 관리의}



내게 오고 자주 초대하는 유혹!!!!
→ 임의적이 "초대" 라는 개념 안다면
참 좋겠는데 → 자주 오고(inviting) 유혹(temptations)하는 초대! (다른 자문에는 없음, '초대'를 돕기 위해 든 미시법!)

1. City quality is so crucial for optional activities that the extent of staying activities can often be used as a measuring stick for the quality of the city as well as of its space.

선택적 *막대(기)* *체계*

2. Many pedestrians in a city are not necessarily an indication of good city quality — many people walking around can often be a sign of insufficient transit options or long distances between the various functions in the city.

보행자 *도시, 지역* *수용, 수용능력*

도시 품질 ↓ → 길이 ↑ — *대체* conversely — 도시 품질 ↑ → 길이 ↓

3. Conversely, it can be claimed that a city in which many people are not walking often indicates good city quality.

→ 도시 관제는 반대이나 대상이 달라지므로 사실은 남의 문장의 방향성이 같다!!!!

4. In a city like Rome, it is the large number of people standing or sitting in squares rather than walking that is conspicuous.

눈에 띄는 *광장*

5. And it's not due to necessity but rather that stay *유혹* temptations *유혹* 가 있기 때문!

6. It is hard to keep moving in city space with so many temptations to stay.

유혹

도시 품질 ↑ → 길이 ↓ — *대체* In contrast — 도시 품질 ↓ → 길이 ↑

7. In contrast are many new quarters and complexes that many people walk through but rarely stop or stay in.

숙소 *복합건물, 복합단지*

→ ∴ 여러 새로운 quarters 와 complexes 는 네가 쫓을수록 도시 품질이 떨어지는 예시로 이해했다면 good!

4강

2025학년도 9월 평가원 34번 빈칸추론 문제(정답률 32%)

That people need other people is hardly news, but for Rousseau this dependence extended far beyond companionship or even love, into the very process of becoming human. Rousseau believed that people are not born but made, every individual a bundle of potentials whose realization requires the active involvement of other people. Self-development is a social process. Self-sufficiency is an impossible fantasy. Much of the time Rousseau wished passionately that it were not: *Robinson Crusoe* was a favorite book, and he yearned to be free from the pains and uncertainties of social life. But his writings document with extraordinary clarity ∴ other people의 독립적인 존재 필요. "Our sweetest existence is relative and collective, and our true self is not entirely within us." And it is kindness — which Rousseau analyzed under the rubric of *pitié*, which translates as "pity" but is much closer to "sympathy" as Hume and Smith defined it — that is the key to this collective existence. [3점]

* yearn: 갈망하다 ** rubric: 항목

- 22% ① the necessity of philosophical study to understand human nature
- 22% ② the development of self-sufficiency through literary works
개인의 형성 과정 → 어떤 존재! → 사회적 존재!!!!
- 32% ③ the shaping of the individual by his emotional attachments
애착, 믿음, 외지 → 정서적 유대미 디해
- 18% ④ the making of the self-reliant man through his struggles
자립적인, 독립적인 → 개인이 형성되는 과정!!!!
- 4% ⑤ the difficulty of trusting other people wholeheartedly
그런데 수단을 어떻게 보면 같은 것의 선지임
 → 합은은 방향성 반대!!!!

