

21 학년도

A	과
Y	이
D	널
E	
N	

반전

모의고사 I



“

인생에서 가장 슬픈 세 가지.  
할 수도 있었는데, 했어야 했는데, 해야만 했는데.

”

기억하세요.

우리의 목표는 수능 영어 만점입니다.

반전 모의고사는 출제가 안 될 것 같다는 이유로 무시하고 학습을 게을리 했다가 역공을 당할 수 있는 지문으로 구성되었습니다.  
혹시라도 제한 시간 안에 수월하게 풀리지 않는 경우, 또는 오답을 체크한 경우, 꼭 한번 해당 지문을 학습할 것을 권장합니다.

\*반전 모의고사 내 문항 번호는 에이든 파이널 교재의 지문 번호와 동일합니다.

\*\*제한 시간 : 최대 25분 / 권장 제한 시간 : 20분

1. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

We behave (perform roles) as we think the role or roles should be performed (e.g., daughter or son, mother or father, etc.); this is known as role-taking.

( A ) As we try to guess the intentions of the other, the other is impacting our behavior. For example, if you smile at someone while at a party, it may be your way of attempting to make the person's acquaintance.

( B ) We also assume that others we encounter will behave as we would behave if we were in their roles, that they will conform to a community standard or model. By adapting our behavior accordingly, the expected behavior or the perspective of the other is acting upon us.

( C ) If someone smiles back at you, your assumption is that he or she has the same intentions as you — to make your acquaintance. Your behavior then may be to initiate a conversation with the person based on the smile being an assumed symbol or sign of cordiality.

\*cordiality 친근함

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

2. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?2)

But more and more, people in rich countries achieve many of their identities.

The freedom to choose one's identity is critical, since the sources of identity are shifting from "belonging" to "achievement." Speaking for many, Kymlicka says that "identification is more secure, less liable to be threatened, if it does not depend on accomplishment." ( ① ) But this is absurd. Achievement increasingly is the basis for a satisfying life. ( ② ) To be sure, some people want unconditional acceptance by their "in" group. ( ③ ) They choose their careers, friendships, allies, mixing and matching pieces and styles. Even their ethnic, racial and national affiliations are forged in various ways, despite the fact that a person's self-image depends partly on how he's viewed by others. ( ④ ) Indeed, the ability to make one's own self is the essence of freedom. A good society recognizes and does not pit roots and wings against one another. ( ⑤ ) If roots are the necessary condition for happiness, then wings are the sufficient condition. A good life is not possible without both.

\*affiliation 소속, 가입, 입회 \*\*forge 구축하다 \*\*\*pit 싸움 붙이다

3. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?3)

But the Web becomes entangled when sites angled with opinions, personal anecdotes, exaggeration, and false claims manipulate the navigator to believe what is posted.

In general, searching online for health information can be valid, eye-opening, educational, and even useful. While many doctors roll their eyes when they hear, "I did my research," from a patient, sometimes that research can be sound. ( ① ) If a patient has a rare disease and presents articles about it, many of us will be grateful that we were saved some extra work. ( ② ) People also run into trouble when looking for information online based on preconceived notions. ( ③ ) Here comes the Curse of the Original Belief. If you believe that megadosing on vitamin C will prevent colds, you will seek out (and easily find) sites promoting this notion. ( ④ ) If you think that juice cleanses are the way to better health and well-being, it's easy to find websites supporting this. ( ⑤ ) If delaying vaccines is your cup of tea, online sources abound. If you're debating whether to eat only organic food, plenty of available information will support this.

\*entangle 뒤얽히게 하다 \*\*angle 왜곡하다 \*\*\*juice cleanse 해독 주스

4. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

The fact that emotions are unlearned, automated, and set by the genome always raises the specter of genetic determinism. Is there nothing personal and educable about one's emotions? The answer is that there is plenty.

( A ) In other words, emotional responses are considerably customized relative to the causative stimulus. In this regard, we are quite alike but not entirely.

( B ) But while the mechanisms are distinctly similar, the circumstances in which certain stimuli have become emotionally competent for you are unlikely to be the same as for me. There are things that you fear that I do not, and vice versa; things you love and I do not, and vice versa; and many, many things that we both fear and love.

( C ) The essential mechanism of the emotions in a normal brain is indeed quite similar across individuals, and a good thing too because it provides humanity, in diverse cultures, with a common ground of fundamental preferences on the matters of pain and pleasure.

\*specter 망령, 유령

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

5. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?<sup>5)</sup>

In situations of physical danger, where time is of the essence, rapid reaction makes sense.

We live in times when speed of reaction often takes precedence over slower and more cautious assessments. ( ① ) As we become more attuned to 'real time' events and media, we inevitably end up placing more trust in sensation and emotion than in evidence. ( ② ) Knowledge becomes more valued for its speed and impact than for its cold objectivity, and emotive falsehood often travels faster than fact. ( ③ ) But the influence of 'real time' data now extends well beyond matters of security. ( ④ ) News, financial markets, friendships and work engage us in a constant flow of information, making it harder to stand back and construct a more reliable portrait of any of them. ( ⑤ ) The threat lurking in this is that otherwise peaceful situations can come to feel dangerous, until eventually they really are.

\*lurk 잠재하다, 숨어 있다

6. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?<sup>6)</sup>

Pain has always been philosophically and politically problematic. Whereas physical injuries and diseases can be observed by others, pain has an apparently ① public quality, which potentially cuts the sufferer off from others. By its nature, it can be difficult to adequately ② communicate, a quality that led the cultural theorist Elaine Scarry to describe intense pain as "world-destroying." The sufferer feels alone with their pain, and depends on the capacity of others to empathize and to believe them. As Scarry puts it, "To have pain is to have certainty; to hear about pain is to have ③ doubt." This generates its own political strains, as some sufferers are inevitably viewed as more credible than others, while some are assumed to ④ exaggerate their pains. The politics of pain involves differing views of who deserves compassion and how much, a matter that generates its own distinctive political positions. For example, American conservatives have historically taken the ⑤ harsher view that those in pain are less deserving of sympathy or pain relief.

7. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>7)</sup>

The mystery why we are attracted to sad music of is a particularly fascinating paradox that has puzzled philosophers for centuries, with very little empirical research on the subject until the last decade.

( A ) Counterintuitively, however, in the case of music or other aesthetic experiences, the evidence suggests that we also willingly seek out experiences of sadness, even seeming to enjoy them. As David Hume says, "they are pleased as they are afflicted, and never so happy as when they employ tears, sobs and cries to give vent to their sorrow."

( B ) 'Negative' emotions such as sadness are generally held to involve avoidance behaviours according to most models of emotion, impelling us to escape from situations or people that make us feel sad, thus protecting us from potential danger.

( C ) We could expect, therefore, that people would usually display a preference for listening to happy music. Research supports this idea, with findings that people do mostly prefer to listen to up-tempo music in major keys, music which is usually perceived as happy.

\*empirical 실증적인 \*\*give vent to (감정 등을) 발산하다

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

8. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>8)</sup>

As the health of the social body began to change, hospitals became the primary institutions to care for the sick and monitor the passage from life to death. The dramatic rise in the number of hospitals across the country and their increasing control over the health of the nation \_\_\_\_\_. As doctors achieved professional dominance in the practice of medicine in the early decades of the twentieth century, hospitals emerged as the principal site for the diagnosis and treatment of patients. In the words of one social historian, "Whereas doctors came to patients in the 1870s, by the 1920s, patients increasingly came to doctors. Over this time span, the American hospital changed in size and clientele. An 1873 survey counted 178 hospitals, about 50 of which were institutions for the mentally ill. A 1923 tabulation listed 6,830, or an increase of about 3,800 percent." While this change was most dramatic in the urban landscape, it also occurred gradually in rural areas. It should be no surprise that one consequence was an increase in the number of deaths away from home, the traditional place for end of life scenarios.

\*clientele 고객[환자] 집단 \*\*tabulation 목록, 표

- ① brought about a change in medical law and ethics
- ② led the public to rely more on their health insurance
- ③ contributed to the separation of death from everyday life
- ④ caused the intensifying competition for healthcare workers
- ⑤ certainly emphasized the importance of emergency procedures

9. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?9)

In a formalized manner the social structure of the indigenous peoples of the Pacific Northwest Coast ① is based on intricate forms of clan and family lineage regulated by both birth and wealth. Rank and privilege were proclaimed by song, speech, and costume in tribal cultures ② where relative status in the community was of prime importance. Whole costumes from headgear to leggings were decorated with a readable heraldic system based on familiar animals ③ associated with clan symbolism, and personal, often inherited, spiritual relationships. Costumes were worn at the social and religious events that ④ expressing their highly differentiated and formally structured society. As a new rank was achieved or a fresh honor bestowed upon an individual, the concurrent rise in prestige and status was often marked by that person's right ⑤ to wear another highly specialized symbolic garment. In this way the ownership and display of ritual clothing was literally the visual fabric of the social order.

\*indigenous 토착의 \*\*heraldic 문장(紋章)의  
\*\*\*bestow 부여하다

10. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?10)

But Huck at this point is an ignorant, prejudiced kid who doesn't know right from wrong (though once, when it really matters, he guesses right).

What Mark Twain achieves, with great skill and at tremendous risk, all the way through his book Huckleberry Finn, is an invisible but immense ironic distance between his point of view and Huck's. Huck tells the story. Every word of it is in his voice, from his point of view. Mark is silent. ( ① ) Mark's point of view, particularly as regards slavery and the character Jim, is never stated. ( ② ) It is discernible only in the story itself and the characters — Jim's character, above all. ( ③ ) Jim is the only real adult in the book, a kind, warm, strong, patient man, with a delicate and powerful sense of morality. ( ④ ) Huck might grow up into that kind of man, given a chance. ( ⑤ ) In the tension between that kid's voice and Mark Twain's silence lies much of the power of the book. We have to understand — as soon as we're old enough to read this way — that what the book really says lies in that silence.

11. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?11)

For many people, the words "Cajun" and "Creole" lead to visions of gumbo, red beans and rice, crawfish, and just about anything that's been "blackened, Cajun-style." While these culinary traditions are distinctive and delicious, they have overshadowed the many other unique cultural contributions made by Louisiana's Cajun and Creole communities, and are often considered without reference to the social and historical contexts that produced them. When "Cajun" and "Creole" are reduced to adjectives on menus and food labels, it becomes easy to lose sight of the people those adjectives first described. As poet Sheryl St. Germain writes in "Cajun," she fears "the word's been stolen" by retail commodifiers of a culture emptied of its content and its history, reduced — quite literally — to \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① a novel social commodity
- ② an object of consumption
- ③ a culturally symbolic product
- ④ a means of sociocultural interaction
- ⑤ a distorted representation of the food culture

12. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?12)

In addition to appropriating (and sometimes anticipating) the modern medical model for the diagnosis of crime, Arthur Conan Doyle also perfected a literary form for Sherlock Holmes ① that owed its origins to the medical profession as well — the case history. The new discipline of pathological anatomy as a form of medical diagnosis in the period brought with ② it a new epistemological imperative for the physician to observe carefully every detail of the patient's environment and physical condition, and ③ recording that information in the form of a case study that would explore the network of possible connections between the ④ seemingly insignificant details. In the case history, the physician would test and retest every conceivable set of relations until the cause of the patient's illness made sense, much as Holmes would ④ do in his explanations of cases to Watson. Medical diagnosis became based upon a principle of "differential" semiological examination of the patient's body in the form of the medical case history.

\*epistemological 인식론적 \*\*semiological 증후학적

13. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>13)</sup>

Important work regarding preservatives indicated that making organ meats look familiar (through their cuts, shapes, and packaging) influenced perceptions of taste.

( A ) This insight was found during research on what made preserved foods most acceptable. At the beginning of World War II, there was a need for canned meats that tasted like fresh meat, for powdered milk that was reconstituted to taste like fresh whole milk, and for preserved bread that tasted like fresh bread.

( B ) Because of this work, initial efforts introduced some organ meats as filler in ground beef and sausages. In both ground meat and sausage forms, replacing existing meat with organ meats was accepted because they did not cause the meat to look different than expected.

( C ) The government pushed food companies to preserve foods to resemble fresh foods. Because they looked and tasted fresh, people believed they must be safe and that preservatives were not harmful.

\*reconstitute (물을 부어) 원상태로 만들다

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

14. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지

않은 것은?<sup>14)</sup>

Socrates provided a theater of presence in Athens for the young people who gathered to watch him show that their elders — even the ones with the most brilliant reputations for wisdom — could not answer the ① vital questions he put to them, questions like “What is justice?” And so these watchers were drawn into philosophy as they learned something about human ② limitations. They could have picked this lesson up from comedy, but Socratic theater was more immediate, more ③ transformative of watchers into thinkers. It was also dramatic, more tightly focused on the false claims to wisdom that people actually made in the public places of Athens, false claims that affected directly the young men who clustered around Socrates as his audience. And the elders who were ④ refuted, did they gain wisdom? In most cases, they plainly did not. They were deep inside the space of theater, unable to see themselves, and all they knew at the end was that they had been ⑤ acknowledged by a fiendishly clever man. So they went away not wiser but more angry at Socrates and his cleverness.

\*refute 반박하다 \*\*humiliate 굴욕감을 주다  
\*\*\*fiendishly 지독하게, 극도로

15. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>15)</sup>

The pursuit of flavor is one path to a good life, a truth recently discovered by Americans that demands a new account of the meaning of food and its consumption. Any discussion of food and its place in our lives must begin with the role of pleasure. Yet our attitude toward pleasure is \_\_\_\_\_: “Love People, Not Pleasure,” blares the New York Times; “There Is More to Life Than Being Happy,” proclaims the Atlantic Monthly; “pursue pleasure only in moderation,” say countless sages throughout history; “it’s only transitory,” according to the timeless; “it is inimical to spirituality,” the bodiless would have us believe; “it will not lead to happiness,” the ubiquitous self-help books tell us. We spend much time and many resources pursuing pleasure but then condemn it with a fervor usually reserved for death and taxes.

\*blare 떠들어 대다 \*\*inimical to ~에 해로운 \*\*\*fervor 열정

- ① its meaning we see is peripheral
- ② our attitude toward pleasure is ambivalent
- ③ we do not realize the certain conditions to follow
- ④ people in general take into account refutable views
- ⑤ most of us only stand on the side that fits our expectations

16. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>16)</sup>

Although both papyrus and parchment were used in various places throughout the ancient world for centuries, the eventual displacement of papyrus as the standard writing medium was fueled by a rivalry.

( A ) Not to be outdone by a competitor, Egypt placed an embargo on the export of the native papyrus, thus preventing Pergamum from obtaining the needed writing medium.

( B ) Cutting off the supply of papyrus only led the scholars in Pergamum to improve parchment and to rely on it as their main writing material. By the waning of the Western Roman Empire in 476 A.D., the parchment codex had become the predominant form of the book, replacing the papyrus roll.

( C ) As Alexandria was accumulating volumes and copies of documents, so was the library in Pergamum. Another important center of scholarship, the Greek kingdom of Pergamum was located in present-day Turkey and was founded in the second century B.C.

\*parchment 양피지 \*\*embargo 통상[수출입] 금지  
\*\*\*codex 필사본

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

17. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?17)

Rather than offering suggestions to your students, offer them questions instead. By responding with questions you avoid being prescriptive. Asking a student questions about his writing, as would an honest reader attempting to understand the student's point of view, allows you to indicate places where his logic breaks down, to inquire about missing data or ideas, or to register confusion. Asking questions doesn't fix the broken logic, fill in the missing data, or clear up the writing that's confused you. It's up to the student to do these things as he adjusts his writing in response to your questions. Instead of showing the student how to fix his work, you've challenged him to find a way to fix it himself.

Admittedly, it can be hard for us to respond as the honest readers for whom our students intend to write. We're considerably more knowledgeable about our disciplines than our students are, so it's easy for us to \_\_\_\_\_ without them having to do it for us. Ideally we should resist the urge to read their writing this way. We should read as though we are coming to the topic afresh, with no more knowledge than our students present us in their work. We should allow ourselves to become confused when a student's writing wanders and to lose our way when that writing is unclear. Challenge the student to understand why it is you are confused and to confront that confusion by adjusting her explanation. After all, it's her task to explain her meaning to you, and should you lose yourself in her arguments it's up to her to help you find your way out.

- ① re-educate them the arts of writing
- ② pave over the holes in our students' logic
- ③ elicit the honest responses from the readers
- ④ inform the reviewers of the involved sentences
- ⑤ separate the written parts that need to be revised

18. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?18)

The last, most needed, most paradoxical attribute of democratic leadership is the willingness to forgo power when attaining and maintaining it requires morally unacceptable compromise. Democratic politics at its best is the use of publicly authorized power to advance the common good. Would-be leaders, then, can fail in two ways: they may be unable to obtain public support for their agenda, or they may win support by advocating only what the people want to hear. While modern survey research has raised the assessment of public beliefs to a high art, the temptation to pander to them is a recurrent weakness of democratic politics.

On the other hand, principled aspirants cannot hope to win power by \_\_\_\_\_. For example, while his desire to support Britain's struggle against Nazi Germany was completely justified, Franklin Roosevelt might well have lost his 1940 re-election campaign if he had been completely candid about it. So he equivocated. When Wendell Willkie, the Republican presidential nominee, claimed that a vote for Roosevelt meant war in 1941, Roosevelt countered with a flat promise to the contrary — "Your boys are not going to be sent into any foreign wars" — deliberately omitting the Democratic platform's qualifying phrase, "except in case of attack." When one of his speechwriters asked about the omission, he replied, "Of course we'll fight if we're attacked. If someone attacks us, then it isn't a foreign war, is it?" This mental reservation allowed Roosevelt to pretend that he wasn't trying to mislead the people, which of course he was.

\*forgo 포기하다, 버리다 \*\*pander 영합하다  
\*\*\*equivocate 얼버무리다

- ① following their inner voice
- ② not having a war with Nazi Germany
- ③ bluntly saying exactly what they believe
- ④ forcing children to be involved in political matters
- ⑤ not expressing their willingness to suppress freedom

## 반전 모의고사 I

### 정답

1) ①

- 수능특강 영어 Test 1 12번
- 에이든 파이널 Part II 60번

2) ③

- 수능특강 영어 Test 2 4번
- 에이든 파이널 Part II 66번

3) ②

- 수능특강 영어 Test 3 12번
- 에이든 파이널 Part II 75번

4) ②

- 수능특강 영어독해연습 3강 11번
- 에이든 파이널 Part II 94번

5) ③

- 수능특강 영어독해연습 11강 3번
- 에이든 파이널 Part II 114번

6) ① ⇨ private

- 수능특강 영어독해연습 12강 10번
- 에이든 파이널 Part II 117번

7) ⑤

- 수능특강 영어독해연습 Mini Test 3 16번
- 에이든 파이널 Part II 131번

8) ③

- 수능완성 4강 Let's Check It Out
- 에이든 파이널 Part II 135번

9) ④ ⇨ expressing

- 수능완성 10강 4번
- 에이든 파이널 Part II 141번

10) ⑤

- 수능완성 12강 Let's Check It Out
- 에이든 파이널 Part II 145번

11) ②

- 수능완성 12강 2번
- 에이든 파이널 Part II 147번

12) ③ ⇨ to record

- 수능완성 16강 3번
- 에이든 파이널 Part II 152번

13) ②

- 수능완성 Test 1회 32번
- 에이든 파이널 Part II 157번

14) ⑤ ⇨ humiliated

- 수능완성 Test 1회 36번
- 에이든 파이널 Part II 158번

15) ②

- 수능완성 Test 2회 23번
- 에이든 파이널 Part II 162번

16) ②

- 수능완성 Test 5회 31번
- 에이든 파이널 Part II 184번

17) ②

- 수능완성 Test 3회 41~42번
- 에이든 파이널 Part II 173번

18) ③

- 수능완성 Test 5회 41~42번
- 에이든 파이널 Part II 186번

#### [ TIP ]

- 실제로 17번 18번과 같은 장문은 지문의 일부분이 잘려서 일반 단문 형태로 출제되고는 합니다 ^^



☑ “수능까지 **함께한다!**”

**에이든 파이널 릴레이 모의고사 일정**

[ 참고 사항 ]

1. 매일 **오후 4시** 업로드 : 네이버 밴드 및 네이버 카페
- 2.
3. 신청 안내
  - 비용 : 1만원
  - 신청 : 010-3879-8401 / 카카오 ID : aydenpark으로 신청 문의 주시면 됩니다^^

21 학년도

A	파 이 널
Y	
D	
E	
N	

일정	모의고사 (컨셉)	범위 / 구성
D-17	반전 모의고사 I	EBS 연계 교재 / 모의고사 (17문항)
D-16	연계 집중 모의고사 I	EBS 연계 교재 / 모의고사 (20문항) + 해설
D-15	<b>에이든 실전 모의고사 I</b>	<b>연계 + 비연계 / 수능과 동일 구성 + 해설</b>
D-14	연계 집중 모의고사 II	EBS 연계 교재 / 모의고사 (20문항) + 해설
D-13	기출 집중 모의고사 I	기출 + EBS 연계 / 모의고사 (20문항) + 해설
D-12	<b>에이든 실전 모의고사 II</b>	<b>연계 + 비연계 / 수능과 동일 구성 + 해설</b>
D-11	약점 모의고사 I	비연계 + EBS 연계 / 모의고사 (20문항) + 해설
D-10	반전 모의고사 II	EBS 연계 교재 / 모의고사 (20문항) + 해설
D-09	<b>에이든 실전 모의고사 III</b>	<b>연계 + 비연계 / 수능과 동일 구성 + 해설</b>
D-08	약점 모의고사 II	비연계 + EBS 연계 / 모의고사 (20문항) + 해설
D-07	기출 집중 모의고사 II	기출 + EBS 연계 / 모의고사 (20문항) + 해설
D-06	<b>에이든 실전 모의고사 IV</b>	<b>연계 + 비연계 / 수능과 동일 구성 + 해설</b>
D-05	약점 모의고사 III	비연계 + EBS 연계 / 모의고사 (20문항) + 해설
D-04	기출 집중 모의고사 III	기출 + EBS 연계 / 모의고사 (20문항) + 해설
D-03	<b>에이든 실전 모의고사 V</b>	<b>연계 + 비연계 / 수능과 동일 구성 + 해설</b>
D-02	에이든 고난도 실전 모의고사 I	연계 + 비연계 / 수능과 동일 구성 + 해설
D-01	에이든 고난도 실전 모의고사 II	연계 + 비연계 / 수능과 동일 구성 + 해설

\*릴레이 모의고사 소개용

\*이벤트 진행!

\*기출 유형 풀이법 별도 제공

\*이벤트 진행!

\*이벤트 진행!

\*기출 유형 풀이법 별도 제공

\*이벤트 진행!

\*기출 유형 풀이법 별도 제공

\*이벤트 진행!