

영어

1등급 출제 공식 AI 해부

3.11%

2026학년도 수능 영어 1등급 비율 · 절대평가 이후 최저

그 벽을 넘는 마지막 한 달 AI가 역대 수능 영어를 해부해 찾아낸 1등급 출제 공식

유형마다 반복되는 출제 공식과 오답 함정,
기출 유형을 재현한 실전 25문항, 필수 어휘·숙어, 시험장 운영 전략까지

18~45번 유형별 출제 공식

기출 재현 실전 25문항

필수 어휘 215

필수 숙어 100

혼동 어휘 30쌍

어법 10대 포인트

D-day 운영 매뉴얼

CONTENTS

차례

PART 1 수능 영어 해부도	3
1. 45문항 배치도와 시간 배분	4
2. 역대 수능을 관통하는 7대 출제 공식	6
3. 1등급과 2등급을 가르는 구간	8
PART 2 유형별 출제 공식 + 기출 재현 실전 문항	9
1. 글의 목적·심경 (18·19번) — 실전 1~2	10
2. 주장·함축의미·요지 (20~22번) — 실전 3~5	12
3. 주제·제목 (23·24번) — 실전 6~7	15
4. 도표·내용 일치 (25~28번) — 실전 8~10	17
5. 어법·어휘 (29·30번) — 실전 11~12	20
6. 빈칸 추론 (31~34번) — 실전 13~16	22
7. 무관한 문장·순서·삽입 (35~39번) — 실전 17~20	25
8. 요약문·장문 (40~45번) — 실전 21~23	28
9. 고난도 추가 훈련 — 실전 24~25	31
10. 듣기 1~17번 유형별 공략	33
PART 3 마지막에 꼭 외울 것	34
1. 수능 필수 어휘 215	35
2. 수능 필수 숙어 100	39
3. 혼동 어휘 30쌍 · 다의어 20	41
4. 연결사·담화 표지 총정리	44
5. 어법 10대 포인트	45
6. 듣기 빈출 표현	46
PART 4 시험장 운영 매뉴얼	48
1. 남은 기간 학습 계획	49
2. 3교시 70분 운영 시간표	50
3. 시험장 체크리스트 · 오답 기록표	51
정답 및 해설	52

글의 목적 · 심경 변화 (18·19번)

18번 출제 공식

- 편지·이메일 형식. 앞부분은 **배경 설명**(감사, 상황 소개), 중후반에 **진짜 목적**(요청·제안·항의·안내)이 나옵니다.
- 신호어: *I am writing to, I would like to ask, Please, We would appreciate it if, I'd be grateful if, Could you*
- "However / Unfortunately / As a result" 뒤에서 목적이 드러나는 경우가 많습니다.

오답 함정

- 앞부분 배경(감사·소개)만 담은 선택지 → 목적이 아니라 도입입니다.
- 본문에 나온 소재(일정, 교육, 행사)를 섞어 만든 그럴듯한 선택지 → 동사(안내/요청/항의/사과)가 맞는지 확인하세요.

19번 출제 공식

- 처음 감정과 마지막 감정의 **대비**가 정답입니다. 중간 과정은 읽기 속도를 올려도 됩니다.
- 감정은 직접 형용사보다 **신체 반응·행동**으로 묘사됩니다: heart pounding, hands trembling(긴장) / let out a breath, smile spread(안도) / tears welled up(슬픔·감동) / shoulders dropped(실망)
- 선택지 영어 형용사 확인: anxious, nervous, frustrated, indifferent, relieved, delighted, regretful, envious, ashamed, sympathetic

실전 1 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은? [18번 유형]

Dear Riverside Residents,

For the past six years, the Riverside Community Center has offered free weekend tutoring for local middle school students. The program has been run entirely by volunteers, and many of you have generously given your Saturday mornings to it. This year, however, the number of students who have signed up has nearly doubled, while several of our longtime tutors have moved away. As a result, some students are currently on a waiting list. If you are comfortable helping with basic math or English and can spare two hours every other Saturday, we would be truly grateful if you could join our team. No teaching experience is required, as we provide a short training session before you begin. Please contact me at the front desk or by email by March 15.

Sincerely,

Helen Brooks, Program Coordinator

- ① 주말 학습 지원 프로그램의 운영 시간 변경을 안내하려고
- ② 학습 지원 프로그램에 참여할 자원봉사자를 모집하려고
- ③ 자원봉사자 교육 일정의 연기를 공지하려고
- ④ 지역 중학생들에게 무료 강좌 등록을 권장하려고
- ⑤ 오랫동안 봉사해 온 교사들에게 감사를 표하려고

실전 2 다음 글에 드러난 Mina의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은? [19번 유형]

Mina stared at the screen, refreshing the page again and again. The results of the orchestra audition were supposed to be posted at noon, and it was already 12:07. Her fingers were cold, and she could hear her own heartbeat. "What if I missed the high note in the second piece?" she whispered. Finally, the list appeared. She scrolled down slowly, almost afraid to look. Then she saw it: *Second Violin — Mina Park*. She read it three times to make sure it was real. A wide smile spread across her face, and she leaned back in her chair, letting out a long breath. All those late nights of practice had paid off.

- ① nervous → relieved
- ② bored → excited
- ③ calm → disappointed
- ④ grateful → envious
- ⑤ confident → embarrassed

실전 3 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [20번 유형]

Many students feel embarrassed when they get an answer wrong in front of their classmates. To avoid that feeling, they stay silent, copy answers they do not understand, or erase their work before anyone can see it. Teachers often support this habit without meaning to, by praising only correct answers and moving quickly past incorrect ones. Yet an incorrect answer usually contains valuable information: it shows exactly where a line of reasoning broke down. When a teacher displays a wrong solution, without naming the student, and asks the class to find where it went off track, everyone learns more than they would from a perfect example. Students also discover that errors are a normal part of thinking rather than a sign of failure. If we want students to become confident problem solvers, mistakes should be brought into the open and examined together, not quietly thrown away.

- ① 교사는 학생의 정답에 대해 구체적으로 칭찬해야 한다.
- ② 수업 중 학생의 오류를 함께 분석하는 학습 자료로 활용해야 한다.
- ③ 학생이 스스로 오답을 정리하는 습관을 길러야 한다.
- ④ 수업 시간에 발표를 꺼리는 학생을 배려해야 한다.
- ⑤ 문제 해결 과정보다 결과의 정확성을 중시해야 한다.

실전 4 밑줄 친 renting a sense of direction이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [21번 유형]

Before smartphones, finding your way through an unfamiliar city required effort. You studied a paper map, noticed landmarks, and slowly built a mental picture of how the streets connected. Today, a calm voice tells us when to turn, and we arrive without ever forming that picture. The convenience is real, but it comes at a cost. Studies of people who rely heavily on turn-by-turn directions suggest that they remember far less about the routes they have traveled. The knowledge never becomes theirs; it stays in the device. In this sense, many of us are only renting a sense of direction: as long as the battery lasts, we can find our way, but the moment the screen goes dark, we discover that we own nothing.

- ① choosing routes that others have already tested
- ② depending on a tool for spatial knowledge we never internalize
- ③ paying for navigation services we rarely need
- ④ sharing our location with people we do not know
- ⑤ exploring new places without any plan

실전 14 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [32번 유형]

When people are asked how much they would pay for a coffee mug, they typically name a modest price. But when they are given the same mug and then asked how much they would sell it for, they demand significantly more. Nothing about the mug has changed; only the relationship between the person and the object has. This tendency, known as the endowment effect, shows that we value things more highly simply because _____. Once something becomes "mine," giving it up feels like a loss, and losses tend to weigh more heavily on us than equivalent gains.

- ① they are rare in the market
- ② others want to buy them
- ③ they belong to us
- ④ we have used them for a long time
- ⑤ they were expensive to obtain

실전 15 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [33번 유형 · 3점]

In the early days of photography, many painters feared that the camera would make their art unnecessary. If a machine could capture a scene perfectly, why would anyone pay for a painting? Yet the opposite happened. Freed from the duty of recording reality exactly, painters began to explore what a camera could not do: they experimented with color, emotion, and new ways of seeing. Movements such as Impressionism emerged partly in response to this new freedom. The arrival of a technology that seemed to threaten the art form instead _____.

- ① pushed artists to define what made their work uniquely valuable
- ② forced most painters to become photographers
- ③ made paintings more realistic than ever before
- ④ reduced public interest in visual art
- ⑤ proved that machines could replace human creativity

실전 16 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [34번 유형 · 3점]

A common assumption is that the more choices people have, the happier they will be. Offering more options seems to respect individual freedom and increase the chance that everyone finds exactly what they want. However, research on decision-making suggests a more complicated picture. In one widely cited study, shoppers who saw a display of twenty-four jams were more likely to stop and look, but those who saw only six were far more likely to actually buy one. Faced with too many options, people often struggle to compare them, worry about making the wrong choice, and sometimes decide not to choose at all. Even when they do choose, they may feel less satisfied, wondering whether one of the many alternatives would have been better. In this sense, beyond a certain point, _____.

- ① freedom is best protected by removing all choices
- ② additional options can become a burden rather than a benefit
- ③ people prefer expensive products to cheap ones
- ④ shoppers rely on advertisements more than on experience
- ⑤ satisfaction depends mainly on the quality of the product

실전 20 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [39번 유형 · 3점]

Almost no one chose the print-only option, so it might seem that the magazine could simply drop it.

Businesses have long known that the way options are presented can shape what customers choose. (①) In a well-known example, a magazine offered three subscriptions: online-only for \$59, print-only for \$125, and print-plus-online for \$125. (②) That apparently useless option, however, was doing important work. (③) Next to it, the combined package looked like a bargain, since it seemed to offer online access for free. (④) When the print-only option was removed in a test, far more people chose the cheaper online-only subscription instead. (⑤) This strategy, known as the decoy effect, works because people rarely judge value in absolute terms; they compare options with whatever happens to be next to them.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤ (위 본문의 번호 중 선택)