

제 2 교 시



2013학년도 육군사관학교 1차 선발시험 문제지

외 국 어 영 역 공 통

성명	
----	--

수험번호									
------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

- 먼저 문제지에 성명과 수험번호를 기입하십시오.
- 답안지에 성명과 수험번호를 정확하게 표기하십시오.
- 문제는 2점 35문항, 3점 10문항 총 45문항입니다.
(3점 문항에만 점수가 표시되어 있고, 나머지는 모두 2점 문항입니다.)

※ 시험이 시작되기 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마시오.

육 군 사 관 학 교

1. What is the relationship between Thomas and Sarah?

Sarah : Oh, how cute! I love that picture of Thomas when he was a baby.
 Carolyn : Yes, that was a fun day. I think it was his third birthday celebration. We had our family and many friends over that day.
 Sarah : I wish I could have been there. It seems as if I have known him my whole life.
 Carolyn : You have known each other for the best part of your lives. I can't really think of a time other than his childhood when you weren't around.
 Sarah : Yes, I have known Thomas since middle school. Well, now we have our entire lives to spend together, in sickness and in health.

- ① father daughter
- ② uncle niece
- ③ manager employee
- ④ husband wife
- ⑤ brother sister

2. Choose the sentence that best describes the situation.

Paul : Hey John, what's on your mind? You look a little worried.
 John : I can't think of anything to get my sweetheart for Christmas. She is really hard to buy for, and I have no idea what she would like this year.
 Paul : What does she like? Does she have any hobbies or interests? What does she like to do in her spare time?
 John : She really likes to read, hang out with her friends, and go shopping, of course.
 Paul : What about getting her a gift card to one of her favorite stores? That way she can get a gift from you, but can choose what she specifically wants.
 John : Sounds like a great idea, but I'm not so sure about that. A gift card seems so impersonal.
 Paul : You could be right about a gift card being impersonal. Well, you could always resort to jewelry.

- ① John decided to get his girlfriend some jewelry for Christmas.
- ② Paul is recommending that John take a short trip to a resort.
- ③ John is having difficulties deciding what to buy for his girlfriend.
- ④ Paul's girlfriend likes to read and hang out with her mother.
- ⑤ John is considering breaking up with his girlfriend this Christmas.

3. Where is the dialogue most likely taking place?

Susan : Oh no! I think I left my wallet at the ticketing counter when I checked my suitcase.
 Scott : What? That would be terrible to lose. When did you notice it was missing?
 Susan : Just a few moments ago. Hold on, I am still checking my purse. Nope, it isn't in here. What am I going to do? I don't want to be stranded here.
 Scott : Quick! Let's ask him to turn around at this upcoming exit and go back to see if it has been found. I don't think he will mind. We might have to give him an extra tip for his troubles.
 Susan : I really hope it is at the counter. That is where I last had it. I have been planning this trip for a long time.

- ① At the car wash ② In a taxi ③ At the airport counter
 ④ On the sidewalk ⑤ In a restaurant

4. Which of the following is true according to the dialogue?

Herbert : Hello, your sign says there is a sale going on, and discounts can be as much as 50%.
 Salesman : Welcome to our store! Yes, our biggest sale of the year started today. What exactly are you looking for?
 Herbert : Well, I need a new winter coat. I think I take a size 38 or 40.
 Salesman : Great! I have just the coat for you. The outer layer is made from 100% wool. The price is regularly \$400.00, but now it is discounted to just \$200.00.
 Herbert : Well, can I try it on? (He tries on the coat.) Wow, I really like this style! Unfortunately, it is still a bit too pricey for me. Is there any chance you could decrease the price even further?
 Salesman : I'm sorry, but my manager has already stated all prices are final. Next week the sales tax will be increasing from 5% to 7%. If you buy the coat today, you will pay \$10.00 in tax. If you wait until next week, then you will have to pay \$14.00 in tax.
 Herbert : What time are you open until tonight? Maybe I can bring my wife in and see what she thinks.

- ① Herbert is looking for a coat to buy for his wife.
 ② The external layer of the coat is made from 100% rayon.
 ③ Herbert would pay \$4.00 less if he bought the coat next week.
 ④ The salesman said his manager wouldn't discount the coat any more.
 ⑤ Herbert will bring his wife back next week to look at the coat.

5. Which of the following is NOT true according to the dialogue?

Peter : Do you know what the weather forecast is for this weekend?
 Robert : Hmm, I'm not so sure, but I heard the weatherman might be calling for rain.
 Peter : Really? I hope not. I have plans to go to the beach this weekend.
 Robert : Well, I hope for your sake it won't rain then.
 Peter : Yes, me too. I'm planning on meeting my best friend. This is our last chance to meet before we go to university. We have been best friends since elementary school.
 Robert : Maybe you should have Plan B to fall back on. That way you won't be disappointed if the weather doesn't cooperate.
 Peter : I think you are right. I will call my best friend now to see what he might choose as a second option instead of the beach.
 Robert : Good idea. By the way, I hear there is a new movie coming out this weekend. It is supposed to be a blockbuster.

- ① Robert says the weatherman is calling for rain.
- ② Peter is planning on going to the beach.
- ③ Peter is going to meet his long-time best friend.
- ④ Robert recommends that Peter stick to the original plan.
- ⑤ Robert says a new blockbuster movie will come out soon.

6. Which is the best sequence of answers for the blanks?

Krista : _____
 Darren : What do you have in mind? Some place tropical? How about Europe? Where have you always wanted to travel?
 Krista : I would go almost anywhere. Both of those suggestions sound really nice, but I don't know if my pocketbook can handle such expensive and distant places.
 Darren : Well, there are always alternatives. _____
 Krista : Not really. What is it?
 Darren : It is a new catch phrase. It means that you stay at home on your vacation and explore local places, attractions, and restaurants that you don't normally go to. It is easy on the pocketbook and you might be surprised at what is already in your own area.
 Krista : That sounds like a lot of fun, actually. I think that I will start planning my staycation for now. _____

<보 기>

a. Have you ever heard about a "staycation"?
 b. I can't decide where I should go on vacation this summer.
 c. Then the next time I have time off, I can make plans to go to a tropical island I have always dreamed of.

- ① a — b — c
- ② a — c — b
- ③ b — a — c
- ④ b — c — a
- ⑤ c — b — a

7. 밑줄 친 she[She]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

According to Deborah Tannen, different cultures have different ways of showing politeness. For example, an American woman was sitting in a booth in a railroad station cafeteria. After a while, a British couple started to settle into the opposite seat in the same booth. They unloaded their luggage; he asked what ① she would like to eat and went off to get it; she slid into the booth facing the American. And throughout all this, ② she showed no sign of having noticed that someone was already sitting in the booth. When the British woman lit up a cigarette, the American had a concrete object for her anger. ③ She began to look around for another table to move to. Of course, there was none; that's why the British couple had sat in her booth in the first place. ④ She immediately crushed out her cigarette and apologized. This showed that ⑤ she had noticed that someone else was sitting in the booth, and that she was not inclined to disturb her.

[8~9] 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

8. Technology seems to be inevitably linked to all aspects of human life. Computers, in particular, have dramatically influenced the way we live, and as a natural consequence, have also had an impact on pedagogical applications. ① Most of the schools and institutions in which learning takes place now have access to computers and the Internet. ② Students do their assignments using a word processor and think of the Internet as a resource for obtaining information. ③ Teachers also depend on computers when developing materials and implementing their lessons. ④ The development of computers has experienced a significant growth recently with respect to their hardware and software. ⑤ Many countries around the world provide distance learning in which most of the instruction is delivered via computers.

9. It is said that accounting is the language of business. Managers use accounts of operating income and losses to see whether they are doing well and should expand, or whether they are doing badly and should contract. ① Accounting is the basis of capital decisions for another reason: Outsiders' view of the financial condition of a firm is based on its accounts. ② It is then the basis for stock prices; it is also the basis on which lenders to the firm decide what interest rate they will charge, or even whether they will lend at all. ③ Given the controversial role of accounting, we need to develop a new theory to tell us what must have been the motivation for those decisions. ④ Accounts are the basis for much of the taxation of a firm as well. ⑤ They also play a role in determining when, or whether, a firm will be declared bankrupt. [3점]

10. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

A lot of people like to provide care for others. They look after old people and take care of young children — but they may or may not receive money for it. Be clear about it: If you ask for a fee, you don't devalue your work; in fact, you enhance its value. If you assist a helpless person without any payment, you may create an inequality; it could imply you are strong and the other person is weak. If you allow the person to pay a reasonable sum of money, the inequality is reduced. That's good for both sides. It's wise to recognize when to receive money for your help. I hope that you will never say "I don't accept money on principle." That way you don't have to offend people who are willing to pay for your help.

- ① 수고에 대한 대가를 거부할 필요는 없다.
- ② 수고에 대한 대가를 바라면 그 일의 가치가 떨어진다.
- ③ 수고에 대한 대가를 지불하면 평등한 관계를 유지할 수 없다.
- ④ 수고에 대한 대가를 요구하는 것은 상대방에게 불쾌감을 야기한다.
- ⑤ 수고에 대한 대가를 바라고 노인들과 아이들을 돌보아서는 안 된다.

[11~12] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

11. In the 18th century, Sebastian Chamfort wrote, "The most ① wasted day is one in which we have not laughed." How many days have you wasted ② recently? When was the last time you had a really good belly-laugh? The famous editor and writer, Norman Cousins, explained in his best-seller, *Anatomy of an Illness*, how laughter helped him ③ overcome the pain of his severe disease. "I made the joyous discovery ④ which ten minutes of genuine belly laughter had a numbing effect and would give me at least two hours of pain-free sleep." Part of the therapy ⑤ that he designed for himself included watching Marx Brothers' movies and reading humor books.

12. In 1881, Pasteur began studying rabies, an agonizing and deadly disease ① spread by the bite of infected animals. Pasteur and his assistant spent long hours in the laboratory, and the determination ② paid off: Pasteur developed a vaccine that prevented the development of rabies in test animals. But on July 6, 1885, the scientists were called on ③ to administer the vaccine to a small boy who had been bitten by a rabid dog. Pasteur hesitated to provide the treatment, but as the boy faced a certain and painful death from rabies, Pasteur proceeded. ④ Followed several weeks of painful injections to the stomach, the boy did not get rabies. Pasteur's treatment was a success. The curative and preventive treatments for rabies we know today ⑤ are based on Pasteur's vaccination, which has allowed officials to control the spread of the disease. [3점]

* rabies: 광견병

[13~14] (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

13. In their native land, fire ants form discrete colonies with just one or a few queen ants at the center of each. This is how most ants live, but something very (A) strange / strangely happened to the fire ants soon after they reached America. They gave up founding colonies by the traditional method of sending off flights of virgin queens, and instead (B) began / beginning producing many small queens, which spread the colony rather in the way an amoeba spreads, by establishing extensions of the original body. Astonishingly, at the same time the ants ceased to defend colony boundaries against other fire ants. With territorial boundaries (C) erasing / erased, local populations now coalesce into a single sheet of coexisting ants spread across the inhabited landscape.

- | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|-------------|-------|-----------|-------|---------|
| ① strange | ..... | began | ..... | erasing |
| ② strangely | ..... | beginning | ..... | erasing |
| ③ strange | ..... | beginning | ..... | erased |
| ④ strangely | ..... | beginning | ..... | erased |
| ⑤ strange | ..... | began | ..... | erased |

14. I was born one of a set of triplets. In those days, triplets were dressed in the same way, (A) given / gave the same toys, enrolled in all the same activities, and so on. People even responded to us not as individuals, but as a set. No matter how good we three were in school, I quickly learned that whether I tried or not, we would always get C's. One of us may have earned an A and the (B) other / others F's, but the teachers always confused us, so it was safer to give all of us C's. Sometimes when I would sit on my father's lap, I knew he did not know which one I was. Can you imagine what this does to your identity? Nowadays, we know how important it is to recognize the individual, to recognize how different each of us is. These days, when multiple births have become routine, parents have learned not to dress and treat their kids (C) alike / like.

- | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| ① given | ..... | other | ..... | alike |
| ② gave | ..... | others | ..... | like |
| ③ given | ..... | others | ..... | like |
| ④ gave | ..... | other | ..... | like |
| ⑤ given | ..... | others | ..... | alike |

[15~19] 다음 글을 읽고, 빈칸에 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

15. In the old days, before cash registers became a staple in almost every store, merchants used to add up the bill by writing the price of each item on the outside of the bag. When customers phoned in orders, however, some merchants — whether by accident or by design — wrote the address or apartment number at the top of the bag and then added that number into the total as well. The introduction of this irrelevant information is a(n) _____ error. A publisher who accidentally printed Hamlet's monologue as, "To be sure, or not to be believed, that is their question..." would be charged with a similar error.

- ① repetition ② insertion ③ substitution
 ④ transposition ⑤ omission

16. When you were a child and your mother greeted you at the door with her arms folded across her chest, her foot tapping, her brow furrowed, and her lips in a straight line, you probably said to yourself: "Mom's angry." She didn't have to say a word. We sense when someone seems sullen, or nervous, or happy, or any other mood because that's how he or she looks. However, looks can be _____. Just as a small baby's frown may be mistaken for a smile, the same is true with adults. A nervous laugh is not a sign of amusement. Tears may flow from disappointment or happiness. Some people are more open about what they are thinking than others. They wear their hearts on their sleeves. But others are not as obvious — or not obvious all the time.

- ① convincing ② deceiving ③ positive
 ④ penetrating ⑤ straightforward

17. Businesspeople make decisions with fundamental uncertainty about the future. In his book, *Risk, Uncertainty and Probability*, Frank Knight made a distinction between economists' concept of risk and the different sort of uncertainty in almost all business decisions. Risk, he said, refers to something that can be measured by mathematical probabilities. In contrast, uncertainty refers to something that cannot be measured because there are no objective standards to express probabilities. Theoretical economists have been struggling ever since to make sense of how people handle such true uncertainty. Jack Welch's phrase "straight from the gut" sums up their efforts: Decisions that matter for investment are _____. That intuition is a social process that follows the laws of psychology — and in particular, since group decisions are being made, social psychology.

- ① tested beforehand ② important steps forward
 ③ strategic and psychological ④ based on logical thinking
 ⑤ intuitive rather than analytical

18. Contrary to popular perception, leaders are not people who are always certain of themselves and their direction. Rather, leaders are people who _____. What's more, they are not afraid to let others see them in this light. In fact, creating an environment in which learning and its natural by-product, mistakes, are okay can be a potent tool to unite a group and inspire creativity, risk-taking, and effort. Today, those who practice leadership must be open to learning about their colleagues and followers. That includes their differences in personality and work styles, their lifestyle as it affects their effort, and the interplay of such factors as age, race, religion, and gender. No one can be expected to grasp all the implications of such a wide range of differences, so leaders especially must show they are willing and able to learn.

- ① are open-minded learners ② are unconditionally sacrificial
 ③ know what they are doing ④ always maintain a strict attitude
 ⑤ take on important responsibilities

19. Peoples in prehistoric times, children, and even animals with a certain degree of intelligence have demonstrated that one _____ to use artificially contrived symbols to represent objects, actions, quantities, or other aspects of reality. To both primitive and sophisticated peoples, an arrow indicates a particular direction, while a cairn marks a certain location. Holding two fingers up can mean two crayons, two tickets to the movies, or two sodas. Similarly, on an abacus, each bead represents whatever is being counted or calculated. More abstract symbols require a greater degree of sophistication and intelligence. Yet we recognized and made some primitive use of numerals long before we knew how to perform simple arithmetic. We familiarize ourselves with the basic symbols before we can begin to master the infinite range of possible meanings created by combining them. [3점] * cairn: 돌무덤

- ① doesn't need to be literate ② should be familiar with mapping
 ③ doesn't need to deny reality ④ should look closely at the mental processes
 ⑤ should be able to perform simple arithmetic

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

In the 17th century, the philosopher Benedict de Spinoza engaged in his own mid-life repackaging. He began by considering the efforts involved in ① pursuing what most people esteemed as the highest good — riches, fame, and the pleasure of the senses. Spinoza ② concluded that, while these had their attractions, they could never provide him with the authentic happiness for which he was searching. He made a great discovery, which he phrased as follows: “Happiness or unhappiness is made wholly to depend on the ③ quantity of the object which we love.” If we love transient attractions and values, our happiness will be ④ fleeting and transitory as well. On the other hand, if we seek to fix our love to longer-lasting values, our happiness likewise tends to ⑤ persevere.

21. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

When my children were very young, I read them the book *Winnie-the-Pooh* by A. A. Milne. The story evokes a childlike view of nature as enchanted, animated by _____ (A) _____. Early in the book, Winnie-the-Pooh is walking into the forest and comes to a large oak tree. From the top of the tree, "there came a loud buzzing-noise." Winnie-the-Pooh sat down at the foot of the tree, put his head between his paws and began to think. First of all, he said to himself: "That buzzing-noise means something. You don't get a buzzing-noise like that, just buzzing and buzzing, without its meaning something. If there's a buzzing-noise, somebody's making a buzzing-noise, and the only reason for making a buzzing-noise that I know of is because you're a bee." Then he thought another long time, and said: "And the only reason for being a bee that I know of is making honey." And then he got up, and said: "And the only reason for making honey is so as I can eat it." So he began to _____ (B) _____.

(A)

(B)

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|------------------|
| ① birth and growth | ..... | taste the honey |
| ② wonder and miracle | ..... | listen to a song |
| ③ method and process | ..... | make honey |
| ④ meaning and purpose | ..... | climb the tree |
| ⑤ disorder and irregularity | ..... | dig the earth |

22. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Recently, the case of a power blogger reveals the ugly side of online pundits. A total of 4,983 people staged a cyber protest against an online homemaking pundit, calling for an apology and compensation for the blogger's public deception. This incident brought light into the extent of the professional bloggers' powers and responsibilities. In a survey, online media, including blog posts, placed second in credibility ranking after TV broadcasters. This suggests that they are rapidly replacing the old media and their influence has grown among tech savvy people. These bloggers do not just entertain readers. They affect people's shopping patterns and create promotional effects. *Online Today* reported that these power bloggers could create 10 times more promotional effects than conventional media advertisements. Now, it's time the society came up with ways to wage responsibilities on bloggers' conducting businesses as much as any other online businessman. We should first think of ways to make them responsible for their articles and deeds.

- ① 영향력 있는 블로거들을 이용한 간접적인 정치 활동을 규제해야 한다.
- ② 블로거들의 상업 활동과 일반 사업자들의 활동을 엄격히 구별해야 한다.
- ③ 블로거들이 적절한 이익을 창출할 수 있는 제도적 기반을 마련해야 한다.
- ④ 영향력 있는 블로거들의 상업적인 활동에 과도한 책임을 부과해서는 안 된다.
- ⑤ 블로거들이 온라인에서의 자신의 활동에 책임지게 하는 방안을 강구해야 한다.

[23~24] (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

23. The decline in death rates, which has meant an overall increase in the world population, (A) brought under / brought about the birth control movement. Scientific advances during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (B) resulted from / resulted in better food supplies, the control of diseases, and safer work environments for those living in developed countries. These improvements combined with progress in medicine to save and prolong human lives. During the 1800s, the birth rate, which in earlier times had been (C) added to / offset by the death rate, became a concern to many who worried that population growth would outstrip the planet's ability to provide adequate resources to sustain life. [3점]

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| ① brought under | resulted from | added to |
| ② brought about | resulted in | added to |
| ③ brought under | resulted in | offset by |
| ④ brought about | resulted in | offset by |
| ⑤ brought under | resulted from | offset by |

24. Certain actions may (A) inquire / require our full conscious attention as we learn them, but eventually they become so routine and automatic that we can safely engage in other activities at the same time. For example, after mastering the essential skills, we can drive a car while talking or listening to music. But we actually attend to such skills very little while performing them. Only when something (B) disrupts / erupts the normal routine do we return the focus of our attention to the now automatic task. Also, the first thing most people do when they realize they've gotten lost is to turn off the car radio. It's as if the radio waves have (C) disclosed / distorted our ability to concentrate on the road. Our conscious attention is limited to one task at a time.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-----------|----------------|-----------------|
| ① inquire | disrupts | disclosed |
| ② inquire | erupts | distorted |
| ③ require | disrupts | disclosed |
| ④ require | erupts | distorted |
| ⑤ require | disrupts | distorted |

[25~26] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

25. Whether we think someone has “good luck” or “bad luck,” in the end all so-called luck comes down to probability. It’s tempting to interpret the outcomes of probability in such a way that it seems something was “meant to happen,” but the truth is that winning the lottery or taking a direct hit from a hurricane are statistically explainable events regardless of how pleasant or horrific they are to experience. This is tough to accept, particularly for the human brain that craves certainty. Knowing that probability underlies everything we do does not necessarily make the outcomes any easier to swallow, but there is satisfaction in accepting the truth as it is without a veneer of mystification. [3점]

- ① Make Peace with Probability
- ② Good Luck Is Always Pleasing
- ③ Hurricanes: Horrific Experiences
- ④ Randomness: Obstacles to Solving Problems
- ⑤ Differences Between Statistics and Probability

26. Time passes at different rates depending on whether you are standing still or moving. Time runs differently if you take a trip on a spaceship or even a plane or subway. In 1975, the navy did an experiment using two identical clocks; they placed one on the ground and the other in a plane. For fifteen hours the plane flew while lasers were sent between two clocks comparing time. The result proved that the time was slower in the moving plane. Time is also dependent on perception. Imagine a man and a woman watching the exact same movie together, except she loves the film while he hates it. For her, the movie ends too soon. For him, it lasts forever. They both agree that the movie started at 7 P.M., and that the final credits rolled at 8:57 P.M. But they don’t agree on the experience of that one hour and fifty-seven minutes. In a tangible way, one person’s time is not another’s.

- ① Time and Human Relations
- ② Time in the Observatory
- ③ Time in Virtual Reality
- ④ How to Control Time
- ⑤ Relativity of Time

[27~28] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

27.

This means that water stays in the soil longer and that plants can survive during extended dry periods.

Compost is an organic substance which can be added to garden soil or dirt to improve its overall quality. It is beneficial in several ways. First, adding compost to garden soil makes plants healthier. (①) This is because compost contains nutrients which are extremely important and act as food for the plants. (②) In addition, soil with compost added to it retains water for a longer period of time. (③) Another benefit of compost is that it reduces the amount of garbage that a household needs to get rid of. (④) Twenty-four percent of household trash in the United States is made up of organic material which can be composted instead of being thrown away. (⑤) This includes such items as used coffee grounds, banana peels, and old newspapers. When these items are composted instead of being put in the trash, it benefits the entire community.

28.

Communications satellites carry TV programs and telephone messages around the world.

Hundreds of satellites circle the Earth in space. They are launched into space by rockets and may stay there for ten years or more. These satellites each have their own job to do such as looking at the Earth, or the weather, or out into space. Weather satellites help the forecasters tell us what the weather will be like. (①) Those satellites can see where the clouds are forming and which way they are going. They watch the winds and rain and measure how hot the air and the ground are. (②) These let us talk to people on the other side of the world and watch events while they are happening in faraway countries. (③) Earth-watching satellites look out for pollution. Oil slicks in the sea and dirty air over cities show up clearly in pictures from these satellites. (④) They can help farmers by watching how well crops are growing and by looking for pests and diseases. Satellite telescopes let astronomers look far out into the universe and discover what is out there. (⑤) They can also tell astronomers where there may be a black hole.

29. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Here's a strong incentive for everyone who is overweight: Losing weight can immediately reduce your risk of suffering a heart attack or stroke. It's the first thing to do if your blood cholesterol level is high. However, don't lose so much so fast that you just gain it back. Research suggests that if your weight fluctuates more than ten pounds, up or down, you can double your risk of dying from heart disease. If you are overweight, you're more likely to have heart disease, diabetes, and high blood pressure, all of which make a stroke more likely. Yet, how your weight is distributed seems to be even more important than what your weight is. People who are apple-shaped (body fat concentrated in their stomach area) have double the risk of stroke than those who are pear-shaped (body fat in their hips and thighs). However, regardless of one's body shape, researchers have discovered that being overweight carries more of a stroke risk for women than for men.

- ① 몸무게가 10파운드 이상 오르내리면 심장병으로 사망할 위험이 두 배로 커진다.
- ② 심장병, 당뇨병, 고혈압은 뇌졸중을 일으킬 가능성을 높인다.
- ③ 몸무게의 분포보다는 몸무게 자체가 훨씬 더 중요하다.
- ④ 사과모양의 체형을 가진 사람이 배모양의 체형을 가진 사람보다 뇌졸중 위험이 두 배 크다.
- ⑤ 체형에 관계없이 비만인 여자가 비만인 남자보다 뇌졸중 위험이 더 높다.

30. 다음 글이 함축하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Human mobility tracking and modeling has great potential to improve the lives of people but could be used for more controversial purposes. These days, whether or not researchers, corporations, and governments are able to acquire and benefit from knowledge about our individual locations and movements is largely up to us. In a sense, we all choose to allow these parties to gather information about us. By opting to use the mobile technologies and apps that enable our locations and movements to be recorded, we are agreeing, either explicitly or implicitly, to allow others to benefit from our personal information. Once we have lost ownership of our location information, another party may, within the boundaries of the law, use or sell that information for profit without our permission. While for now we might take some comfort in knowing we can flip the switch to "off," the increasingly ubiquitous nature of mobile computing technologies implies they will soon become difficult to avoid.

- ① We may have to give up at least some of our privacy in order to benefit from mobile computing technologies.
- ② The future of mobile computing technologies will depend on how we as a society collectively assess their financial costs.
- ③ Human mobility tracking and modeling yields great benefits for mankind and influences all of our lives in positive ways.
- ④ At present, human mobility tracking and modeling doesn't provide any information about individual human locations and movements.
- ⑤ Direct government regulation of private-sector human mobility tracking could impede many efforts in this area that are being directed at genuinely altruistic ends.

[31~32] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. For many years, there were only two types of fillings available — amalgam (a compound of zinc, copper, tin, silver and mercury) and gold. However, advances in plastics technology have yielded some excellent alternatives to these old standbys. The best material for fillings is indisputably gold. However, it can cost as much as ten times more to fill a tooth with gold than with amalgam or a plastic composite. Gold fillings can last up to 20 years — much longer than the others. Although there have been inconclusive studies questioning the safety of amalgam fillings (because of their mercury content), most dentists still swear by them because of their relative durability, their ease of installation, and their low cost. The American Dental Association also remains committed to their position that the material is safe. Perhaps because of the amalgam controversy, plastic composite fillings are gaining popularity. They also confer the advantage of being tooth-colored, rendering them practically invisible. Ongoing research may improve their future durability and ease of installation.

- ① the stuff that fillings are made of
- ② the reason why fillings are invented
- ③ the comparison of the prices of fillings
- ④ the importance of the durability of fillings
- ⑤ the process of installing various types of fillings

32. Salaries should be directly related to both the level of job the employees have and how well they are performing their responsibilities. All job assignments can be performed at different levels of effectiveness, productivity, and quality, so it is only logical that each job should have a salary range associated with it. The employee that puts out large quantities of work at high quality levels should be paid more than the employee that just meets the minimum standards and frequently makes errors. The yearly performance evaluation provides an ideal way to relate the employees' salaries to their performance. By relating the individual's performance evaluation to the quality of output and then by relating performance level directly to salary, you have provided a financial incentive to the individual.

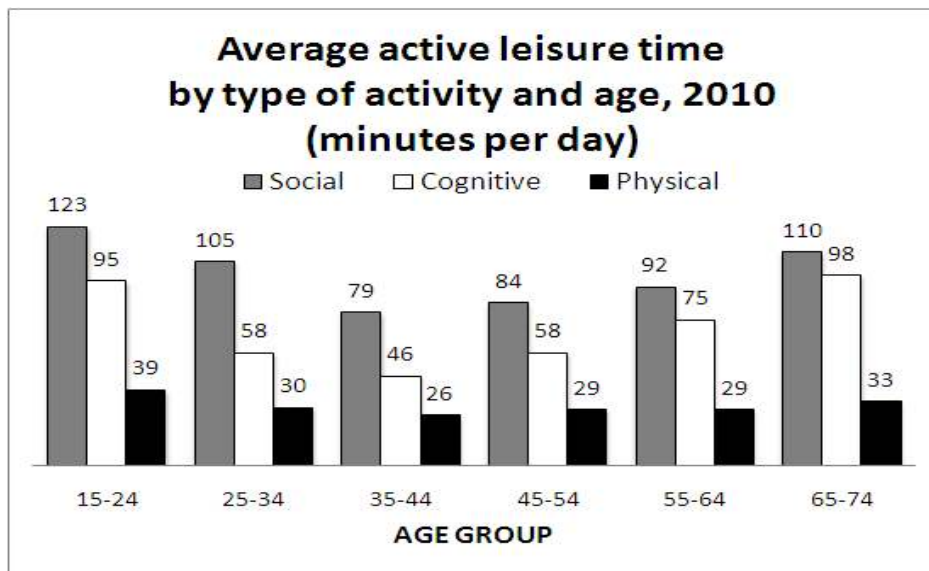
- ① adjustment of salary by performance level
- ② clarification of work description and standards
- ③ examples of employees' duties and responsibilities
- ④ methods of distinguishing performance from output
- ⑤ advantages of paying equal salary regardless of efforts

33. 다음 글이 시사하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Biologists often talk about the “ecology” of an organism: The tallest oak in the forest is the tallest not just because it grew from the hardest acorn; it is the tallest also because no other trees blocked its sunlight, the soil around it was rich, no rabbit chewed through its bark, and no lumberjack cut it down before it matured. Figuratively speaking, we all could suppose that successful people come from hardy seeds. But do we know enough about the sunlight that warmed them, the soil in which they put down the roots, and the rabbits and lumberjacks they were lucky enough to avoid? The people who stand before kings may look like they did it all by themselves. But in fact, they are invariably beneficiary of hidden advantages and extraordinary opportunities and cultural legacies that allow them to learn and work hard and make sense of the world in ways others cannot.

- ① Success comes through disadvantages.
- ② Heroes are born in difficult circumstances.
- ③ Brilliance and insight are the keys to success.
- ④ Success is only associated with individual efforts.
- ⑤ Success stems from the accumulation of advantages.

34. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows average active leisure time by type of activity and age. ① People aged 15-24 spent more time on active leisure activities than did those in the other age groups while the 35-44 age group spent the least amount of time on active leisure. ② The average amount of time spent per day on active leisure tended to decrease until age 45, then increased again after that point. ③ Those aged 15-24 spent much of their active leisure time on social activities, and they also spent more time on physical leisure activities than did those in the other age groups. ④ Those aged 65-74 spent 31 more minutes per day on cognitive leisure activities than did those between the ages of 35-44. ⑤ Time spent on cognitive leisure tended to increase after age 45 and increased most dramatically in the 65-74 age group.

[35~36] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

35.

Many adolescents will gradually shift from what Jean Piaget called concrete operational thinking to formal operations, which includes among others, the ability to truly hypothesize and the ability to empathize with others at a much deeper level.

- (A) Parents who recognize this emerging autonomous question as a sign that their teenagers are healthy, normal and “right on schedule” will rejoice and feel relief, even if they find their adolescent’s challenges exasperating at times.
- (B) Part of this transformation is the crucial need to question and wonder, and especially to question many of the values and beliefs that we were given in childhood. In other words, not only is it normal, it is also essential for teenagers to ask things like “Can a truly good person feel hatred?”
- (C) On the contrary, parents who don’t understand that this is healthy and normal may find themselves anxious about it, which may cause them to try to control or even prevent this exciting milestone, resulting in unfortunate consequences.

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

36. [3점]

You might think that as there are more pedestrians or cyclists on a street, the more chances there are for them to be hit. You are right.

- (A) In other words, as the number of pedestrians or cyclists increases, the fatality rates per capita begin to drop. The reason is not that pedestrians begin to act more safely when surrounded by more fellow pedestrians. In fact, the opposite is true.
- (B) More pedestrians are injured or killed by cars in New York City than anywhere else in the United States. But Peter Jacobsen, a public-health consultant in California, found that these relationships are not linear.
- (C) It is the behavior of drivers that changes. They are suddenly seeing pedestrians everywhere. The more they see, the slower they drive; and, in a neatly perpetuating cycle, the more slowly they drive, the more pedestrians they effectually see because those pedestrians stay within sight for a longer period.

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

37. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Psychologists designed an interesting experiment. At the start of this experiment, they asked some of the participants to answer the following question: If a company bought 15 computers at \$1,200 each, then, by your calculation, how much did the company pay in total? This was not a mathematical question; its goal was to prime the participants in a more calculating way. The other participants were asked a question that would prime their emotions. After answering the questions, the participants were given the information either about an African girl's sad story as an individual or about the general problem of food shortage in Africa. Then they were asked how much money they would donate to the given cause. The result showed that those who were primed to feel emotion gave much more money to the African girl than to help fight the general food shortage. And those who thought in a more calculating way became equal-opportunity misers by giving a similarly small amount to both causes. [3점]



According to the experiment, the participants who were primed to feel emotion became more _____ (A) _____ than those who thought in a more _____ (B) _____ way.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|-----------------|-------|--------------|
| ① doubtful | ..... | empathic |
| ② altruistic | ..... | calculating |
| ③ sentimental | ..... | conservative |
| ④ prudent | ..... | rational |
| ⑤ conscientious | ..... | generous |

[38~39] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Martin stood in front of the assembled crowd. He was about to give a talk to a sympathetic and anticipating audience of prospective clients who wanted to choose the most suitable architectural firm for a large construction project. Martin was one of the architectural firm's key designers, and he needed to convince his audience that they were in good hands with his firm and that he understood the job and the needs of the client better than anyone else they had invited to bid so far.

Yet, when he started to speak, thanking the audience for the opportunity to present to them and telling them that he was excited to share his firm's vision with them, _____. There was no sign of joy, nor was there even a hint of excitement or any other positive emotion on his face. His words were in sharp contrast to the emotions he felt and portrayed. Martin felt as if his facial muscles were frozen in place. Unable to force a smile during his introduction or even a neutral relaxed facial expression, he looked tense, uncomfortable, and anxious.

38. 위 글의 Martin에 대한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 가장 적합한 건축회사를 선택하려는 청중 앞에 서 있었다.
- ② 한 건축회사의 핵심 디자이너중의 한 명이었다.
- ③ 자신이 고객의 요구를 가장 잘 안다고 설득할 필요가 있었다.
- ④ 발표할 기회를 준 것에 대해 청중에게 감사했다.
- ⑤ 긴장되고 불안했지만 청중에게 환한 미소를 지어 주었다.

39. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① his face betrayed him
- ② he felt greatly relieved
- ③ his eyes twinkled brightly
- ④ he had his fingers crossed
- ⑤ he held his head very high

[40~41] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Marine biologists are often frustrated by how hard it is to actually see what is going on in the ocean. Observing the complex behavior of large marine animals like seals, sea lions, and whales has always been a problem. As we know, (a) they move too fast, and too far, for a human diver, much less a stationary camera, to possibly record their behavior. Even if people could somehow keep up with them, (b) they would almost certainly be a disruptive presence, and the animals would be unlikely to behave normally. So, why not let the animals themselves take the pictures? This is the idea behind “Critttercam,” a compact, streamlined, underwater video camera that can be attached to these animals. Our knowledge of these animals’ behavior once came almost entirely from watching (c) them on land and at the surface. Critttercam lets us observe them underwater, where (d) they spend most of their time. This has given us new, and constantly growing, insight into what (e) they do underwater. Recently, for example, Critttercam recorded the first underwater views of humpback whales using curtains of bubbles to herd schools of herring into a tight ball before rocketing into the school to feed. It is giving us revealing new glimpses of life in the ocean.

40. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서, 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

41. “Critttercam”에 대한 설명으로 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

- ① It is a compact, streamlined video camera which is operated underwater by a human diver.
 ② It reduces the risk of disrupting marine animals like seals, sea lions, and whales, so it can record their normal behavior underwater.
 ③ It provides us with new, and constantly increasing, insight into the lives of marine animals.
 ④ It can record the complex behavior of marine animals more easily than a stationary camera.
 ⑤ It was able to record the sight of humpback whales which drove schools of herring into a ball before eating.

[42~43] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

The idea for Arbor Day started in Nebraska in the 1800s. This special day got its name from arbor, a word that means tree in several different languages. In those days, Nebraska, a state in the middle part of the US, had very few trees. People who moved to Nebraska from other states were unhappy because they liked to see trees and have them around their homes, parks, and fields.

(B)

Because Morton and his wife wanted to be an example for everyone, they began to plant large numbers of trees on their own land. Morton also wrote articles about trees for the newspaper where he worked. People became very interested in his ideas and began to realize how important trees were.

(C)

Soon after he started writing his articles, people in Nebraska began to plant trees. By the 1870s Nebraska had more than one million trees. Morton was very proud to know that his ideas helped. He was also very proud in 1872 when people chose April 22, his birthday, to be Arbor Day in the US.

(D)

Among the people who moved to Nebraska were a man and his wife from the state of Michigan, a state in the northern part of the US. Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Morton loved the outdoors and appreciated the importance of trees. They saw that Nebraska needed to have trees for a better future.

42. 위 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

43. 위 글의 Morton씨에 대한 내용으로 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 모두에게 본보기가 되려고 공원에 많은 나무를 심었다.
 ② 자신이 일하는 신문사에 나무에 관한 글을 기고했다.
 ③ 그의 생각에 사람들이 흥미를 갖고 나무의 중요성을 인식하기 시작했다.
 ④ 자신의 생일이 미국의 식목일로 선정된 것을 자랑스럽게 여겼다.
 ⑤ 네브래스카의 더 나은 미래를 위해 나무가 필요하다고 생각했다.

[44~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

As the term drew to a close, Deborah Ball was overall pleased with the progress being made by her third-grade math class. But this afternoon, as the clock ticked toward the end of the day, she had a problem.

It started when Nancy, a small blond girl, noticed that the larger the number on top of a fraction, the bigger the piece you'll end up with. Ms. Ball asked the class to figure out if Nancy's conjecture was right. One student suggested $4/4$ and $5/5$. Ms. Ball could simply have told the class that these two fractions were the same. But instead, she had the students draw two rectangles in their notebooks, one divided into four parts and the other into five, and then shade in the numerators.

She was confident that everyone would soon realize that $5/5$ did not have a bigger piece shaded in. But when she asked the students, she was astonished. Cassandra, a tall girl, said they were different numbers.

For Ms. Ball to figure out what to do at this moment clearly demanded some knowledge of math. But it demanded something more. In order to teach the students, it was not good enough that Ms. Ball understood math for herself. She thought about the hows and whys of correcting students, and about whether she should ask them to figure it out or tell them the correct answer. Finally, she decided to lean toward the position of John Dewey, who believed that students could only learn if teachers encouraged them to practice working things out.

She pulled out two envelopes, turned them into imaginary cookies, and cut one into four and one into five. She and the students talked about pieces and taped the pieces back together. At the end of the class, still the disagreement was not extinguished, but she could teach students to think mathematically and reason for themselves.

44. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① How to Use Drawings in Math
- ② Be a Professional Mathematician
- ③ Encourage Students to Learn by Doing
- ④ Over-learning Leads to Hate-for-learning
- ⑤ Reasons Why Students Feel Math Is Difficult

45. 위 글의 Ms. Ball에 대한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 3학년 학생들의 수학 실력이 향상된 것에 대체로 만족했다.
- ② 칠판에 사각형을 직접 그려 두개의 분수 값이 같음을 설명했다.
- ③ 학생들이 스스로 문제를 해결하게 할지, 정답을 말해줄지 고민했다.
- ④ 존 듀이의 학습에 대한 견해를 따르기로 결정했다.
- ⑤ 분수를 이해시키기 위해 두 개의 봉투를 이용하였다.

※ 확인사항

○ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하십시오.

제 2 교 시



2014학년도 국군간호사관학교 1차 선발시험 문제지

영 어 영 역

B형

성명		수험번호								
----	--	------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

- 먼저 문제지에 성명과 수험번호를 기입하십시오.
- 답안지에 성명과 수험번호를 정확하게 표기하십시오.
- 문제는 2점 35문항, 3점 10문항 총 45문항입니다.
(3점 문항에만 점수가 표시되어 있고, 나머지는 모두 2점 문항입니다.)

※ 시험이 시작되기 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마시오.

국 군 간 호 사 관 학 교

1. Based on the following dialogue, which one is NOT true?

Sarah : I know we made plans to go to the park today, but it's freezing. How about catching a movie?

Megan : Great idea! I heard a new horror movie just came out last week.

Sarah : I might throw up if I watch something too gruesome. You'd better go with somebody else.

Megan : I'll call Jim later. He would like it. But for today, it's all up to you. What are you in the mood for?

Sarah : My favorite actor just made a film about figure skating. Let's check it out.

- ① The weather is uncomfortably cold outside.
- ② Sarah and Megan will change their original plans for today.
- ③ Sarah can't stand scary movies.
- ④ Sarah is sick and feels like throwing up.
- ⑤ Jim would enjoy watching horror movies.

2. Which is the best sequence of answers for the blanks?

Karen : I really appreciate the opportunity to interview with your company.

Interviewer : Thank you for coming. _____ First of all, what kind of experience do you have in advertising?

Karen : _____ I just completed a two-week internship producing TV commercials. But before that, I mostly worked in childcare and education.

Interviewer : Tell me more about that. Do you think your childcare background will be useful in an advertising career?

Karen : Absolutely! Young people are a valuable demographic for advertisers, so it is important to understand their thoughts and opinions.

Interviewer : _____ I have two children, and they are always asking me to buy the new electronics that they saw on TV.

<보 기>

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| a. I couldn't agree more. | b. Actually, I'm relatively new to this field. |
| c. I have extensive qualifications. | d. I'd like to start with some basic questions. |

- ① b — d — c
- ② c — a — b
- ③ c — b — d
- ④ d — b — a
- ⑤ d — c — a

3. Where is the dialogue most likely taking place?

Gina : How did you get involved with helping out here?

Suzie : There are two answers, actually. First, my university encourages us to support local educational and cultural centers.

Gina : What drew you here specifically?

Suzie : That's the second answer! When he was my age, my great-grandfather was drafted to fight overseas. He already passed away, but I've poured over all of his old journals, and being involved here is another way to connect with his combat experiences. I felt like I stepped into his shoes when I set up the latest exhibition of wartime memorabilia here.

Gina : It's a fitting tribute to the brave sacrifices of those in uniform. And I have to say, I'm blown away by how informative your tour has been. I'd love to return the favor some time by showing you around my gallery. Here's my card.

- ① at an art auction
- ② at a recreation center
- ③ in a military museum
- ④ in a student volunteer office
- ⑤ in a second-hand charity shop

4. Based on the following dialogue, which one is true?

Roger : Can I see your notes? I still don't get what Professor Willis was trying to explain about artwork from the Romantic period.

Molly : I was absent that day, remember? I had to catch up on that class afterward with Hannah in the study center, so I don't have any notes from that lecture.

Roger : Oh no! The one thing I can't figure out is the one thing you missed out on, too.

Molly : Don't freak out. Professor Willis always talks straight from the text, so if you just look over that chapter again then the test will be a breeze.

Roger : Umm ... I don't have the book, either. The price of the new edition was very exorbitant, so I figured I could just save a few bucks and rely on the lectures.

- ① Molly has perfect attendance.
- ② Molly has done additional makeup work outside of class.
- ③ Professor Willis often deviates from the book.
- ④ The class textbook is affordable for Roger.
- ⑤ Roger is thoroughly prepared for the exam.

5. Choose the best answer for the blank. [3점]

Professor : Hi, Pierre. Thanks for stopping by my office. What can I help you with today?
 Pierre : Well, I'm a little embarrassed to be here, but I'd like to discuss my grade. Frankly, I was pretty confused and disappointed with my final score in your history class. Is there any way for me to bring it up?
 Professor : In order to be fair to all students, my rules are inflexible. You did well on the exam, but you missed nearly half of the lectures. Attendance and participation are 30% of your grade. Also, you submitted your presentation report two weeks after the due date.
 Pierre : How about if I turn in an extra credit essay? I know the deadline was last week, but can't you give me some leeway?
 Professor : _____

- ① I don't mind. Punctuality isn't very important to me.
- ② Just this once, since you always showed up to class.
- ③ It's out of the question due to your dreadful exam score.
- ④ That won't be necessary. I'll make the changes right away.
- ⑤ You missed your chance. I'm afraid I never make exceptions.

6. Choose the sentence that best describes the situation.

Anthony : Hey, mister, watch where you're going!
 Bert : I'm terribly sorry. I didn't mean to bump into you.
 Anthony : Yeah, right! I bet you're one of those pickpockets I've heard so much about. Everybody back home warned me about people like you before I moved to New York.
 Bert : It really was an honest mistake.
 Anthony : Well, luckily for you, my wallet is still in my pocket. But if I ever see you around this neighborhood again, I'm going to call the cops.

- ① Anthony believes Bert is a thief.
- ② Anthony is being scolded by Bert.
- ③ Anthony is speaking with a police officer.
- ④ Anthony has recovered his missing wallet.
- ⑤ Anthony wants Bert's advice about living in New York.

7. 밑줄 친 he[his]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Regarded as perhaps the greatest composer of all time, Johann Sebastian Bach was known during his lifetime primarily as an outstanding organ player and technician. The youngest of eight children born to musical parents, ① he was destined to become a musician. While still young, he had mastered the organ and violin, and was also an excellent singer. At the age of ten, both of ② his parents died within a year of each other. His older brother, Johann Christoph, took in Johann Sebastian, and ③ he most likely continued his younger brother's musical training. At the age of fifteen, Bach secured ④ his first position in the choir of St. Michael's School in Lüneburg. He traveled little, never leaving Germany once in his life, but held various positions during ⑤ his career in churches and in the service of the courts throughout the country.

[8~9] 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

8. The literature of an oppressed people reflects the conscience of man, and nowhere is this seen with more intense clarity than in the literature of African-Americans. ① An essential element of African-American literature is that the literature as a whole—not the work of occasional authors—is a movement against concrete wickedness. ② In African-American literature, accordingly, there is a grief rarely to be found elsewhere in American literature, and frequently a rage rarely to be found in other American letters. ③ Whenever an African-American author picks up a pen, his target is likely to be American racism, his subject the suffering of his people, and the core element his own grief and the grief of his people. ④ Some authors fall in line with the non-violent “love thy neighbor” approach of prominent African-American leader Martin Luther King, Jr. ⑤ Almost all of African-American literature carries the burden of protest.

9. Layers of sediment are laid down over time, and build up to fill the valleys and seas until they form a sequence of rocks. ① The oldest rocks are always at the bottom, unless the beds of rock have been overturned, such as by folding or faulting. ② When there is too much molten lava under the earth or in a volcano, molten rock is forced through the layers of sediment. ③ These are known as igneous intrusions and they harden into volcanic dikes that cut through many layers of sedimentary rock. ④ Marble may begin as limestone and be changed by pressure from adjacent layers and heat from molten rock flow or a magma chamber. ⑤ Therefore, where an igneous intrusion cuts through a sequence of sedimentary rock, it is always more recent than the surrounding layers. [3점]

* igneous intrusion : 화성관입(火成貫入)

10. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

A French manufacturer of automotive accessories kept urging the German managing director of its subsidiary in Germany to advertise their product on German television. The German manager resisted for two reasons: he knew the target audience watched little television and the product was new in Germany. He suggested print ads instead. Finally, he gave in to the constant pressure from the Paris home office, but he decided to run a controlled test by advertising in four different media — television, radio, billboards, and print ads — simultaneously. The print ads were far and away the most effective. Why? Print ads permitted the company to describe in great detail the many features of the new product and to back up the description with the almost encyclopedic details that appealed to German consumers, who would otherwise have been skeptical because of its newness.

- ① 허위 광고에 대해서는 엄하게 처벌할 필요가 있다.
- ② 광고 제작에 첨단 기술을 적극 활용하는 것이 바람직하다.
- ③ 상품 광고는 방송 매체를 통해 이루어지는 것이 효과적이다.
- ④ 광고비용을 제한하여 상품의 가격을 낮추려는 노력이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 목표로 하는 소비자의 성향에 맞는 광고 전략을 세우는 것이 중요하다.

[11~12] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

11. Satellite imaging has been used ① to match water temperature swirls drawn on a map of ocean currents made as long ago as 1539. The map was produced by a Swedish cartographer, Olaus Magnus. It had been thought that the rounded swirls, located between pictures of serpents and sea monsters, ② was there for purely artistic reasons. However, the size, shape, and location of the swirls matches changes in water temperature too ③ closely for this to be a coincidence. The map is likely to be an accurate representation of the ocean eddy current ④ found to the south and east of Iceland. It ⑤ is believed that the map-maker collected his information from German mariners of the Hanseatic League.

12. For decades, the Atlantic Ocean's ① fabled Bermuda Triangle has seized the human imagination with unexplained disappearances of ships, planes, and people. Some speculate that unknown and mysterious forces account for the disappearances, such as extraterrestrials ② capture humans for study, or the influence of the lost continent of Atlantis. Other explanations are more grounded in science, if not in evidence, such as disruptions in geomagnetic lines of flux. Environmental considerations could explain ③ many, if not most, of the disappearances. The majority of Atlantic tropical storms and hurricanes pass through the Bermuda Triangle, and in the days prior to improved weather forecasting, these dangerous storms claimed many ships. Also, the Gulf Stream can cause rapid, sometimes violent, changes in weather, ④ while the large number of islands in the Caribbean Sea creates many areas of shallow water that can be treacherous to ship navigation. The ocean has always been a mysterious place to humans, and when foul weather or poor navigation is involved, it can be a very ⑤ deadly place. This is true all over the world. [3점]

[13~14] (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

13. Students' final career choice can be influenced by their interests and abilities. If students believe they have the skills (A) necessary / necessarily for success in a particular occupation, they are more likely to develop an interest in that occupation and to seek a career in it. The link between expectations of success and career choice (B) has / has been demonstrated in the laboratory with college students who were undecided about their choice of a major. Students in the experimental group took and passed (or were told they passed) a brief math test, thus increasing their expectations for success in math. Compared with students who did not take the test, more students in the experimental group (C) enrolling / enrolled in math or science courses for the following quarter or selected a math or science major.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| ① necessary | has | enrolling |
| ② necessary | has been | enrolling |
| ③ necessary | has been | enrolled |
| ④ necessarily | has | enrolled |
| ⑤ necessarily | has been | enrolling |

14. “Early to bed, early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise,” quipped Benjamin Franklin. And indeed, research has repeatedly shown the far-reaching benefits of getting a good night’s sleep. In long-term studies (A) compare / comparing adults who get ample sleep (around seven to eight hours a night) with those who are chronically under-rested (fewer than five hours of sleep per night), well-rested people typically outlive their sleep-deprived peers — perhaps by as much as ten years! However, the familiar advice to “get some rest” is often easier said than done. Healthy sleeping habits remain elusive for many employees, some of (B) them / whom work seemingly interminable night shifts or change their work schedules frequently. Truck drivers or airline employees are especially prone to such regular disruptions to their slumber. And even those who are out of the workforce can suffer from lack of sleep, too. For example, stay-at-home parents of a newborn might find it difficult to sleep soundly during their child’s first year. Insomnia and other sleep disorders affect millions of people every year, but the good news is (C) that / whether safe and effective remedies are readily available. [3점]

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-------------|------------|---------------|
| ① compare | them | that |
| ② compare | them | whether |
| ③ comparing | them | that |
| ④ comparing | whom | whether |
| ⑤ comparing | whom | that |

[15~18] 다음 글을 읽고, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

15. Many of the white colonialists openly despised New Guineans as “primitive.” Even the least able of New Guinea’s white “masters,” as they were still called in 1972, enjoyed a far higher standard of living than New Guineans. We all know that history has proceeded very differently for peoples from different parts of the globe. In the 13,000 years since the end of the last Ice Age, some parts of the world developed literate industrial societies with metal tools, other parts developed only nonliterate farming societies, and still others retained societies of hunter-gatherers with stone tools. Those historical _____ have cast long shadows on the modern world, because the literate societies with metal tools have conquered or exterminated the other societies. While those differences constitute the most basic fact of world history, the reasons for them remain uncertain and controversial.

- ① inequalities
- ② resemblances
- ③ mistakes
- ④ heroes
- ⑤ myths

16. In recent years there has been a boom in mountain walking among senior citizens. Unfortunately, because many of these senior citizens have taken up this hobby later in life, they lack the skills that are usually gained through years of experience. Instead, they rely on commercial group tours led by mountain guides to take them to the summits of their dreams. But, as increasing numbers of tragic incidents show, joining a tour does not guarantee their safety when things go wrong. Clearly, it is not realistic to try to prevent senior citizens from climbing mountains. Indeed, people go to the mountains to experience a sense of freedom in the wilds of nature, and to restrict hiking activity with rules and regulations would destroy the very spirit of the activity. More _____ and personal responsibility may be one way forward. If practiced safely, mountain walking is beneficial for physical and mental health. There are also considerable economic benefits associated with tourism in mountainous regions.

- ① education on mountain safety
- ② regulations on the outdoor activity
- ③ advertisements for mountain walkers
- ④ enforcement of mountain guide certificates
- ⑤ information about local economic advantages

17. As an alien, one of the things Ford Prefect had always found hardest to understand about human beings was their habit of continually stating and repeating the obvious, as in “It’s a nice day,” or “You’re very tall,” or “Oh dear, you seem to have fallen down a thirty-foot well, are you alright?” At first, Ford had formed a theory to account for this strange behavior. If human beings don’t keep exercising their lips, he thought, their mouths probably seize up. After a few months’ consideration and observation, he _____. If they don’t keep on exercising their lips, he thought, their brains start working. After a while he abandoned this one as well as being obstructively cynical and decided he quite liked human beings after all.

- ① disowned this theory in favor of a new one
- ② continued to firmly support this strange theory
- ③ witnessed a certain event and understood people’s habits
- ④ discovered that humans were smarter than he had imagined
- ⑤ realized that it was not worth comprehending human behavior

18. When it comes to catching our attention, there are certain conditions which favor attention and others which hinder it. Other things being equal, the probabilities that any particular thing will catch our attention are in proportion to _____. This may be illustrated in a specific case as follows: I had a card of convenient size and on it were four letters. This card was exposed to view for one twenty-fifth of a second, and in that time all the four letters were read by the observers. I then added four other letters and exposed the card one twenty-fifth of a second as before. The observers could read only four of the letters as in the previous trial but in this exposure there was no certainty that any particular letter would be read. I then added four more letters to the card and exposed the letters as in the previous trials. Specific letters were noticed randomly, and the observers were still able to recall only four of the twelve letters. That is to say, up to a certain point all could be seen. When the number of objects (i.e., letters) was doubled, the chances that any particular object would be seen were reduced to fifty percent. When the number of objects was increased threefold, the chances of any particular object's being seen were reduced to thirty-three percent. [3점]

- ① the quality of research design
- ② the importance it holds for us
- ③ the absence of competing attractions
- ④ the frequency of our encounter with it
- ⑤ the familiarity of the input information

19. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

It may be difficult for adults to learn not to ① interfere but rather to support a child's desire for freedom and autonomy. For example, if you watch a boy of three trying to tie his shoes, you may see him work with extraordinary motivation even though the loops aren't matched, and well over half the time as he tries for the final knot, he ends up with two ② separate laces, one in each hand. Then watch his parents as they watch their child attempt a task like this. Too often the parent will step in and take over, tie the shoes the "right way," and ③ nurture the child's growing attempt at self-mastery. The same goes for putting on boots, coats, and even playing with toys. It is also exceedingly easy to fall into the trap of almost always responding ④ negatively to a child at this age. Commonly, a parent might say no up to 200 times a day at this stage. Such nagging not only is aversive in the extreme, but also a constant ⑤ reminder to the child of his or her lack of self-control.

[20~21] 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

20. Alliances may be of short-term interests; they may be issue-based; they may also survive for longer periods if formed for strategic purposes or based on commonality of interests. Alliances are not permanent in character. As the states are independent and sovereign, they can make or break alliances whenever necessary. Alliances are actually arrangements made for _____ (A) _____. They are mainly formed to prevent any state or a group of states from becoming sufficiently powerful in international politics, and thus play a significant role in maintaining balance of power. The temporary nature of alliances actually helps the balance of power system to remain operative. Most alliances are formed on the basis of converging interests, threats from common adversaries, or similar ideological orientations. When national interests converge in alliances, they tend to be a little more cohesive and organized. But generally, most alliances within the balance of power system are _____ (B) _____ in nature because they are based on political calculations of participating nations.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------|-------|------------|
| ① convenience | ..... | fragile |
| ② convenience | ..... | invincible |
| ③ cooperation | ..... | robust |
| ④ economy | ..... | brittle |
| ⑤ economy | ..... | eternal |

21. The Big Zipper at Penryhn Quarry, Bethesda, will carry riders at up to 100 mph over a distance of more than a mile. The first riders — mostly journalists — arrived yesterday, but due to poor weather and high winds the main attraction was out of action. _____ (A) _____, they were able to make do with riding The Little Zipper — a smaller zip wire, but still almost half a kilometer in length, transporting riders at speeds of around 50 mph. It is hoped that The Big Zipper will be in service by March 29, when the attraction opens to the public. The company behind the attraction, Zip World, is owned by Sean Taylor — a former marine commando who runs the nearby Tree Top Adventure attraction. _____ (B) _____ riding the two zip wires, visitors to the site are also given a guided tour of the quarry in a former military vehicle.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|------------|-------|--------------|
| ① Likewise | ..... | As well as |
| ② Instead | ..... | As well as |
| ③ Moreover | ..... | Contrary to |
| ④ Instead | ..... | Contrary to |
| ⑤ Likewise | ..... | On behalf of |

[22~23] (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

22. A zoned reserve is an extensive region of land that includes one or more areas undisturbed by humans. The lands surrounding zoned reserves are called buffer zones. While these continue to be used to support the human population, they are also protected from extensive alteration, in turn preventing artificial (A) intrusion into / intrusion from the undisturbed areas. The zoned reserve approach primarily seeks to develop a social and economic climate in the buffer zone that is (B) unsuitable for / compatible with the long-term viability of the protected area. For example, destructive practices that are disagreeable with ecological stability in the protected area, such as massive logging or large-scale single-crop agriculture, are (C) discouraged / encouraged in the buffer zone.

- | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|------------------|-------|-----------------|-------|-------------|
| ① intrusion into | ..... | unsuitable for | ..... | discouraged |
| ② intrusion into | ..... | compatible with | ..... | encouraged |
| ③ intrusion into | ..... | compatible with | ..... | discouraged |
| ④ intrusion from | ..... | unsuitable for | ..... | encouraged |
| ⑤ intrusion from | ..... | unsuitable for | ..... | discouraged |

23. We live in the age of the triumph of form. In mathematics, physics, music, the arts, and the social sciences, human knowledge and its progress seem to have been reduced in startling and powerful ways to a matter of essential formal structures and their transformations. The magic of computers is the speedy (A) manipulation / subtraction of 1s and 0s. If they just get faster at it, we hear, they might replace us. Life in all its richness and complexity is said to be fundamentally explainable as combinations and recombinations of a finite genetic code. The axiomatic method (B) rules / wavers, not only in mathematics but also in economics, linguistics, and sometimes even music. The practical products of this triumph are now part of our daily life and culture. We eat genetically engineered corn. We announce births and send wedding congratulations and buy cars on the Internet. We buy groceries by having our credit cards (C) scattered / scanned. Our taxes are determined by formulas invented by demographers and economists. We clone sheep. Serialist composers choose their notes according to mathematical principles. [3점]

- | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|----------------|-------|--------|-------|-----------|
| ① manipulation | ..... | rules | ..... | scanned |
| ② manipulation | ..... | wavers | ..... | scanned |
| ③ manipulation | ..... | rules | ..... | scattered |
| ④ subtraction | ..... | rules | ..... | scanned |
| ⑤ subtraction | ..... | wavers | ..... | scattered |

[24~25] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

24. Many teens experience a very real fear of being rejected by their peers for attempting to take on daunting tasks and failing at them. This fear has caused many teens to quit striving for the things they want to achieve in life. Life is too short to worry about the possibility of failure. Teens must learn to overcome their anxiety of failure because many of life's lessons are learned from failing. The best advice to give to teenagers with this anxiety is that time will heal all wounds. Many years from now their peers may not even remember the thing that they attempted and failed. Some teens may want to do or achieve great things, but they have a hard time overcoming their fear of failure. In this case, a school guidance counselor, parent, or other trusted adult may be able to help them through this fear.

- ① Life's Hard-learned Lessons
- ② Memory of Unhealed Wounds
- ③ The Cause and Effect of Failure
- ④ Overcoming Teens' Fear of Failure
- ⑤ Adults or Their Peers: Who Can Teens Trust?

25. We constantly hear of damage done by computer viruses and other malicious programs, but even the best virus protection software cannot prevent a home personal computer from being stolen. Thus, computer security starts by protecting the facilities that house computers and computer data. This problem is especially acute in industry. Many a company can be wiped out if its computers or especially if its sensitive data are stolen or damaged. Damage can be intentional, inflicted by a criminal or a disgruntled employee; or accidental, caused by fire, power failure, or broken air conditioning. The solution is to physically protect this sensitive asset. A home should have an alarm system, and power to the computer should go through an uninterrupted power supply. A commercial entity should have a secure computer facility, with controlled access, heavy doors, card-operated locks, security cameras, and an automatic fire system.

- ① Benefits of Virus Protection Software
- ② Anti-theft Strategies for Safe Data Storage
- ③ Guidelines for Personal Information Protection
- ④ Preventive Measures Against Computer Viruses
- ⑤ Need for Physical Security of Computer Facilities

[26~27] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

26.

When it did, Peirce immediately took a cab to the local district office and enlisted a detective to investigate.

In June 1879, the American philosopher and scientist Charles Sanders Peirce was on a steamship journey from Boston to New York when his gold watch was stolen from his stateroom. Peirce reported the theft and insisted that each member of the ship's crew line up on deck. (①) He interviewed them all but got nowhere, so after a short walk, he did something odd: he decided to guess who the perpetrator was, even though he had nothing to base his suspicions on. (②) Peirce confidently approached his suspect, but he called his bluff and denied the accusation. (③) With no evidence or logical reason to back his claim, there was nothing he could do—until the ship docked. (④) The detective found Peirce's watch at a pawnshop the next day, and Peirce asked the proprietor to describe the man who'd pawned it. (⑤) According to Peirce, the pawnbroker described the suspect "so graphically that no doubt was possible that it had been my suspect."

27.

That's one reason, for example, that people pay so much to be members of an exclusive as well as extravagant country club, even if they don't utilize the facilities.

Scientists call any group that people feel part of an "in-group," and any group that excludes them an "out-group." As opposed to the colloquial usage, the terms "in-group" and "out-group" in this technical sense refer not to the popularity of those in the groups but simply to the "us-them" distinction. (①) We all belong to many in-groups and as a result, our self-identification shifts from situation to situation. (②) At different times the same person might think of herself as a woman, an executive, or a mother, depending on which is relevant. (③) Both experimental and field studies have found, in fact, that people will make large financial sacrifices to help establish a feeling of belonging to an in-group they aspire to feel part of. (④) Once we think of ourselves as belonging to the country club or executive ranks, the views of others in the group seep into our thinking, and color the way we perceive the world. (⑤) Psychologists call those views "group norms," and seeing ourselves as a member of a group automatically marks everyone as either an "us" or a "them."

28. 산사태 예방에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Soil erosion is one of the most common reasons for landslides, and therefore preventing it can help you reduce the risk of landslides. The foremost thing to do is to divert the discharge water away from slopes by constructing gutters and using sandbags. If there is no possibility of diverting, you can contain its speed by building small dams. The velocity of water determines how much soil is eroded, and hence containing its speed is bound to be helpful. It is important to make sure that you divert or contain the water flow and not stop it altogether, as stopping it will result in pressure build-up over a period, which might give in at some point in time. Never redirect storm drains or street gutters down a slope, even if it seems to be an easy way out. Instead you can use flexible pipes and divert this water in a safe manner.

- ① 토양 침식을 막는 것이 산사태의 위험을 줄이는 데 도움이 된다.
- ② 도랑과 모래주머니를 이용하여 비탈로 내려가는 물길을 돌려야 한다.
- ③ 유속 조절용으로 만든 작은 둑이 물길을 완전히 막지 않도록 해야 한다.
- ④ 빗물 배수관을 이용하여 빗물이 비탈로 내려가도록 물길을 돌려야 한다.
- ⑤ 유연성이 있는 파이프를 이용하여 안전하게 물길을 돌릴 수 있다.

29. 다음 글이 함축하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Gal and Rucker recently conducted research where they used framing techniques to make people feel uncertain. For example, they told one group to remember a time when they were full of certainty, and the other group to remember a time when they were full of doubt. Then they asked the participants whether they were meat-eaters, vegetarians, vegans, etc., how important this was to them, and how confident they were in their opinions. People who were asked to remember times when they were uncertain were less confident of their eating choices. However, when asked to write up their beliefs to persuade someone else to eat the way they did, they would write more and stronger arguments than the group that were certain of their choice. The research was performed with different topics of preference (for example, desktop or laptop), and similar results were found.

- ① When people don't have a valid argument, they most likely start insulting others.
- ② People often become more confident in their beliefs when the majority of others disagree with them.
- ③ When people are less certain about their beliefs, then they tend to dig in and argue even harder.
- ④ As people get more information, they are able to look at the big picture, beyond their initial argument.
- ⑤ Opportunity, performance, and effectiveness jump to much higher levels when certainty outweighs uncertainty.

[30~31] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

30. Even the most determined of parents can find it a challenge to encourage their child not to spend too long sitting in front of the television or computer. Furthermore, it can be very difficult to find alternative activities that children will find fun. Learning ballet can be an excellent solution as it provides many benefits for children. Any good dance school or dance academy will have well-managed lessons that are carried out in a safe and structured environment. These classes will challenge your child both physically and mentally, which will help focus their mind and maintain their interest. As their ability improves, so will their co-ordination, self-control, and discipline, which will in turn improve their self-confidence. Furthermore, it will provide a positive natural outlet for their abundance of energy. Learning ballet from an early age is particularly beneficial, as young children are far more receptive than adults. They find it easier to learn and also have far fewer inhibitions, so it's far less likely that they'll feel insecure or embarrassed about performing a particular move.

- ① reasons you should open dance academies
- ② benefits of ballet dancing for young children
- ③ alternative outdoor activities for young children
- ④ importance of children's self-control and discipline
- ⑤ danger of spending too much time with computers

31. One of the key questions in cognitive psychology is how people represent knowledge about concepts such as 'football' or 'love.' Recently, some researchers have proposed that concepts are represented in human memory by the sensorimotor systems that underlie interaction with the outside world. These theories represent a recent development in cognitive science to view cognition no longer in terms of abstract information processing, but in terms of perception and action. In other words, cognition is grounded in embodied experiences. Studies show that sensory perception and motor actions support human understanding of words and object concepts. Moreover, even understanding of abstract and emotion concepts can be shown to rely on more concrete, embodied experiences. Finally, language itself can be shown to be grounded in sensorimotor processes. We can bring together theoretical arguments and empirical evidence from several key researchers in this field to support this framework. [3점]

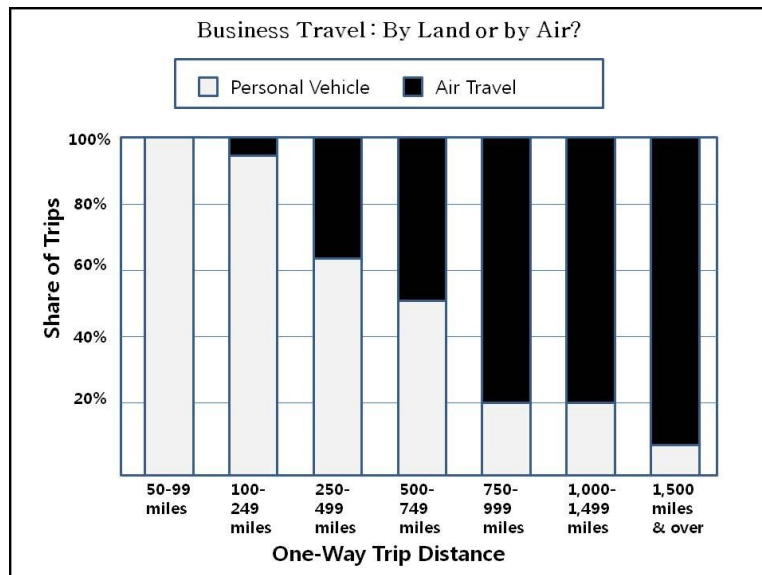
- ① distortion of sensory perception in the environment
- ② human understanding of concrete, physical concepts
- ③ representation of concepts through sensorimotor systems
- ④ significance of abstract and emotion concepts in human life
- ⑤ relationship between abstract information and human knowledge

32. 다음 글이 시사하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Since what you make of your life is up to you, you can either create a life filled with miraculous adventures or stay huddled and safe, never experiencing the joyful rush of journeying outside your world with boldness. A life devoid of adventure may be secure, but it is one that lacks texture and color. If you never venture forth, you can never expand and grow. Think about the adventures you have had in your lifetime. Those moments in which you took a leap of faith and expanded beyond your comfort zone are precious gifts, as they can remind you of the joy that is available to you when you embrace life with exuberance. These moments can be turning points in your personal history and inspire you to create new realities for yourself whenever you choose.

- ① Love little and love long.
- ② Nothing sought, nothing found.
- ③ Do as you would be done by.
- ④ Sit back and enjoy the ride.
- ⑤ One man sows and another man reaps.

33. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the share of the personal vehicle and air travel in long-distance business trips by miles traveled one-way. (This graph does not reflect other modes of transportation.) ① The decision to take a personal vehicle or fly to a destination changes with the distance of the trip; and the longer the distance, the greater the percentage of business trips traveled by air. ② For business trips of 100-249 miles, the personal vehicle is the dominant means of transportation, with only a few percent for the other type of transportation. ③ If a destination is between 250-499 miles away, over 60 percent of business trips are taken with a personal vehicle. ④ On the other hand, if the destination is 500-749 miles away, more than two-thirds of business trips are taken by air. ⑤ Between business trips of 750-999 miles and 1,000-1,499 miles, there is no apparent difference in the percentage of travelers who prefer to fly.

[34~35] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

34.

On May 1, 1960, the Soviet Union shot down a United States U2 spy plane and seized the pilot together with illegal photographs of Soviet military installations. While the Soviet government feigned ignorance of their capture, the U.S. released a report that a weather research aircraft had gone missing.

- (A) The summit collapsed within a day when the U.S. refused to do so. Soon after, the Cold War escalated with confrontation over the construction of the Berlin Wall and over the Cuban missile crisis.
- (B) The heavily awaited meeting was designed to lighten Cold War tensions, but the spy plane incident overshadowed the entire event. Khrushchev of the Soviet Union refused to proceed with the summit unless Eisenhower issued an apology.
- (C) This, of course, was proved to be embarrassingly false when the Soviets revealed the pilot's confession of his undercover mission, and the U.S. was forced to admit that it had authorized the flight. At that time the two countries were to participate in the Big Four summit, along with Great Britain and France.

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

35.

One common motivational strategy is to first set lofty goals and then push yourself to achieve them. However, this strategy could potentially lead to disappointment instead if you try to meet unrealistic goals that are too far out of reach.

- (A) Bob starved himself every day, determined to meet his goal, but when it came time to weigh himself, he had lost "only" three pounds. This is actually a remarkable accomplishment, yet he felt himself like he had failed because he didn't meet his declared objective.
- (B) Feeling so inspired, Bob yelled out "Five pounds!" and then basked in the applause. Keep in mind that he hadn't lost any weight in the previous six months, but now he declared that in one short week he would knock off a big chunk.
- (C) For instance, Bob heard someone speak about a new weight-loss program that really fired him up. At the end of the meeting, everyone was supposed to say out loud how much weight they would lose during the week.

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

36. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

The advances of modern medicine have done much to relieve suffering and advance human welfare, but modern medicine does not guarantee good health. Health is more than an absence of disease; it is a condition in which body and mind function efficiently and harmoniously as an integrated unit. Consequently, we must take an active part in achieving good health by assuming some responsibility for our own physical and emotional well-being. This means practicing such commonsense measures as eating properly, exercising moderately, and avoiding harmful excesses such as overeating, smoking, heavy drinking, or using drugs, which can disrupt physical or emotional well-being. Taking responsibility for one's health also requires using one's mind constructively, expressing emotions, and feeling good about oneself.

- ① 정신 건강을 위해 매사에 긍정적으로 생각하라.
- ② 응급 상황에 대비해 가까운 의료 기관을 파악하라.
- ③ 몸과 마음의 건강을 조화롭게 유지하도록 노력하라.
- ④ 질병 예방에 도움이 되는 기초 의학 지식을 갖춰라.
- ⑤ 건강 보조 약품을 과도하게 복용하지 않도록 주의하라.

37. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The explosion of creativity in the Renaissance was intimately tied to the recording and conveying of vast knowledge in drawings, graphs, and diagrams, as in the renowned diagrams of da Vinci and Galileo. Galileo revolutionized science by making his thought graphically visible while his contemporaries used only conventional mathematical and verbal approaches. Once geniuses obtain a certain minimal verbal facility, they seem to develop a skill in visual and spatial abilities that gives them the flexibility to display information in different ways. When Einstein had thought through a problem, he always found it necessary to formulate his subject in as many different ways as possible, including using diagrams. He had a very visual mind; he thought in terms of visual and spatial forms, rather than thinking along purely mathematical or verbal lines of reasoning. In fact, Einstein believed that words and numbers, as they are written or spoken, did not play a significant role in his thinking process.



By making their thoughts _____ (A) _____, geniuses are _____ (B) _____ their more conventional peers.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|--------------|-------|--------------------|
| ① | visible | ..... | distinguished from |
| ② | visible | ..... | related to |
| ③ | radical | ..... | indebted to |
| ④ | mathematical | ..... | aloof from |
| ⑤ | mathematical | ..... | inseparable from |

[38~39] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

One day Joe Kohn, a sophomore, was reading the newspaper alone in a student lounge at MIT. Norbert Wiener, professor and renowned mathematician, entered the room and began to walk around. Presently he approached the somewhat intimidated Joe Kohn and said, "Young man! Do you play the game of chess?" Kohn allowed that he did, and Wiener exclaimed, "Then let us play a game of chess!" Kohn was scared to death, and sure that Wiener would make a fool of him. About fifteen moves into the game, Wiener moved his queen so that Kohn's pawn could take it. Kohn was _____. Surely Wiener was making a devilishly clever sacrifice and would then get a quick checkmate. Kohn spent twenty minutes feverishly peering at the board and trying to determine what Wiener was up to. Finally he said, "Professor Wiener, I'm stumped. Why are you sacrificing your queen?" Wiener's eyes grew wide and he said, "Oh my God. That's a mistake! Can I take that move back?" Of course Kohn let Wiener retract his move. It became rapidly clear that Wiener was actually quite an inept chess player, and he quickly lost.

* pawn : (체스의) 졸

38. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① bored
- ② relieved
- ③ overjoyed
- ④ bewildered
- ⑤ enlightened

39. 위 글의 Norbert Wiener에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 학생 라운지에 나타나 Kohn에게 체스를 두자고 제안했다.
- ② 자신의 퀸을 Kohn이 졸로 잡을 수 있는 위치에 놓았다.
- ③ 퀸을 희생시켜 게임을 빨리 끝내려는 의도를 가지고 있었다.
- ④ 자신이 실수한 수를 물러달라고 Kohn에게 요청했다.
- ⑤ 체스 실력이 형편없어서 금방 게임에서 패하고 말았다.

[40~41] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Parents and teachers often report utter frustration with children who have attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (AD/HD), because they lie about obvious events. For example, a teacher may see a child take an object from another child's desk and put it in her desk. When (a) she questions her about it, the child denies that she took it and tends to blame someone else or shrug her shoulders. (b) She may also deny that she has homework, or that the teacher told her about a test. When the behavior persists, it is probably related to (c) her impulsiveness. In other words, the youngster will act on an idea that comes to mind without becoming conscious of it. For example, (d) she may see a nice pencil sharpener on another child's desk and say to herself, "I sure wish I had that pencil sharpener." The next thing she knows, it is in (e) her hand, and she never is aware of the process of taking it from the other child's desk! It is this same lack of conscious monitoring of behavior that causes children with AD/HD to blurt out embarrassing and outrageous statements or to be reported for having their hands all over other children. As a consequence of this disorder, children with AD/HD do a poor job of monitoring their behavior and, therefore, may be totally unaware of what they say or do in many instances.

40. 위 글의 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서, 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

41. 위 글의 "children with AD/HD"에 관한 설명으로 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

- ① They may not be conscious of their previous behavior.
 ② They are prone to unintentional and habitual dishonesty.
 ③ Their disorder is marked by insufficient behavior monitoring.
 ④ They sometimes bother other students around them.
 ⑤ They may act inappropriately due to a high level of frustration.

[42~43] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

Before becoming a famous country comedian and star of “Hee Haw,” Archie Campbell was homeless, coatless, and penniless on a bitterly cold night in Knoxville, Tennessee. After getting thrown out of the bus station where he had fallen asleep, Mr. Campbell started walking in an unsuccessful effort to keep warm.

(B)

Seeing an all-night restaurant, he went in and stood near a hot radiator. The owner, a Greek named Nick, asked him what he was doing. Mr. Campbell said that he lived nearby (a lie because he had no home), he had forgotten his coat (a lie because he had no coat), and he had dropped in to get warm (not a lie).

(C)

Mr. Campbell explained that he couldn't pay for the meal, but Nick said he didn't have to — he knew that Mr. Campbell was homeless because he lived in the apartment complex that Mr. Campbell had named. After becoming rich and famous, Mr. Campbell made sure to stop in at that restaurant whenever he was in Knoxville.

(D)

Nick asked where he lived, and Mr. Campbell answered with the name of the first apartment complex he could think of. Apparently satisfied, Nick invited him to sit in a booth and get warm. Mr. Campbell fell asleep in a booth, and when he woke up, Nick _____.

42. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

43. 위 글 (D)의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① accused him of being homeless
 ② offered him work at the restaurant
 ③ invited him to appear on “Hee Haw”
 ④ presented a warm winter coat to him
 ⑤ set a huge, hot breakfast in front of him

[44~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

When he was a little boy his uncle called him “Sparky,” after a comic-strip horse named Spark Plug. School was all but impossible for Sparky. In the eighth grade, he failed every subject including physical education. Throughout his youth, Sparky was awkward socially. It wasn’t that the other students disliked him; it’s just that no one really cared all that much. He never once asked a girl out in high school. He was too afraid of being turned down. Sparky was a loser. Everyone knew it. So he learned to live with it. He made up his mind early that if things were meant to work out, they would. Otherwise he would content himself with what appeared to be his inevitable mediocrity.

One thing was important to Sparky, however—drawing. He was proud of his artwork. No one else appreciated it. But that didn’t seem to matter to him. In his senior year of high school, he submitted some cartoons to the school yearbook. The editors rejected the concept. Despite this brush-off, Sparky was convinced of his ability. He even decided to become an artist. So, after completing high school, Sparky wrote to Walt Disney Studios. They asked for samples of his artwork. Despite careful preparation, it too was rejected.

But Sparky still didn’t give up. Instead, he decided to tell his own life’s story in cartoons. The main character would be a little boy who symbolized the chronic underachiever. His cartoon character went on to become a cultural phenomenon of sorts. People readily identified with this lovable character. He reminded people of the painful and embarrassing moments from their own past, of their pain and their shared humanity. The character soon became famous worldwide. And Sparky, who you might know better as Charles Schultz, became a highly successful cartoonist. His cartoon strip reveals that life somehow finds a way for all of us, even the losers.

44. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Find the Best in Others and Success Is Yours
- ② Never Lose Hope and Never Ever Give Up
- ③ Do Not Jump In Before You Are Ready
- ④ Content Yourself with Small Success
- ⑤ Once Rejected, Forever Forgotten

45. 위 글의 “Sparky”에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 중학교 시절에 모든 과목에서 낙제한 적이 있었다.
- ② 사교성이 좋아서 학교 친구들에게 인기가 많았다.
- ③ 자신의 예술적 능력에 대해 자부심을 갖고 있었다.
- ④ Walt Disney Studios에 작품 샘플을 제출한 적이 있었다.
- ⑤ 세계적으로 유명한 만화 주인공을 창조했다.

※ 확인사항

○ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하십시오.

제 2 교 시



2015학년도 육군사관학교 1차 선발시험 문제지

영 어 영 역

공통

성명	
----	--

수험번호									
------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

- 먼저 문제지에 성명과 수험번호를 기입하십시오.
- 답안지에 성명과 수험번호를 정확하게 표기하십시오.
- 문제는 2점 35문항, 3점 10문항 총 45문항입니다.
(3점 문항에만 점수가 표시되어 있고, 나머지는 모두 2점 문항입니다.)

※ 시험이 시작되기 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마시오.

육 군 사 관 학 교

1. Where is the following dialogue most likely taking place?

Captain Sim : And what can I do for you, young lady?
 Sonya : I'm not sure. I've been trying to figure out what I want to do with my life, and a friend recommended that I come here.
 Captain Sim : Wise decision. We have great career options to offer a bright young person such as yourself. What branch of service are you considering?
 Sonya : I have no idea really. I'd sure appreciate some advice.
 Captain Sim : Well, let me ask you to close your eyes and imagine yourself proudly wearing a uniform and serving your nation. Do you see yourself sailing the high seas, soaring into the vast skies, or traversing exotic foreign lands?
 Sonya : Well ... I think flying sounds great.
 Captain Sim : Then, let me show you our Air Force brochures.

- ① at a military recruitment center
- ② in a soldiers' dining hall
- ③ in a cadet dormitory
- ④ in an air control tower
- ⑤ at a war memorial

2. Based on the following dialogue, which is NOT true?

Mr. Perez : I need to talk to you for a minute.
 Mrs. Perez : Sure, honey. What's up?
 Mr. Perez : I was offered a promotion today. It's a great opportunity and I'm excited, but it means being transferred to Sweden for a few years.
 Mrs. Perez : Wow! But ... I don't know. I'd have to resign from work. Plus, how can I get a new job there? I don't know the language.
 Mr. Perez : You don't have to worry about that, because the promotion comes with such a big pay raise that you wouldn't have to work.
 Mrs. Perez : Can we really leave our home and friends for so long? We really have to think about this.

- ① Mr. Perez will get a promotion if he accepts the transfer.
- ② Mrs. Perez is currently unemployed.
- ③ Mrs. Perez cannot speak Swedish.
- ④ Mr. Perez will make more money if he takes the job.
- ⑤ Mrs. Perez is hesitant to go to Sweden.

5. Chose the best sentence for the blank. [3점]

Sam's Teacher : Thanks for coming in to school today. As I told you on the phone, I'm a little worried about Sam.

Sam's Dad : I was surprised to hear from you. Did he do something wrong?

Sam's Teacher : No, not at all. It's just that he seems distracted lately, unable to concentrate. At the beginning of the term, he was one of my best students. But recently he's been late with homework, his scores are dropping, and he seems distant from his classmates. Has something been going on at home?

Sam's Dad : That's so strange. I always thought he was good in school. I have no idea what the issue might be. In fact, family life has been great.

Sam's Teacher : _____

- ① If he does something like that again, he could be suspended.
- ② I hope he can continue his current level of school performance.
- ③ Sam has consistently improved as the semester has progressed.
- ④ Due to his disinterest in the class from the start, I've given up on him.
- ⑤ Please talk with him, because if he doesn't improve, he could fail the class.

6. Choose the sentence that best describes the situation.

Bobby : I'm bored, Grandpa. Can I play games on your smart-phone?

Grandpa : Those games are such a waste of time and energy. Why don't you go outside and play? It's a beautiful day.

Bobby : But there's nothing to do out there. When are Mom and Dad coming back from their trip?

Grandpa : There's a whole world to explore out there. When I was young, I played outside from sunrise to sunset. I always found ways to have fun without smart-phones or video games. We have one more week together, so we best find some ways to entertain ourselves.

Bobby : Would you come out and play with me?

Grandpa : I'd love to. Let's go.

- ① Grandpa is looking after Bobby.
- ② Bobby's parents are working late.
- ③ Bobby is playing a smart-phone game.
- ④ Bobby and Grandpa are on a trip together.
- ⑤ Grandpa doesn't want to play outside with Bobby.

7. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Memories can be easily fabricated so people become convinced of the reality of something that never happened. A famous example occurred to no less a personage than the Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget. Throughout ① his life, Piaget frequently spoke of a vivid memory of an incident from his early childhood. One day, while his nanny walked ② him in a pram down the street, a man leaped out from the bushes in an attempt to kidnap Piaget. The man struggled with the nanny, who successfully fought him off, but not before ③ he inflicted scratches on her face. Piaget's memory of the frightening event was exquisitely detailed. ④ He recalled the faces of the people at the scene, the uniform of the policeman, the scratches on his nanny's face, and the exact location of the assault. And yet, as Piaget and ⑤ his family subsequently learned, the episode had never taken place. Years later, the nanny wrote to Piaget's parents and confessed to making up the whole story, including the scratches.

*pram: 유모차

[8~9] 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

8. Muhammad Ali refused to fight in the usual way. Ali's style ran counter to the boxing wisdom of the time in almost every way, but this unconventional style was exactly what made him a legendary boxer. ① As children and young adults, we are taught to conform to certain codes of behavior and ways of doing things, learning that being different comes with a social price. ② But there is a greater price to pay for blindly conforming: we lose the power that comes from our individuality, from a way of doing things that is authentically our own. ③ Following social conventions forms the basic ground-work for building a safe and stable society. ④ The way to be truly unconventional is to imitate no one, to fight and operate according to your own rhythms. ⑤ If your peculiarity is authentic enough, it will bring you attention and respect — the kind the crowd always has for the unconventional and extraordinary.

9. Developmental psychologists studying the impact of texting worry especially about young people because their interpersonal skills have not yet fully formed. ① Unlike kids, most adults were already stable social entities when they first got their hands on a text-capable mobile device. ② Besides, their ability to have a face-to-face conversation dramatically declines after extensive reliance on text messages. ③ However, this may not be the case with kids, according to Sherry Turkle, an interpersonal development researcher at MIT. ④ She believes kids are unlikely to develop face-to-face conversation skills if they overly rely on texting to communicate. ⑤ This may also prevent them from learning skills to think, reason, and self-reflect, as these skills are hard to acquire without sufficient experience in verbal communication.

10. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Katrina was the first hurricane to hit the United States to the accompaniment of continuous (24/7) television coverage. In social science terms, television constructed the frame of meaning with which audiences and decision-makers came to understand Katrina. For some along the coast, personal experience with Katrina might have helped. If you were on Dauphin Island, Biloxi Bay, St. Louis, or in a bar on Bourbon Street, the storm was slightly different. However, for most of us, the reality of the storm came through television networks. Even for "victims" who lost electrical power, if it came back, the coffee pot and the television were the first appliances back on so that their own experiences would be understood and confirmed in the context of the information provided by the media.

*24/7: 24 hours a day/7 days a week

- ① 재난에 대처하는 방법은 각 개인이 처한 상황에 따라 다르다.
- ② 텔레비전 보도가 자연재해의 경험에 대한 이해의 틀을 제공한다.
- ③ 부정적인 사건·사고에 치중하는 보도 관행은 바람직하지 못하다.
- ④ 자연재해 정보를 전문으로 다루는 텔레비전 네트워크가 필요하다.
- ⑤ 대중매체는 재난 복구와 이재민 구호 활동에서 핵심적인 역할을 한다.

[11~12] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

11. Your communication with others ① involves some kind of risk, since communication means presenting to others a statement of your self, your role, the situation, and the others that they may reject. The communication climate is an important part of your guessing how much risk is involved for you in a given situation. You behave on the basis of how safe you think you are. If you do not feel secure, you will ② likely use defensive strategies. Perhaps you have been in a classroom situation in which the teacher keeps ③ insisting that students participate by discussing issues openly, and then the teacher shoots down their comments or ridicules them when they do. It does not take you long ④ to figure out that publicly being cut down by sarcasm is not comfortable. You learn quickly that the climate is not safe. Your communication takes on defensive strategies ⑤ are designed to protect yourself.

12. The quest of science has seen many triumphs and agonies. They usually went hand in hand and ① evidenced equally well the role of faith for science. The first major triumph was Copernicus' outline of the planetary order. He was far from proving definitely the heliocentric proposition. But he supplemented ② what he lacked in physical proofs with his faith in nature. From his belief ③ that nature was the handiwork of the Creator, he readily concluded that nature was simple. His system of the planets gave no better prediction of the motion of planets than did ④ Ptolemy's; the most attractive proof of Copernicus lay in the geometrical simplicity of the new ordering of the planets. It was a bold view, and he clung to it though people shook their heads in disbelief. But Galileo, whom people consider the father of the experimental method, ⑤ to praise Copernicus precisely for what he did: for staying with his belief. [3점]

[13~14] (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

13. One of the biggest obstacles to (A) increase/increasing a hybrid car's range is the weight of the battery. More powerful batteries can power a car for a longer distance, but they also weigh more. A newly emerged concept of hybrid car, which can hold electricity in its doors, hood, and so on, is drawing attention as a potential breakthrough in dealing with this problem. Some researchers have already started experimenting with a prototype electric vehicle with an energy-storing trunk floor, whose extra energy storage could (B) reduce/be reduced the battery's weight by 15 percent. Ultimately, if this new technology reached the efficiency of the current lithium-ion battery, cars of this sort could store enough electricity to power (C) them/themselves for 80 miles in non-battery parts such as the roof or the doors. [3점]

- | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|--------------|-------|------------|-------|------------|
| ① increase | ..... | reduce | ..... | them |
| ② increase | ..... | be reduced | ..... | themselves |
| ③ increasing | ..... | reduce | ..... | them |
| ④ increasing | ..... | reduce | ..... | themselves |
| ⑤ increasing | ..... | be reduced | ..... | them |

14. The following represents a classic study in perception. Twenty-three middle-level managers were asked to read a comprehensive case (A) describing/described the operational activities in a steel company. Six of the 23 executives worked in the area of sales, five in production, four in accounting, and eight in miscellaneous functions. After reading the case, each of these executives was then asked to identify the problem that a new company president should deal with first. Eighty-three percent of the sales executives rated sales most important, but only 29 percent of the others (B) were/did. Similarly, the production executives gave priority to the production area, and the accounting people focused on accounting problems. These findings led to the conclusion (C) that/which these participants interpreted the case's priorities in terms of the activities and goals of the functional areas to which the executives were attached.

- | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|--------------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| ① describing | ..... | were | ..... | that |
| ② describing | ..... | did | ..... | that |
| ③ describing | ..... | did | ..... | which |
| ④ described | ..... | did | ..... | which |
| ⑤ described | ..... | were | ..... | that |

18. Suppose five competing firms all manage to lower the production cost and selling price of a standard product that they all produce. One does it by cutting its workers' pay. One does it by working them longer hours. One does it by getting some of its materials at lower prices from a poorer country. One does it by replacing some of its workers with robots. One does it by inventing an improvement to some of its machinery that allows it to cut work hours with no harm to anyone—no loss of output, profit, jobs, or pay. Ask which change was the most desirable, and scarcely will anybody name either of the first two. There may be votes for each of the other three, though perhaps on conditions. Were the foreign supplies produced by cruelly exploited labor, or with pollutant wastes? Could the workers displaced by robots depend on finding other jobs? Has the inventor of the improved machinery patented it, so that other firms and workers can't share its benefits? The respondents thus take _____ into account when considering the question. [3점]

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| ① upcoming elections | ② familiar social values |
| ③ maximum productivity | ④ national competitiveness |
| ⑤ new technological advances | |

19. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Ms. Hart,

Upon completion of the screening of over one-hundred applicants, we are pleased to inform you that we were extremely impressed with your resume, interview, and test results. Therefore, you have been chosen for one of the five job positions currently being filled here at the ACME Consulting Firm. Should you choose to accept, you would immediately enter a six month, unpaid, internship program. Upon successful completion, you would then become a regular employee at full salary, including all standard benefits. There may also be the opportunity to transfer to one of our many branches around the country, or stay at our main office here in town. Congratulations, Ms. Hart! Please inform us of your decision no later than the end of the month.

Sincerely,

Cheryl Smith

Human Resources, ACME Consulting Firm

- ① to encourage Ms. Hart to apply at the ACME Consulting Firm
- ② to congratulate Ms. Hart on the completion of her internship
- ③ to offer Ms. Hart a position at the ACME Consulting Firm
- ④ to inform Ms. Hart of her upcoming contract renewal
- ⑤ to notify Ms. Hart of her job application rejection

[20~21] 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

20. Genes are pure information — information that can be encoded, recoded, and decoded, without any change of meaning. Pure information can be copied, and the accuracy of the copying can be ___(A)__. In fact, DNA characters are copied with an exactness that rivals anything modern engineers can do. They are copied down through the generations, with just enough occasional errors to introduce variety. Among this variety, those coded combinations that become more numerous in the world will obviously and automatically be the ones that, when decoded and obeyed inside bodies, make those bodies take active steps to preserve and propagate those same DNA messages. We — and that means all living things — are survival machines programmed to ___(B)___ the database that did the programming. Darwinism is now seen to be the survival of the survivors at the level of pure code.

*propagate: 유전시키다

- | (A) | | (B) |
|-----------------|-------|-----------|
| ① immense | ..... | remove |
| ② immense | ..... | reproduce |
| ③ moderate | ..... | remove |
| ④ insignificant | ..... | improve |
| ⑤ insignificant | ..... | reproduce |

21. A transition to an alternate energy cannot be motivated by a scarcity of fossil fuels. For decades, energy producers have continually identified new fossil fuel reserves and developed technologies to economically recover oil and gas from deposits previously deemed too difficult to access. ___(A)___, Japan recently announced that they were able to extract methane from undersea hydrate deposits, which appear to contain more than twice as much carbon as in all of Earth's fossil fuel combined. This means that humanity has burned just a small portion of our fossil fuels to date. Even though we have used such a small fraction of our fossil fuels, the planet has already experienced serious warming problems. If we continue to rely heavily on fossil fuels for our energy supply, climate-change related damage will become very severe long before there is any real pressure on our fossil fuel supply. ___(B)___, movement for an alternate energy must be driven by a concerted effort to keep the climate livable and healthy.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------------|-------|-----------------|
| ① For example | ..... | Therefore |
| ② On the other hand | ..... | Nevertheless |
| ③ For example | ..... | On the contrary |
| ④ On the other hand | ..... | Therefore |
| ⑤ In the same way | ..... | Nevertheless |

[22~23] (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

22. The autotrophic nature of plants makes them very dependent upon light and there are only a few plant species that cannot photosynthesize. Therefore, it is crucial that plants can sense light and respond to it. Plants need to locate light sources and grow towards them. Then they need to ensure that their leaves are orientated in the correct way to (A) maximize/minimize light exposure to the photosynthetic organs. But there is further information than this that plants gain from sensing light. Plants live in a changing environment, with day and night changes, seasonal changes, weather changes, and habitat changes. This means that plants need to be able to see their surroundings and then need to be very (B) flexible/rigid in their behavior to respond to these changes. Even photosynthesis has to be modified continually to cope with changing illumination. The sun should be brightest at midday, but few days are without clouds that can temporarily block out the sun. This leads to huge (C) constancy/variation in light intensity with which a plant needs to be able to deal. [3점]

*autotrophic: 자가[자급] 영양의

- | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|------------|-------|----------|-------|-----------|
| ① maximize | ..... | flexible | ..... | variation |
| ② maximize | ..... | flexible | ..... | constancy |
| ③ minimize | ..... | rigid | ..... | constancy |
| ④ minimize | ..... | flexible | ..... | variation |
| ⑤ minimize | ..... | rigid | ..... | variation |

23. Once you have begun to use rewards to control people, you cannot easily go back. When behaviors become (A) irrelevant/instrumental to monetary rewards—in other words, when people behave to get rewards—those behaviors will last only so long as the rewards are forthcoming. In some cases that may be fine, but in most cases the activities we reward are ones that we would like to have (B) persist/cease long after the rewards have stopped. For example, if you offered rewards to your children for studying—a dollar for each “A” on their report cards—you would want the children to remain enthusiastic about studying after your reward system was (C) initiated/terminated. But it is pretty likely that if they study for the rewards, they will stop studying when there are no longer rewards.

- | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|----------------|-------|---------|-------|------------|
| ① irrelevant | ..... | persist | ..... | terminated |
| ② irrelevant | ..... | cease | ..... | terminated |
| ③ instrumental | ..... | cease | ..... | initiated |
| ④ instrumental | ..... | persist | ..... | initiated |
| ⑤ instrumental | ..... | persist | ..... | terminated |

[24~25] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

24. We are accustomed to brushing our teeth every day. We know it to be a healthful ritual that preserves our teeth and gums and widens our smile. Its benefits are personal as well as social. But archaeologists working among the remains of eighteenth-century Annapolis — where a new class of people were eager for work — have suggested a new view of how and why we came to all this brushing and flossing and fussing. Mark Leone and his team of urban archaeologists found numerous toothbrushes under the streets of Annapolis. Eighteenth-century toothbrushes suggest a new emphasis on personal hygiene and the notion of the self-maintained individual. It's important: to have workers arrive on time and do a job, they have to develop discipline. So an industrial society emphasizes toothbrushes and a lot of other things like combs and clocks to help people make themselves orderly. Toothbrushes, it turns out, were instrumental in easing us into the Industrial Revolution.

- ① Annapolis: A Grand Archaeologist Attraction
- ② Appearance of “Toothbrush” in the English Language
- ③ Impact of the Toothbrush on the Dental Care Industry
- ④ Role of the Toothbrush in Developing an Industrial Workforce
- ⑤ Economic Changes Brought About by the Industrial Revolution

25. Researchers have noted a correlation between diet drink consumption and poor health for years. But many people simply believe that this undesirable correlation is due to the fact that people who are already unhealthy or heavy tend to drink diet soda in the first place. However, Susan Swithers of Purdue University claims that this superficial behavioral explanation does not address the health problems caused by unfounded faith in diet drinks. She points out that when the body responds normally to sugar, it releases the hormones needed to prepare itself for the increased intake of both calories and sugar. “What happens when you have diet soda is you sense the sweet taste—but calories and sugar don't show up,” Swithers said. Accordingly, she warns that if this unnatural situation happens over time, people's brains and bodies may be trained not to release the protective hormones any longer, even when you actually intake real sugar.

- ① Preventing and Curing Soda Addiction
- ② Prevalence of Sugar Substitutes in Diet Drinks
- ③ Recent Consumer Preferences in the Soda Market
- ④ Disruptive Effect of Diet Drinks on Protective Hormones
- ⑤ How the Brain Copes with Excessive Sugar Consumption

[26~27] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

26.

Even so, modern weather forecasting is one of the great achievements of modern meteorology and all of science.

Modern weather forecasting today fuses advanced computer modeling with collective human insight. Together, they save lives and protect property through increasingly accurate predictions, as in the “Storm of the Century” in March 1993 and Superstorm Sandy in October 2012. (①) Ensemble forecasting allows meteorologists to get many “second opinions” on which to base even better forecasts. (②) Limits exist on how good forecasts can become, however. (③) Imperfect data, imperfect knowledge of how the atmosphere works, limits on computing power, and even chaos theory cause inaccurate forecasts. (④) Our ability to forecast weather skillfully has improved at the rate of about one more day into the future every decade. (⑤) It will continue to improve during your lifetime, through new techniques such as ensemble forecasting.

*ensemble forecasting: 종합적 분석에 기반한 기상예보

27.

Rather, we are witnessing the rise of an increasingly homogenized popular culture underwritten by a Western “culture industry.”

Does globalization make people around the world more alike or more different? This is the question most frequently raised in the subject of cultural globalization. (①) One group of people argue that the former may be unfortunately true. (②) They suggest that we are not moving towards a cultural rainbow that reflects the diversity of the world’s existing cultures. (③) As evidence for their interpretation, these people point to Amazonian Indians wearing Nike training shoes, inhabitants of the Southern Sahara purchasing Yankees baseball caps, and Palestinian youths proudly displaying their Chicago Bulls sweatshirts in downtown Ramallah. (④) Referring to the spread of Anglo-American values and consumer goods as the “Americanization of the world,” the proponents of this cultural homogenization theory argue that Western norms and lifestyles are overwhelming more vulnerable cultures. (⑤) Although there have been serious attempts by some countries to resist these forces of “cultural imperialism,” the spread of American popular culture seems to be unstoppable. [3점]

28. Samuel Adams에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

As a young man, Samuel Adams (1722-1803) of colonial-era Boston developed a dream: the American colonies, he believed, should one day win complete independence from England and establish a government based on the writings of the English philosopher John Locke. According to Locke, a government should reflect the will of its citizens; a government that did not do so had lost its right to exist. Adams had inherited a brewery from his father, but he did not care about business. While the brewery went into bankruptcy, he spent his time writing articles on the ideas of Locke and the need for independence. He was an excellent writer, good enough to get his articles published. But few took his ideas seriously at that time: he seemed to be somewhat out of touch with the world. Adams began to sink into a depression, because his self-appointed mission seemed hopeless.

- ① 영국의 철학자 John Locke로부터 영향을 받았다.
- ② 아버지로부터 물려받은 사업을 돌보지 않았다.
- ③ Locke의 사상과 독립의 필요성에 관한 글을 썼다.
- ④ 자신의 글을 출판할 정도로 훌륭한 작가였다.
- ⑤ 그의 사상은 그 당시 많은 사람들의 공감을 얻었다.

29. 다음 글이 함축하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

A recent study conducted by Mueller and Oppenheimer points to new evidence that people have better learning outcomes when they have taken handwritten notes, rather than typed ones. The researchers observed that the laptop note takers in their study generally produced long, word-for-word notes, while the handwriting note takers created relatively brief notes. Close attention was paid to the fact that the more copious, in-detail notes led to inferior retrieval of facts and concept comprehension, as revealed by the test scores. Those who were taking notes on the laptops did not have to choose what to type, as keyboarding is fast enough for word-for-word transcription. On the contrary, the longhand note takers had to process information more carefully to choose what to write down because their handwriting was not as fast. This initial selectivity is regarded as the reason for better long-term grasp of the lecture materials.

- ① Keyboard note-taking yields better factual content memorization.
- ② There is no evidence of the superiority of handwriting note-taking.
- ③ Handwriting note-taking is recommended for better academic performance.
- ④ Paper-and-pencil note-taking generally leads to more complete, detailed notes.
- ⑤ Word-for-word notes taken with laptops generally guarantee higher test scores.

[30~31] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

30. Social networks seem to be particularly important as they increase access of employees to individuals with varying areas and levels of expertise. Consequently, facilitating the development of network ties, particularly weak ties, will have a positive impact on creativity. It is also clear that within the workplace, both informational and emotional support from colleagues is related to higher levels of creativity. Therefore, organizations (or leaders) interested in generating creativity should encourage strong relationships among employees. Finally, the presence of creative colleagues may be necessary for leaders to realize the impact of their own efforts to enhance creativity. Individuals display the highest level of creativity in response to supervisor feedback when they are in the presence of creative coworkers. Clearly, fostering individual creativity requires a consideration not just of the individual, but of his or her social context.

- ① harmful effects of strong network ties on creativity
- ② need for social networks to support the underprivileged
- ③ importance of respecting individuality within the workplace
- ④ danger of placing too much emphasis on creative outcomes
- ⑤ value of supportive social networks for enhancing creativity

31. For a period of more than a thousand years, Rome was the hub of Western civilization. Eventually, however, the very life of the Empire was threatened by economic unrest and a series of rapid changes in government. Matters reached such a state that no person of importance dared to walk the streets of the capital without armed bodyguards, who were known as satellites. When the Empire fell, classical Latin ceased to be the language of commerce and science. But educated men brought back the ancient tongue ten centuries later and used it for most formal speech. Among the revived terms was *satellite*, which medieval rulers applied to their personal bodyguards. When Johannes Kepler heard about the strange bodies revolving about Jupiter, he thought of guards and courtiers encircling the king. So, in 1611 Kepler named them *satellites*; soon the term was applied to all heavenly bodies that revolve about primary masses.

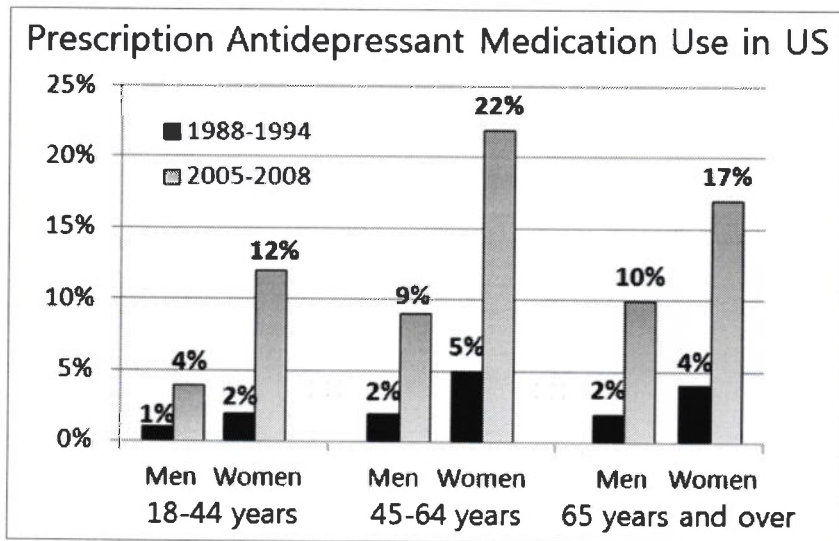
- ① discovery of Jupiter's satellites
- ② rise and fall of the Roman Empire
- ③ revival of classical Latin for formal speech
- ④ Roman citizens' need for armed bodyguards
- ⑤ evolution of the meaning of the word *satellite*

32. 다음 글이 시사하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

The brilliance of warfare is that no amount of eloquence or talk can explain away a failure on the battlefield. A general has led his troops to defeat, lives have been wasted, and that is how history will judge him. You must strive to apply this ruthless standard in your daily life, judging people by the results of their actions, the deeds that can be seen and measured, and the steps they have taken to achieve their goals. What people say about themselves does not matter; people will say anything. Look at what they have done; deeds do not lie. You must also apply this logic to yourself. Stop bragging and set out to prove your worth by the fruits of your hard work. People will judge you by what you do, not what you say.

- ① Look before you leap.
- ② Do as you would be done by.
- ③ Actions speak louder than words.
- ④ The pen is mightier than the sword.
- ⑤ One swallow does not make a summer.

33. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the percentage of Americans who answered yes to the question “Did you take prescription antidepressant medication in the past month?” by gender and age over two time periods, 1988–1994 and 2005–2008. ① There were general increases in the prescription antidepressant medication use across both genders and age groups between those two time frames. ② For men in the two older age categories, there were significant increases from 2% to 9% and 2% to 10%, respectively, yet men aged 18–44 showed a rather moderate increase from 1% to 4%. ③ In contrast, all three female groups showed more drastic increases of 10% in the 18–44 group, 17% in the 45–64 group, and 13% in the oldest group. ④ Men showed the greatest increase in the oldest group, while for women it was in the 45–64 year age range. ⑤ In the period 2005–2008, for those 45–64 years old, over twice as many males took prescription antidepressant medication as females.

[34~35] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

34.

To be beautiful a thing must possess certain characteristics which awaken a feeling of appreciation in the normal person. It is true that the artistic judgment is not possessed equally by all, or at least it is not equally developed in all.

- (A) The man without a musical education does not possess such knowledge, but he appreciates the harmony of tones when he hears it. The colorist knows how to produce pleasing effects with colors. He has acquired this knowledge which others do not possess, although they are able to appreciate his work.
- (B) There are, however, certain combinations of sounds which are universally called harmonies and others which are called discords. There are certain combinations of colors which are regarded as pleasing and others which are displeasing.
- (C) There are likewise certain geometrical forms or space arrangements which are beautiful, and others which are displeasing. The musician knows what tones will harmonize and which ones will not.

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

35.

One day as John was riding to work on his bike, his cell-phone began to ring. As he reached for his phone to pull it from his pocket with his right hand, he hit the brake with his left hand. He lost control and went flying over the front of his bike.

- (A) While John didn't feel much pain, his ego was hurt. He quickly pulled himself up and looked around to make sure no one had seen his embarrassing tumble. Lucky for John, there were no witnesses. He brushed the dirt off his face and got back on his way.
- (B) After arriving at work, John became aware that he had severely scratched up his face and had a large cut across his cheek. He rushed to the hospital, where he was bandaged and received a few stitches. While not seriously injured, he still faced the shame of explaining the accident to his family.
- (C) In that split second, his instinct was to protect his phone from damage at the cost of his own physical well-being. He held his arm up to keep his phone from hitting the pavement, instead using his face to break his fall.

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

[38~39] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

One of the most moving piano recitals I ever heard was by the late Rudolf Serkin, who delivered a luminous performance of the Beethoven *Waldstein Sonata* and the Schubert *Wanderer Fantasy*. During one of the virtuoso runs that make up the Schubert work, Serkin's fingers became audibly tangled. Despite the apparent mistake, Serkin wouldn't have this bother him, and went on playing. When he rose from the bench at the conclusion of the piece, he openly acknowledged his error by good-naturedly shaking his fist at the piano. In what could have been an embarrassing situation, Serkin was able to evoke laughter from the audience with his witty action. Needless to say, the audience were moved by the lovely performance as a whole. It was a more revealing, more beautiful version of this piece than many other "perfect" ones I have heard played by other musicians before or since. The lesson is obvious: Deliver a good performance overall, and you will be forgiven an error or two, even an obvious one. All the more, do not allow your mistakes to interrupt your performance. Just as Serkin's audience did not attend his recital for the purpose of catching him in a blunder, so it is highly unlikely that your audience will have gathered for the express purpose of seeing you make a mistake. And if you do err while performing, embrace the mistake and _____.

38. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① take a brief time out
- ② get on with the show
- ③ shake your fist in anger
- ④ restart from the beginning
- ⑤ choose another piece to play

39. 위 글의 Rudolf Serkin에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 연주회에서 Beethoven과 Schubert의 곡을 연주했다.
- ② 연주를 하다가 명백한 실수를 했다.
- ③ 연주를 중단하고 일어나서 청중에게 사과했다.
- ④ 재치 있는 행동으로 청중의 웃음을 자아냈다.
- ⑤ 아름다운 연주로 청중을 감동시켰다.

[40~41] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

I'm always looking for communicators who create exciting ways to engage an audience. I've rarely seen anyone use more props than a young Italian entrepreneur and television host, Marco Montemagno.

Montemagno frequently speaks on the topic of Internet culture, showing Italians why the Internet should be embraced and not feared. He presents to groups as large as three thousand people in places such as Rome, Milan, and Venice. Since the majority of people in his audience are beginners in using the Web, (a) he uses language that everyone can understand (well, assuming you know Italian). His slides are very simple and visual; he often employs just photographs, animation, and video. But what truly differentiates Montemagno from the majority of presenters is (b) his unbelievable number of props and demonstrations.

In parts of his presentation, Montemagno will ask for his audience to join him onstage. For example, (c) he asks a volunteer to fold a T-shirt on the stage. Like most people, the volunteer will take about twenty seconds to fold the shirt in a conventional way. When (d) he's done, the audience watch a popular YouTube video of someone demonstrating how to fold a shirt in five seconds. Montemagno then duplicates it as the audience cheer. (e) His point is that the Internet can instruct on a deep, intellectual level, but it can also make the most mundane tasks easier.

*prop: 소품

40. 위 글의 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서, 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

41. 위 글의 Marco Montemagno에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① He engages in business and also hosts a TV program.
 ② He encourages his audience not to fear the Internet.
 ③ He makes presentations to very large groups in English.
 ④ He utilizes props and other visual materials in his presentations.
 ⑤ He incorporates the audience into his presentations.

[42~43] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Haydn was delighted with London in most of its aspects, but there was one kind of pupil that he was perfectly willing to leave behind when he returned to his beloved Vienna. One day a nobleman visited him and, expressing his fondness for music, said he would like Haydn to give him a few lessons in composition at one pound per lesson.

(B)

Then Haydn suggested that the pupil rewrite the music to his own taste; but this he declined to do, though he persisted in his question about Haydn's composition choices. At last, Haydn lost all patience with this noble critic, and said, "I see that it is you who are so good as to give lessons to me. I do not want your lessons, for I feel that I do not deserve the honor of having such a master as yourself. I must say farewell," and showed the nobleman the door.

(C)

Haydn could offer no objection to this. They then set to work to examine the music. Several places were found which, when asked why he did this and that, Haydn could only say he wrote it so to obtain a good effect. But the nobleman was not satisfied with such a reason and declared that unless the composer gave him a better reason for his innovations, they were good for nothing.

(D)

Haydn agreed and asked when they should begin. "At once, if you have no objection," said he, drawing from his pocket one of Haydn's quartets. "For the first lesson, let us examine this quartet and you tell me the reasons for some modulations and certain progressions that are contrary to all rules of composition."

*quartet: 4중주곡 **modulation: 조음(조 바꾸기)

42. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

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

43. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Money Buys Patience
 ② Pleasure of Examining Music
 ③ A Most Beautiful London Memory
 ④ Not a Good Pupil, But a Harsh Critic
 ⑤ Inspiration from a Challenging Question

[44~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Despite the many eco-friendly movements to prevent global warming, Arctic ice is melting at previously unseen rates. The melting has led to coastal ice in parts of Canada and Alaska becoming quite ____ (A) _____. That ice easily breaks away in large chunks (a process known as calving) and melts in the open ocean.

There is also less sea ice in the Arctic Ocean because ice has floated into the Atlantic Ocean. A record low for Arctic sea ice was recorded on August 15, 2005, but the Arctic saw another milestone in the summer of 2007. In August, the Northwest Passage had almost no floating ice. It was the first time the Passage had been completely open to shipping since people started keeping records in 1972.

Arctic sea ice that was previously considered ____ (B) ____ is now rapidly disappearing. The disappearance of this ice must be noted seriously because it plays an important role in keeping temperatures down around the world. Whereas sea ice reflects eighty percent of sunlight back into the atmosphere, ocean water absorbs ninety percent. As melting ice exposes more ocean to direct sunlight, scientists expect water temperatures to rise even more, causing the melting ice to disappear at an ever-increasing rate.

44. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Developing a Plan to Battle Arctic Ice Melt
- ② Scientific Ways to Monitor Global Warming
- ③ Differing Effects of Sunlight on Land and Ocean
- ④ Vicious Circle of Global Warming and Arctic Ice Melt
- ⑤ Changes in Ocean Navigation Owing to Global Warming

45. 위 글의 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | (A) | | (B) |
|-----------|-------|-------------|
| ① brittle | ..... | permanent |
| ② brittle | ..... | vulnerable |
| ③ solid | ..... | defenseless |
| ④ solid | ..... | permanent |
| ⑤ soft | ..... | vulnerable |

※ 확인사항

○ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하시오.

제 2 교 시



2016학년도 공군사관학교 1차 선발시험 문제지

영 어 영 역

공 통

성명		수험번호												
----	--	------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

- 먼저 문제지에 성명과 수험번호를 기입하십시오.
- 답안지에 성명과 수험번호를 정확하게 표기하십시오.
- 문제는 2점 35문항, 3점 10문항 총 45문항입니다.
(3점 문항에만 점수가 표시되어 있고, 나머지는 모두 2점 문항입니다.)

※ 시험 시작 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마시오.

공 군 사 관 학 교

1. Based on the following dialogue, which one is NOT true?

Mr. Sanders : You'll never guess who I met when I picked up our daughter from her violin lesson today!

Mrs. Sanders : Don't keep me in suspense. Who?

Mr. Sanders : Our girl's first boyfriend. I can't believe she's already dating.

Mrs. Sanders : Oh my goodness! Well, she is all grown up, isn't she? What did you think of him?

Mr. Sanders : I'm a father! At first glance, of course I wasn't impressed. No one is good enough for our precious daughter.

Mrs. Sanders : Come on! Objectively, tell me, what was he like?

Mr. Sanders : Honestly, in talking with him for a minute, he seemed like a pretty decent guy. But I still want to know everything about him.

- ① The Sanders' daughter is learning violin.
- ② The Sanders' daughter is dating.
- ③ Mrs. Sanders says she doesn't like the guy.
- ④ Mrs. Sanders hasn't met the guy.
- ⑤ Mr. Sanders was originally skeptical about the guy.

2. Which is the best sequence of answers for the blanks?

Librarian : Hi there. What can I do for you?

Tom : To be honest, this is my first time in a library and I need to find a book called "Bob's Big Barbecue," but I don't know who wrote it.

Librarian : No problem. First of all, we'll just type the _____ of the book here in the computer, and it will give us a series of numbers. The first digit will tell us what _____ to look on, so it shows us we must take the stairs over there.

Tom : What about the next numbers?

Librarian : Those indicate what _____ to look on, so check the numbers on each bookcase until you find the correct range of numbers.

Tom : Thanks so much for your help.

<보 기>

a. title	b. author
c. floor	d. shelf

- ① a — c — d
- ② a — d — c
- ③ b — d — c
- ④ d — a — c
- ⑤ d — c — a

3. Where is the dialogue most likely taking place?

Mr. Gupta : I'm glad you brought Mia in for treatment. The good news is that she will be okay, but the bad news is that her injury will require surgery.

Susan : I was afraid of that. Since the accident, she has been limping badly, and that back paw just won't heal completely.

Mr. Gupta : Yes, unfortunately, she has a broken bone in her back leg that will require an operation.

Susan : But after that, she'll be fine?

Mr. Gupta : Then she'll still have a few weeks of home recovery, during which she will have to wear a big plastic cone around her head to make sure she doesn't lick at her wound. But then she should be 100% recovered.

Susan : Great! What a relief!

- ① Veterinary Clinic
- ② Dentist's Office
- ③ Pharmacy
- ④ Medical Supply Center
- ⑤ Hospital Information Desk

4. Based on the following dialogue, which one is true?

Steve : Wow, what a beautiful place! I could stay here forever. So where do you want to set up the tent?

Dean : Are you sure you want to sleep out here? There was a reasonable hotel just down the road.

Steve : Come on. What about over there near the water? The ground looks nice and flat.

Dean : I don't know. It's right in the sun without any shade.

Steve : So, what about back there a bit, under those trees?

Dean : That's even worse, surrounded by bugs and closer to any wild animals stalking around in the dark.

Steve : You're such a baby! Fine. I give up. But you're paying for the room.

Dean : No problem. As long as we don't sleep outdoors.

- ① Dean wants to set up the tent near the water.
- ② Dean isn't fond of sleeping outdoors.
- ③ Steve and Dean are going to sleep in the tent.
- ④ Steve is afraid of wild animals.
- ⑤ Steve will pay for the accommodation.

5. Choose the best answer for the blank. [3점]

Bank Manager : We've reviewed your small business loan application, but we are not entirely convinced of the potential of your plan.

Loan Applicant : What are you talking about? It's fool-proof. Everyone loves ice cream, and there is not another ice cream store around for hundreds of miles.

Bank Manager : The general desirability of your product is not really the problem.

Loan Applicant : I don't understand. Is it my lack of experience? Because I promise you, I have learned everything there is to know about ice cream.

Bank Manager : No, the real issue is location. You've chosen to open your business in a small village in Alaska where it is winter almost year-round. We just don't think an ice-cream shop is a viable business in such a place. _____

- ① It sounds like a great idea and we wish you luck.
- ② Please fill out these forms to begin your loan application.
- ③ We look forward to a long and healthy business relationship.
- ④ We're pleased to tell you that you've been approved for the loan.
- ⑤ We're sorry, but we will not be able to process your loan application.

6. Choose the sentence that best describes the situation.

Sam : This is Sam's Office Supplies, how can I help you?

Donna : I'm calling because over a month ago I ordered 10 boxes of A4 printer paper, and at the time I was told delivery would only take one week.

Sam : Absolutely, our orders are guaranteed to be delivered in one week or less, depending on your location. What seems to be the problem?

Donna : The problem is, not only was the shipment two weeks late, but only half was delivered, and I'm still waiting for the rest.

Sam : I'm terribly sorry. Our records show that all 10 boxes were delivered, but I will get to the bottom of the problem and get those remaining 5 boxes shipped out immediately.

Donna : Thank you, and please make sure it doesn't happen again.

- ① Donna was completely satisfied with Sam's delivery service.
- ② Donna regrets that Sam has ignored her complaints for weeks.
- ③ The order was properly filled so there is nothing Sam can do.
- ④ Sam will try to solve the problem and make his customer happy.
- ⑤ Donna is planning to cancel her order with Sam's Office Supplies.

7. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Misty May-Treanor and Kerri Walsh are great athletes, and they are great people. In the semifinals of the beach volleyball event at the 2008 Olympics in Beijing, ① they defeated a very good Brazilian team. Afterward, they shook hands with the members of the Brazilian team and said “thank you.” ② They then shook hands with many, many volunteers who do such things as retrieve balls and rake the sand. In awe, journalist Mike Celizic wrote, “They literally chased down some of the volunteers from behind as they were leaving the court, not wanting ③ them to get away without knowing how much their efforts were appreciated.” ④ They also waved to the fans and promised to come back after the mandatory drug testing. They did come back, posing for photographs and signing autographs for many, many fans. And yes, the fans really appreciated shaking hands with ⑤ them.

[8~9] 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

8. MSG is essentially a concentrated form of sodium, which is extracted from seaweed, beets, and grains. ① The Glutamate Association insists that MSG is perfectly safe. ② They argue that MSG is no different from the glutamate that is liberated by our bodies when we eat food protein, and that MSG added to food represents only a small fraction of the glutamate contained naturally in most foods. ③ For many of the same reasons, a number of chefs dislike MSG, believing that it deadens the taste of foods and is too often used to compensate for inferior products. ④ For example, most recipes call for half a teaspoon of MSG per pound of meat. ⑤ With these proportions, the MSG in a serving of chicken would constitute less than 10 percent of the glutamate already found in the chicken.

*glutamate 글루타민산염

9. Traditional advertisements are typically defined as persuasive, nonpersonal communications delivered to consumers via the mass media on behalf of identifiable sponsors, and humor is often a key tool employed. ① Because most consumers are exposed to a large number of advertisements on a daily basis, humorous advertisements may be the most frequent way that many come into contact with intentional humor. ② Advertisers use humor as a message tactic, with the intent of enhancing an advertisement’s potential for achieving various strategic objectives. ③ Humor was used rather infrequently during the early years of modern advertising; researchers, however, have confirmed that its use in contemporary advertising is prevalent, especially in the broadcast media. ④ It is widely accepted in the advertising industry that humor is quite ineffective and even counterproductive. ⑤ Although this is generally true for most industrialized, First World countries, humor is found somewhat more frequently in the advertising of Western countries and cultures than in Eastern ones.

10. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Most people have two potentially opposing needs: one is to be available to others for social contact; the other is to have privacy. Some people need more privacy, others more social contact. If we think about the environment, whether at the level of public spaces or domestic spaces, we can see features which reflect these two needs. In western society the door is a ubiquitous architectural feature, and curtains are almost obligatory parts of our domestic props. The possibility of closing or opening doors and curtains is a device for signalling availability. Goffman has drawn attention to the prevalence of back (private) regions and front (public) regions both in domestic settings and in public settings. Back regions, which in houses include bedrooms, bathrooms and sometimes kitchens, are regions in which only intimates may penetrate without invitation. Front regions are open to the public. [3점]

- ① 현대사회는 사생활보다 사회생활을 중시한다.
- ② 사생활에 대한 인식과 중요성은 문화마다 다르다.
- ③ 사생활과 사회생활의 구분이 점차 희미해지고 있다.
- ④ 가정이 사회생활의 장이 되는 것은 바람직하지 않다.
- ⑤ 생활공간에는 사생활과 사회생활에 대한 필요가 반영된다.

[11~12] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

11. The triumph of antibiotics over disease-causing bacteria is one of modern medicine's greatest success ① stories. Since these drugs first became widely used in the World War II era, they have saved countless lives and ② blunted serious complications of many feared diseases and infections. After more than 50 years of widespread use, however, many antibiotics don't have the same effect that they once ③ were. Over time, some bacteria have developed ways to outwit the effects of antibiotics. Widespread use of antibiotics is thought to have spurred evolutionary changes in bacteria ④ that allow them to survive these powerful drugs. While antibiotic resistance benefits the microbes, it presents humans with two big problems: it makes it more ⑤ difficult to purge infections from the body; and it heightens the risk of acquiring infections in a hospital.

12. In a survey, when the response options are presented visually, it seems reasonable to assume that respondents typically start at the top of the list and ① work their way through the remaining options in order. Primacy effects would, therefore, seem to be the rule: Respondents will tend to prefer options at the beginning of the list over ② those at the end. However, the picture becomes somewhat murkier when the interviewer reads the response options to the respondent. Survey interviewers tend to read questions ③ quickly so that respondents will not generally have time to evaluate the first option before they must turn to the next. It is quite likely that respondents will begin by considering the final option, since that option is the one that will remain in working memory when the interviewer stops ④ to read. Consequently, we should expect recency effects — the tendency to choose options at the end of the list — when the question ⑤ is presented aloud to the respondent. [3점]

[13~14] (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

13. “Hat-trick” was originally an English cricket term used to describe the tremendous feat of a bowler’s taking three wickets on successive balls. The reward for this accomplishment at many cricket clubs (A) was / were a new hat. Other clubs honored their heroes by “passing the hat” among fans and giving the scorer the proceeds. The term spread to other sports (B) which / in which scoring is relatively infrequent — “hat-trick” is also used to describe the feat of scoring three goals in soccer. According to Belinda Lerner of the National Hockey League, the expression surfaced in hockey during the early 1900s: “There is some confusion about its actual meaning in hockey. Today, a ‘true’ hat-trick occurs when one player scores three successive goals without another goal (C) scoring / being scored by other players in the contest.”

*take a wicket (크리켓 경기에서 투수가) 타자를 아웃시키다

- | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|--------|-----|----------|-----|--------------|
| ① was | ⋯⋯⋯ | in which | ⋯⋯⋯ | being scored |
| ② was | ⋯⋯⋯ | which | ⋯⋯⋯ | scoring |
| ③ was | ⋯⋯⋯ | in which | ⋯⋯⋯ | scoring |
| ④ were | ⋯⋯⋯ | which | ⋯⋯⋯ | being scored |
| ⑤ were | ⋯⋯⋯ | in which | ⋯⋯⋯ | scoring |

14. Most of us choose the kinds of lives we lead. Although we may not be aware of it, each day we make choices that determine (A) what / whether we will be happy or unhappy, healthy or ill, creative or barren. We make the majority of these choices on an unconscious level, (B) guide / guided primarily by a sense of what has happened to us in the past and what might happen to us in the future. This apparently automatic process of decision making tends to hide the fact that we are making choices constantly. Over time, we lose the sense of making a choice at each new moment of life; as a result, we come to believe that a vague external force — destiny, fate, or luck — (C) influences / influencing how we live, what we accomplish, and sometimes, how we die.

- | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|-----------|-----|--------|-----|-------------|
| ① what | ⋯⋯⋯ | guide | ⋯⋯⋯ | influencing |
| ② what | ⋯⋯⋯ | guided | ⋯⋯⋯ | influences |
| ③ whether | ⋯⋯⋯ | guided | ⋯⋯⋯ | influencing |
| ④ whether | ⋯⋯⋯ | guide | ⋯⋯⋯ | influences |
| ⑤ whether | ⋯⋯⋯ | guided | ⋯⋯⋯ | influences |

18. Anxiety, believe it or not, _____. For you are born and raised with desires, preferences, and goals, and if you had no anxiety whatever, and were totally unconcerned about achieving your desires, you would tolerate all kinds of obnoxious things and would do nothing to ward them off or escape from them. Anxiety, basically, is a set of uncomfortable feelings and action tendencies that make you aware that unpleasant happenings—meaning things that go against your desires—are happening or are likely to happen and warn you that you'd better do something about them. Thus, if you are in danger of being attacked, and you desire to remain unhurt, you have a choice of several possible actions, such as running away, fighting off your attacker, calling the police, and so on. But you would probably do none of these things unless you were concerned, watchful, anxious, tense, cautious, vigilant, or panicked. You would perceive the danger of the attack, perhaps, but do nothing about it. [3점]

*obnoxious 불쾌한

- ① instills a sense of responsibility in you
- ② helps keep you alive and comfortable
- ③ makes you tolerate all kinds of insults
- ④ prevents you from pursuing your desires
- ⑤ inhibits clear thinking in stressful situations

19. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Right from the start, the main focus in AI research has always been with the issue of problem solving. Seen from this point of view, intelligence corresponds to the ability to solve complex problems, from the accurate autonomous movement of a robot arm to the understanding of a natural language sentence. The classical setting is that of a search in a space of solutions for the problem, where an intelligent agent looks for the best choices. One of the most common criticisms made of Artificial Intelligence methods of problem solving is their limited ability to deal with situations not predicted in the specification. The search space is normally strictly defined, however flexible, complex and adaptable the system seems to be. When facing a problem with no satisfactory solution in its search space, an AI system simply returns, at best, the least unsuccessful result that exists in that search space even when the solution is achievable via the simplest operation of changing perspective, relaxing a constraint or adding a new symbol. In other words, such systems are hardly capable of performing what we normally call creative behavior, a fundamental aspect of intelligence.

- ① 인공지능의 탐색 공간은 무한히 확장될 수 있다.
- ② 인공지능을 활용한 범죄에 대한 대책이 시급하다.
- ③ 도덕성 논란은 인공지능 기술 발전의 장애요인이다.
- ④ 인공지능 기술 개발 및 연구에 대한 투자가 부족하다.
- ⑤ 인공지능은 창의성 결여라는 한계를 극복하지 못하고 있다.

[20~21] 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

20. What we call “mind” and what we call “body” are not two things, but rather aspects of one _____ (A) _____ process, so that all our meaning, thought, and language emerge from the aesthetic dimensions of this embodied activity. Chief among those aesthetic dimensions are qualities, images, patterns of sensorimotor processes, and emotions. For at least the past three decades, scholars and researchers in many disciplines have piled up arguments and evidence for the embodiment of mind and meaning. However, the implications of their research have not entered public consciousness, and so the denial of mind/body dualism is still a highly provocative claim that most people find objectionable and even threatening. Coming to grips with your embodiment is one of the most profound philosophical tasks you will ever face. Acknowledging that every aspect of the human mind is _____ (B) _____ specific forms of bodily engagement with an environment requires a far-reaching rethinking of who and what we are, in a way that is largely at odds with many of our inherited Western philosophical and religious traditions. [3점]

*sensorimotor 감각운동성의

- | (A) | | (B) |
|-------------|-------|----------------|
| ① dividing | ..... | grounded in |
| ② organic | ..... | grounded in |
| ③ organic | ..... | separated from |
| ④ dividing | ..... | separated from |
| ⑤ imaginary | ..... | unrelated to |

21. In the early history of warfare, military leaders were faced with the following predicament: The success of any war effort depended on the ability to know as much about the other side — its intentions, its strengths and weaknesses — as possible. But the enemy would never willingly disclose this information. _____ (A) _____, the enemy often came from an alien culture, with its peculiar ways of thinking and behaving. A general could not really know what was going on in the mind of the opposing general. From the outside the enemy represented something of an impenetrable mystery. And yet, lacking some understanding of the other side, a general would be operating in the dark. The only solution was to scrutinize the enemy for outward signs of what was going on within. _____ (B) _____, a strategist might count the cooking fires in the enemy camp and the changes in that number over time; that would show the army’s size.

*predicament 곤경 **scrutinize 면밀히 조사하다

- | (A) | | (B) |
|-------------------|-------|-------------|
| ① Instead | ..... | Otherwise |
| ② Instead | ..... | However |
| ③ In addition | ..... | However |
| ④ In addition | ..... | For example |
| ⑤ On the contrary | ..... | For example |

[22~23] (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

22. Stop-motion photography is used to fool the eye into seeing motion. A still photograph is made of an object, such as a clay model of a dinosaur. The object is moved (A) considerably / slightly and another photograph is taken. This delicate process is repeated thousands of times. When the photographs, or frames, are shown at the speed of a motion picture camera, 24 frames per second, the clay model appears to be (B) resting / moving. A major problem with stop-motion filming is that there are no “blurs.” If you film a man running down the street, there will be a slight blur on each frame. Although not noticed by the audience, the blur helps make the running motion smooth and realistic. In stop-motion films, a running creature seems to have jerky movements. This problem has been solved with computer animation, which can be used to make frames (C) blurry / jerky to produce realistic movement.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|--------------|-------|---------|-------|--------|
| ① | considerably | ..... | resting | ..... | blurry |
| ② | considerably | ..... | moving | ..... | jerky |
| ③ | slightly | ..... | resting | ..... | blurry |
| ④ | slightly | ..... | resting | ..... | jerky |
| ⑤ | slightly | ..... | moving | ..... | blurry |

23. Modern technology has provided us with countless time-saving devices. Cell phones with headsets (A) allow / forbid people to talk to friends or colleagues and battle rush hour at the same time. In a matter of seconds a computer can perform calculations that would take months if done by hand. Nonetheless, most of us complain about not having enough time. Surveys suggest that a majority of people subjectively feel that they have less and less time for themselves. Time has become a truly (B) common / precious commodity; one national survey found that 51% of the adult respondents would rather have more time than more money. Part of the problem is that in our modern society, work follows people home. Thus, people find themselves bound to their jobs around the clock by the same nomadic tools—cell phones, tablets, wireless e-mail—that were heralded first as instruments of (C) constraint / liberation. To deal with this time crunch, more and more people are cutting back on their sleep as they attempt to juggle work, family, and household responsibilities. [3점]

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|--------|-------|----------|-------|------------|
| ① | allow | ..... | precious | ..... | liberation |
| ② | allow | ..... | precious | ..... | constraint |
| ③ | allow | ..... | common | ..... | liberation |
| ④ | forbid | ..... | common | ..... | constraint |
| ⑤ | forbid | ..... | precious | ..... | constraint |

[24~25] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

24. According to explanatory critical theories of capitalism, crises occur when the inherent contradictions of capitalism lead to imbalances, i.e. the loss of the balances (e.g. between what is produced and what is consumed) which are necessary for the existing system to continue to function. Crises are not only inevitable but also necessary, for when imbalances develop, people have to impose some order on a situation of collapse and chaos. We can say that crises have a rationalizing function, the function of restoring rationality where it has been undermined. In Harvey's words, crises are "the irrational rationalisers of an always unstable capitalism." Crises have an objective or systemic aspect, but they also have a necessary and indeed crucial subjective aspect, which is agentive and strategic. In a crisis, people have to make decisions about how to act in response and to develop strategies for pursuing particular courses of action or policies which will hopefully restore balance and rationality.

- ① Destructive Nature of Crises
- ② Necessity of Crises in Capitalism
- ③ Avoiding Crises in a Capitalist System
- ④ Competition: Driving Force of Capitalism
- ⑤ Capitalism: Way Out of Crises and Chaos

25. "Children's playing is not sport and should be considered their most serious action," Montaigne, a sixteenth-century essayist, wrote. If we wish to understand our child, we need to understand his play. Freud, a founder of modern psychology, regarded play as the means through which a child expresses himself. He also noted how much and how well children express their thoughts and feelings through play. From a child's play we can gain understanding of how he sees and interprets the world — what he would like it to be, what his concerns and problems are. A child does not play spontaneously only to while away the time, although the adults observing him may think he does. Even when he engages in play partly to fill empty moments, what he chooses to play at is motivated by inner processes, desires, problems, anxieties.

- ① Harm Caused by Children's Violent Play
- ② Play: Expression of Children's Inner Self
- ③ Importance of Restricting Children's Play
- ④ How to Raise Physically Healthy Children
- ⑤ Children's Play: Means of Making Friends

[26~27] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

26.

And this will not ever go away — not now, not in the twenty-second century, not in a thousand years: *All leaders die.*

In looking at the charismatic leader model, we think the world is heading in exactly the opposite direction. Just look at the twenty-first century. Nearly the entire world has moved toward democracy. (①) The very essence of democracy is to avoid overdependence on any single leader and put the primary focus on the process. (②) Even Churchill — perhaps the single greatest leader of the last century — was secondary to the nation and its processes, kicked out of office at the end of World War II. (③) Hitler, Stalin, Mussolini — these were charismatic leaders who did not understand that they were fundamentally *less* important than the institutions they served. (④) And even if you don't buy the analogy between the shift to democracy and the evolution of corporations, the great charismatic leader model has one fundamental flaw. (⑤) To transcend this unchanging reality of human mortality, the focus must be first and foremost on building the characteristics of the organization, instead of being a great charismatic leader.

27.

If there is disagreement or confusion at this stage, it is unlikely that the ensuing encounter will be fruitful.

In many interpersonal transactions, one encounter is influenced by decisions made and commitments undertaken in the previous meeting. (①) Again, it is important to establish that all parties are in agreement as to the main points arising from prior interactions and the implications of these for the present discussion. (②) This problem is formally overcome in many business settings, where minutes of meetings are taken. (③) The minutes from a previous meeting are reviewed, and agreed at the outset, before the main agenda items for the current meeting are discussed. (④) This procedure ensures that all participants are in agreement about what has gone before, and have therefore a common frame of reference for the forthcoming meeting. (⑤) In addition, agenda items are usually circulated prior to the meeting, and this in itself is a form of cognitive set, allowing individuals to prepare themselves for the main areas to be discussed.

[28~29] 다음 글이 시사하는 바로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

28. When historians look at this period, they're going to conclude that we're in a different type of revolution: a revolution in war, like the invention of the atomic bomb. But it may be even bigger than that, because our unmanned systems don't just affect the "how" of war-fighting, but they affect the "who" of fighting at its most fundamental level. That is, every previous revolution in war, be it the machine gun or atomic bomb, was about a system that either shot faster, went further, or had a bigger boom. That's certainly the case with robotics, but they also change the experience of the warrior and even the very identity of the warrior. Another way of putting this is that mankind's 5,000-year-old monopoly on the fighting of war is breaking down in our very lifetime. It is likely that the effects of this may ripple outwards over time, substantially changing the very direction of human development, our society, our laws and our ethics, etc. [3점]

- ① Robotics is bringing about a revolution in warfare whose effects reach far into society.
- ② Unmanned systems are the only way to save human soldiers from the battlefield.
- ③ Robotics, which is developing rapidly, will eventually bring an end to warfare.
- ④ There will be little change in the way wars are fought.
- ⑤ Governments must make robotics investment a priority.

29. "What matters is not what people say or intend but the results of their actions." This is what Machiavelli called the "effective truth"—the real truth, in other words, what happens in fact, not in words or theories. You can apply the same barometer to your attempts at communication. If a man says or writes something that he considers revolutionary and that he hopes will change the world and improve mankind, but in the end hardly anyone is affected in any real way, then it is not revolutionary or progressive at all. Communication that does not advance its cause or produce a desired result is just self-indulgent talk, reflecting no more than people's love of their own voice. The effective truth of what they have written or said is that nothing has been changed. The ability to reach people and alter their opinions is a serious affair.

- ① It is important to remain consistent in applying your principles.
- ② The search for truth through actions has proven to be difficult.
- ③ People interpret others' words according to their own preconceptions.
- ④ Good speakers focus not only on their message but on their presentation.
- ⑤ Communication is effective only when it has the power to influence others.

[30~31] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

30. Religion can exert strong influences over commerce. In medieval Europe, for example, the Christian Church was strongly opposed to money-lending at interest, and because Jews were not bound by these religious rules they took on the role of money-lenders. Until quite recently, banking institutions have not developed among Muslims because the Prophet prohibited acceptance of interest from borrowers. On the other side of the coin, literally, are the vast sums of money exchanged by religious pilgrims to holy sites. Pilgrimage plays a significant role in the economy of religious centres such as Mecca in Saudi Arabia, Lourdes in France, and Banaras in India. Religion can also strongly influence what type of employment a person has, particularly in Hindu society where caste prescribes certain duties and occupations by birthright rather than suitability.

*pilgrim (성지) 순례자

- ① how economic boom supports religion
- ② geographical features of religious centres
- ③ significant impact of religion on economy
- ④ pilgrimage as the heart of religious activity
- ⑤ why different religions exist in different regions

31. Perhaps the most important dimension of the way that we think about ourselves is that of evaluation, that is our level of self-esteem. The degree to which we globally approve of ourselves has an impact on how we behave, particularly with other people. To a certain degree our evaluations of ourselves are dependent on comparisons with other people. For example, in judging specific abilities our judgements can really only be relative: the question of how good a tennis player/musician/cook one is can only be meaningful with reference to a scale derived from other people's performances. There is ample evidence that we look for opportunities to compare ourselves with relevant others. By *relevant* we mean others who are likely to be sufficiently close to us in terms of some overall scale for the comparison to be meaningful. For example, the local tennis club provides a more meaningful set of comparisons about our tennis skills than international championships would.

- ① damaging effects of over-focusing on competition
- ② role of relevant comparison in self-evaluation
- ③ importance of having high self-esteem
- ④ development of a competitive spirit
- ⑤ sports as a measure of self-worth

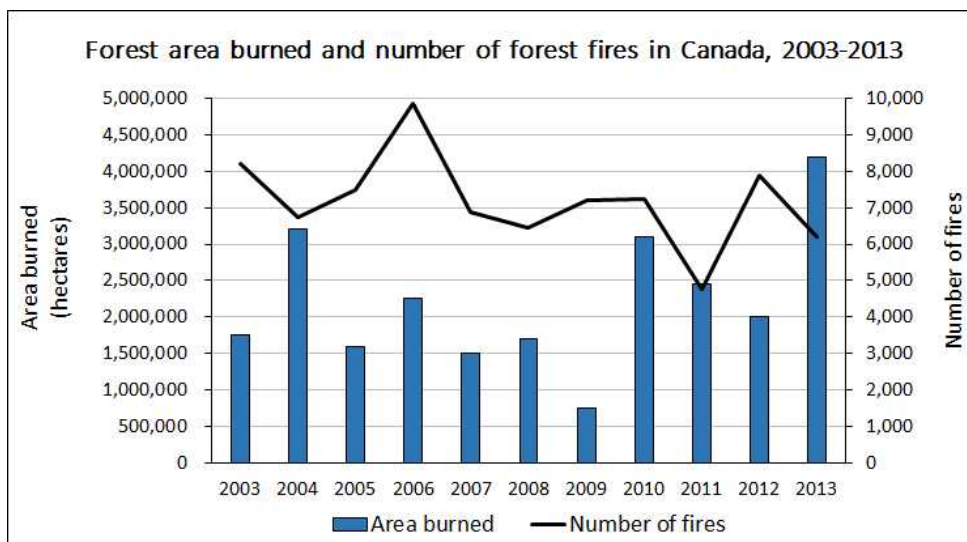
32. 러시아 문학에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

During the century that it has existed in adequate English translation, the Russian canon of novels and plays has acquired a reputation and a certain “tone.” It is serious (that is, tragic or absurd, but rarely lighthearted and never trivial), somewhat preacherly, often politically oppositionist, and frequently cast in a mystifying genre with abrupt or bizarre beginnings and ends. The novels especially are too long, too full of metaphysical ideas, too manifestly eager that readers not just read the story for fun or pleasure but learn a moral lesson. These books are deep into good and evil even while they parody those pretensions. If there is comedy, there is a twist near the end that turns your blood to ice. Russian literary characters don’t seek the usual money, career, success in society for its own sake, trophy wife or husband, house in the suburbs, but instead crave some other unattainable thing.

*canon 진짜 작품(목록)

- ① 소설과 희극은 명성을 얻었다.
- ② 소설과 희극은 다소 설교적인 색채를 띤다.
- ③ 소설은 도덕적 교훈을 배제하고 즐거움을 추구한다.
- ④ 희극의 끝부분에서는 뜻밖의 전개가 일어난다.
- ⑤ 문학작품의 등장인물은 얻기 어려운 것을 갈망한다.

33. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows forest area burned and the number of forest fires in Canada between 2003 and 2013. ① The number of hectares burned in this period is shown to have three significant spikes of over 3 million in 2004 and in 2010, and more than 4 million in 2013. ② There was also a substantial drop in forest area burned in 2009 with much less than 1 million hectares. ③ In this period, the number of hectares burned was largest in 2013, which was over three times greater than in the previous year. ④ There were some significant fluctuations in the number of forest fires, such as in 2006 when there was a high of nearly 10,000 and a low of less than 5,000 in 2011. ⑤ Overall, there is no consistent correlation between forest area burned and the number of forest fires per year.

[34~35] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

34.

Pesticides are an important component in pest management strategies for food production and public health. Despite their importance, these chemicals are often blamed for environmental pollution.

- (A) In fact, few other chemicals commonly used by our society are more closely scrutinized. Moreover, insects can develop resistance with frequent applications of pesticides.
- (B) Therefore, in order to use pesticides safely and effectively, not only must we know which pesticides to use in specific conditions, but we must also understand all biological, physiological, and environmental consequences.
- (C) All of these issues have changed pest control from a simple task in the old days into the complex, publicly-sensitive operation of today. People who develop and supervise modern pest control methods must be highly trained in many areas of pesticide usage.

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

35.

I was never a dog person. I'd even say I hated them. That was, until one day I found a pathetic ball of fur cowering under my car. It was a scared little dog. It looked as if she hadn't eaten or bathed in weeks.

- (A) I had to go on a business trip the next day, but she was too weak to be left alone, so I asked a friend to watch her. When I got back I ran to pick her up, but apparently she had "escaped." I scoured the neighborhood through the night but came up empty.
- (B) I made up posters with her description and my phone number, and put them up around the area. But nothing for over a week. Until finally, the phone rang. She was returned to me and we haven't been apart since. Needless to say, my feelings on dogs have drastically changed.
- (C) She was so scared that I couldn't get her to come out, so I crawled under there and snatched her. And that's when it happened. She snuggled up to me. From that moment the bond was made; she was mine, my responsibility, my best friend.

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

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

Physiological comfort is the sensation experienced in conditions relatively ① free of physiological stress. This comfort exists in certain ranges of temperature, incoming radiation, humidity, and wind speed deemed by a sophisticated instrument to be ② pleasant. The sophisticated instrument used to measure comfort is the human body. As long as the internal temperature of the body remains within a desirable range, the perception is one of comfort. Discomfort occurs when environmental conditions ③ exceed the range that supports this internal condition. As environmental temperatures rise, or as increased activity or fever raise internal temperatures, evaporative cooling (perspiration) on the surface of the skin increases to remove additional body heat. Increased air speed or decreased humidity can ④ reduce the stress that rising temperatures produce by increasing the benefit of evaporative cooling. Conversely, as ambient temperatures drop, provisions must be made to ⑤ accelerate the escape of body heat or to allow more solar radiation to be captured. [3점]

*ambient 주위의, 환경의

37. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many teenagers want to be like everyone in the school lunchroom. “We are not as unique as we would like to think,” said Erica van de Waal, who conducted a study on monkey behavior. “We can find many of the roots of our behaviors in animals.” Her study team gave 109 vervet monkeys, living in groups in the wild, food tinted pink or blue. One color for each group was tainted with aloe to give it a bad flavor, but only for the first few meals. Even after the flavor returned to normal the monkeys would not eat the color that they thought was bad. Then some blue-eating monkeys went to the pink-eating tribes and some pink-eating monkeys went to the blue-eating tribes. That is when the researchers saw peer pressure in action. The blue-food eaters that moved to an area full of pink-food eaters switched even though they had avoided pink food before. Pink eaters also changed when they moved to a blue-food area. They ate what everyone else ate.



The vervet monkeys’ act of _____ (A) _____ is thought to be a result of _____ (B) _____ in a new group.

- | (A) | (B) |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| ① switching food | social conformity |
| ② switching food | food abundance |
| ③ refusing to eat | power struggle |
| ④ refusing to eat | food abundance |
| ⑤ avoiding contact | social conformity |

[38~39] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Suppose you are having an argument with a friend and you “accidentally” knock off a shelf an irreplaceable statue belonging to that friend. The statue shatters beyond repair. You apologize, saying that you did not mean to do it. But is this really an accident? In Freud’s view, many apparent accidents are in fact intentional actions stemming from unconscious impulses. Freud might argue that you were expressing an unconscious desire to hurt your friend when you broke his or her prized possession. Clients who claim to accidentally forget their regular therapy appointment might be displaying what Freud called *resistance*. Consciously, the clients believe they simply did not remember the appointment. Unconsciously, there has been a deliberate effort to _____ a therapist who may be close to uncovering threatening unconscious material. Similarly, reckless drivers might be setting themselves up for an accident to satisfy an unconscious desire for self-inflicted harm. To Freudian psychologists, many unfortunate events are accidents in the sense that people do not consciously intend them, but not in the sense that they are unintended.

38. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① How to Avoid Accidents
- ② Resistance to Undesirable Urges
- ③ Good Intention Matters More than Result
- ④ Unconscious Intention Hidden in Accidents
- ⑤ Unconscious Desire for Safety and Comfort

39. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① hinder
- ② support
- ③ consult
- ④ impress
- ⑤ motivate

[40~41] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

In later life, Arthur Rimbaud was an anarchist, businessman, arms dealer, financier, and explorer. But as a teenager, all (a) he wanted to be was a poet. In May 1871, the sixteen-year-old Rimbaud wrote two letters, one to Georges Izambard, (b) his former teacher, and one to Paul Demeny, a publisher he was keen to impress. Rimbaud waited around for Izambard every day, palely hanging around outside the school gates, eager to show the young professor his most recent verse. He also presented Demeny with copies of his work, accompanied by notes in which (c) he spoke about his poems and dropped heavy hints that he wanted to see them in print. In the letter to Demeny, Rimbaud outlined his vision for a new kind of poetry. “A Poet makes himself a visionary,” Rimbaud lectured (d) him, “through a long, boundless, and systematized disorganization of all the senses.” Only that, Rimbaud argued, could create a language that “will include everything: perfumes, sounds, colors, thought grappling with thought.” (e) His poetic program involved upsetting conventional orders of perception, deranging habitual ways of seeing, hearing, smelling, touching, and tasting, and rearranging them in novel combinations. Fresh, vivid, and sometimes shocking images resulted when sense impression jostled sense impression, when thought grappled with thought.

*jostle 부딪치다

40. 위 글의 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서, 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

41. 위 글의 “Arthur Rimbaud”에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? [3점]

- ① He worked in fields unrelated to literature as an adult.
 ② He wanted to be a poet as a teenager.
 ③ He acquired his own unique vision for poetry from his teacher.
 ④ He hoped his poems would be published.
 ⑤ His poetic images were based on a conflict of senses or thoughts.

[42~43] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Humans deliberately make and remake their social networks all the time. The primary example of this is *homophily*, the conscious or unconscious tendency to associate with people who resemble us (the word literally means “love of being alike”). Whether it’s stamp collectors, coffee drinkers, or bungee jumpers, the truth is that we seek out those people who share our interests, histories, and dreams. As the saying goes, “_____”

But we also choose the *structure* of our networks in three important ways. First, we decide how many people we are connected to. Do you want one partner for a game of checkers or many partners for a game of hide-and-seek? Do you want to stay in touch with your crazy uncle? Second, we influence how densely interconnected our friends and family are. Should you seat the groom’s college roommate next to your bridesmaid at the wedding? Should you throw a party so all your friends can meet each other? Should you introduce your business partners? And third, we control how central we are to the social network. Are you the life of the party, mingling with everyone at the center of the room, or do you stay on the sidelines?

Diversity in these choices yields an astonishing variety of structures for the whole network in which we come to be embedded. And it is diversity in these choices that places each of us in a unique location in our own social network. Of course, sometimes these structural features are not a matter of choice; we may live in places that are more or less conducive to friendship, or we may be born into large or small families. But even when these social-network structures are thrust upon us, they still rule our lives.

*conducive 도움이 되는

42. 위 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① how we shape our social networks
- ② how online social networks affect our life
- ③ tips for restoring damaged social networks
- ④ dangers of diversifying your social networks
- ⑤ necessity of social networks in finding a job

43. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Familiarity breeds contempt.
- ② Birds of a feather flock together.
- ③ Too many cooks spoil the broth.
- ④ Don’t judge a book by its cover.
- ⑤ A rolling stone gathers no moss.

[44~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

When we were children, my brothers and I would get several presents from our parents for Christmas. Usually, our mother and father would give each of us one very expensive gift, as well as a few less costly items. This, however, was not the only gift-giving that happened in my house at Christmas time.

(B)

Since the papers were folded up, no one could tell whose name they were selecting. Also, no one would tell anyone else whose name they had chosen. In this way, our family members secretly bought something for one other person in the family. We really looked forward to Christmas Day, wondering from whom we would receive a gift.

(C)

We also had a unique tradition of our family. Every year, sometime in November, each person's name would be written on a small piece of paper, and the pieces of paper would be folded up and then placed into a hat. Next, one by one, we would each choose a piece of paper. The person whose name was on the paper was the family member that the person who chose it would buy a gift for.

(D)

Then one year something unexpected happened. On Christmas Day, when the time came to give out the "secret presents," my parents, my older brother, and I were all shocked to learn that each of us had purchased a gift for my younger brother, Joe. It was then that we realized that Joe had been the one to prepare the pieces of paper, and that _____!

44. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

45. 위 글 (D)의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① he'd saved enough money to buy a present
- ② he'd written his own name on every one of them
- ③ he'd been proud of this unique tradition of our family
- ④ he'd properly finished what he had been expected to do
- ⑤ he'd wanted to give a gift to every member of our family

※ 확인사항

○ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하십시오.

제 2 교 시

2017학년도 사관학교 1차 선발시험 문제지

영 어 영 역

공 통

성명		수험번호								
----	--	------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

- 먼저 문제지에 성명과 수험번호를 기입하십시오.
- 답안지에 성명과 수험번호를 정확하게 표기하십시오.
- 문제는 2점 35문항, 3점 10문항 총 45문항입니다.
(3점 문항에만 점수가 표시되어 있고, 나머지는 모두 2점 문항입니다.)

※ 시험 시작 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마시오.

1. Based on the following dialogue, which one is NOT true?

Rachel : Hello, Dave. Welcome to the gym. Are you ready to start exercising?
 Dave : Good morning, Rachel. Actually, before we start, do you have any nutritional advice that might help me get in shape?
 Rachel : Okay. Did you drink plenty of fluids this morning?
 Dave : I sure did. You told me how important hydration is during your last lesson.
 Rachel : Great! Next up, are you eating a balanced diet? It should include grains, like bread or rice, healthy fats and oils, and plenty of fruits and vegetables.
 Dave : Oh, I love rice! Wow, I didn't realize that some fats are good for our bodies!
 Rachel : Of course! Healthy fats can be found in fish and are essential to a balanced diet. Also, rice is a great source of energy, but it contains many calories. Try replacing a little bit of rice with some fish in the future.

- ① Rachel is a gym instructor.
- ② Dave is well-hydrated.
- ③ A balanced diet should contain several types of food.
- ④ Some fats are important to a healthy diet.
- ⑤ Dave should eat more rice.

2. Which is the best sequence of answers for the blanks?

Ben : Hello, ma'am. You look lost. Could I help you?
 Susan : Oh, yes. Thank you so much! This is my first time in New York City and I don't have a clue where I'm going.
 Ben : It's my pleasure. Well, luckily for you, there's a great tourist site just around that corner. Have you visited the Empire State Building yet? _____
 Susan : Not yet, but I certainly plan to! Where else should I visit?
 Ben : If you love sports, then head up 5th Avenue toward the Yankees store on 36th Street. _____
 Susan : Great! I also love reading. Could you recommend somewhere, please?
 Ben : Actually, the New York Public Library is just past there, on 42nd Street. _____
 Susan : Oh, I should hurry. Thank you so much for all of your advice!

<보 기>

a. People buy baseball souvenirs there.	b. Just be aware that it closes at 6 p.m.
c. It was one of the first major skyscrapers.	d. It's a well-known hair salon.

- ① a — b — d
- ② b — c — d
- ③ c — a — b
- ④ c — b — a
- ⑤ d — c — a

5. Choose the best answer for the blank. [3점]

Emma : Hi, Tom. You're in advertising, right? I'd be grateful if you could offer me some expert marketing advice.

Tom : Sure, Emma. I'd love to help! What kind of business is it?

Emma : It's a take-out chicken place. I know my recipe is delicious, but there's just so much competition these days. Plus, TV advertising is very costly.

Tom : Okay. Have you considered online marketing? It's a lot cheaper.

Emma : Really? But I can't use computers very well. I don't even have a blog!

Tom : It's okay. It's a simple strategy that's very effective. You can create a business page on social media sites and offer discounts to subscribers. It's a proven way for businesses to become well-known quickly.

Emma : Wow! I really appreciate your advice. _____

- ① It sounds like a great idea! Could you help me set it up, please?
- ② However, I'm really worried about the high cost.
- ③ Okay. I'll give it a shot. My blog is linked to my business page.
- ④ I think I'd prefer to advertise on television, however. The prices are cheaper.
- ⑤ But I'm worried if this strategy is really effective. You made it sound too risky.

6. Choose the sentence that best describes the situation.

Julia : Hi, Diana. Thanks for responding to my ad.

Diana : Oh, no problem. I just hope that I'm making a good first impression!

Julia : You certainly are. However, I just need to know a few things if we're to live together. First of all, can you cook and do you own any pets?

Diana : Yes, I can. I try to live healthily. And I do have a cat, but she's quiet, well-trained and very affectionate.

Julia : That sounds fine. I don't have any pets, but I prefer cats over dogs. Next, are you an organized person? I must admit that cleanliness is really important to me.

Diana : Me too. I absolutely hate mess!

- ① Julia wants Diana's advice about raising a pet.
- ② Julia is searching for a roommate.
- ③ Julia and Diana are talking about their hobbies.
- ④ Diana is trying to make a new friend.
- ⑤ Diana is being interviewed for a job.

7. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

J. R. Kline liked to tell stories of other mathematicians. This one about Norbert Wiener was a favorite: One summer, the Klines and the Wieners had adjacent cottages on a lake in New Hampshire. Wiener was in the habit of swimming from ① his dock to a small island in the middle of the lake. On these swims, Kline would keep Wiener company by paddling a rowboat alongside, and they would carry on a conversation while Wiener was steadfastly progressing towards ② his goal. Wiener always tried to keep control of the conversation, even as ③ he was puffing and gasping towards the small land mass. On one such day, near the end of the swim, ④ he bleated out, “Kline, who are the five greatest living mathematicians?” Quietly, Kline replied, “That is an interesting question. Let’s see.” ⑤ He quickly ticked off four names (none of them “Wiener”). “Yes, yes, go on,” spluttered Wiener. With delicate humor, Kline avoided mentioning the name of the fifth one.

[8~9] 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

8. Scientific research clearly shows that a sustained high level of cortisol, triggered by chronic stress, has negative effects on long-term health. ① Among these effects is an increase in appetite and cravings for certain foods. ② Because one of the roles of cortisol is to encourage the body to refuel itself after responding to a stressor, an elevated cortisol level keeps your appetite high. ③ In addition, the type of fat that accumulates as a result of this stress-induced appetite will typically locate itself in the abdominal region to be ready for the next stress response. ④ Exercise increases cortisol levels, but this short-term increase is good for immune function, memory, and weight loss. ⑤ The major problem with abdominal fat is that this type of fat is also highly associated with the development of heart disease, diabetes, and cancer.

*cortisol 부신피질에서 생성되는 스테로이드 호르몬

9. One study evaluated the efficacy of a daily multivitamin to prevent cognitive decline among 5,947 elderly males. ① After 12 years of follow-up, there were no differences between the multivitamin and placebo groups in overall cognitive performance or verbal memory. ② The researchers concluded that the use of a multivitamin supplement in a well-nourished elderly population did not prevent cognitive decline. ③ This conclusion was further supported by a review of some other studies that evaluated supplementation with multivitamins, B vitamins, vitamins E, C and omega-3 fatty acids, in persons with mild cognitive impairment or mild to moderate dementia. ④ While all vitamins are required for optimal health and brain function, there are a few that stand out above the rest as being essential for a healthy brain. ⑤ None of the supplements improved cognitive function, indicating that multivitamin intake has no effect on the treatment of dementia.

*dementia 치매

10. 다음 글이 시사하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

In an experiment, two groups of mice were conditioned to feel fear in a certain location, and later the researchers put them back in that location to see if the mice showed fear. Interestingly, the mice whose eating schedule was shifted to the normal sleeping time felt fear less often in the fearful situation than their normal-schedule peers, suggesting the odd eating and sleeping schedule affected the animals' memory of scary situations. "The misaligned mice showed severe deficits in their recall of the training that they received," Colwell said. His research team previously found that jet lag has similar effects on memory in both human and mouse studies. The researchers also measured the strengthening of neural connections—a measure of learning in the brain. Not surprisingly, they found that the mice that ate during normal sleeping periods learned less quickly than the mice that ate at normal mealtimes.

- ① 양질의 음식 섭취는 학습 능력을 강화시켜 준다.
- ② 음식 섭취를 늘리는 것은 학습 능력 향상에 도움이 되지 않는다.
- ③ 정상적인 수면 시간에 음식을 먹는 것은 인지 능력을 약화시킬 수 있다.
- ④ 시차증을 쉽게 극복하려면 정상적인 수면 시간에 잠을 자야 한다.
- ⑤ 규칙적인 식사 습관이 규칙적인 수면 습관으로 이어질 수 있다.

[11~12] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

11. Before jeans were pants, *jean* was a cotton cloth used for making sturdy work clothes. The textile was produced in Genoa, Italy, ① which French weavers called *Genes*, the origin of our word "jeans." The origin of blue jeans, though, ② is really the story of Levi Strauss, an American immigrant tailor. When he arrived in San Francisco during the gold rush in the 1850s, he sold canvas for tents and covered wagons. A clever observer, he realized that miners went through trousers ③ quickly, so Strauss stitched some of his canvas into pants. Though heavy and stiff, the pants held up so well ④ that Strauss was in demand as a tailor. In the 1860s, he replaced canvas with denim. And Strauss discovered that dying neutral-colored denim pants dark blue to minimize soil stains greatly ⑤ increasing their popularity.

12. New experiences trigger change only if they cause us ① to question our beliefs. Remember, whenever we believe something, we no longer question it in any way. The moment we begin to honestly question our beliefs, we no longer feel absolutely certain about ② them. We are beginning to shake the reference legs of our cognitive tables, and as a result start to lose our feeling of absolute certainty. Have you ever doubted your ability to do something? How did you do it? You probably asked ③ yourself some poor questions like "What if it doesn't work out?" But questions can obviously be tremendously empowering if we use them to examine the validity of beliefs we may have just blindly accepted. In fact, many of our beliefs ④ supported by information we've received from others that we failed to question at the time. If we scrutinize them, we may find that ⑤ what we've unconsciously believed for years may be based on a false set of presuppositions. [3점]

[13~14] (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

13. Communication in its broadest sense occurs both verbally (via language) and nonverbally. Despite the importance of nonverbal behaviors, however, we often take them for granted. Although we receive no formal training in (A) how/what to send or receive nonverbal messages and signals, by adulthood we have become so skilled at it that we do so unconsciously and automatically. Nonverbal behaviors are just as much a language as any other. Just as verbal languages differ from culture to culture, so (B) do/are nonverbal languages. Because we are aware of the differences between verbal languages, we do not hesitate to use dictionaries and other resources to help us understand different languages. But when it comes to nonverbal language, we often mistakenly assume that our systems of communicating nonverbally are all the same. (C) Understanding/Understand cultural differences in nonverbal behavior is a step in the process of truly appreciating cultural differences in communication.

- | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|--------|-------|-----|-------|---------------|
| ① how | ..... | do | ..... | Understanding |
| ② how | ..... | are | ..... | Understanding |
| ③ how | ..... | do | ..... | Understand |
| ④ what | ..... | do | ..... | Understanding |
| ⑤ what | ..... | are | ..... | Understand |

14. In the developed world the widespread use of water-based toilets from the mid-nineteenth century meant that extensive, connected systems of sewage pipes (A) sending/sent the outflow into sewage processing plants were built in cities. These systems helped solve the cholera outbreaks that devastated so many urban populations in the growing industrial-commercial cities of the early nineteenth century, (B) where/which the untreated human waste was just dumped into the local rivers, contaminating the ground water and local water supplies. Although it took time to establish the link between outbreaks of disease and the faecal-contaminated water supplies, most cities in the developed world created extensive water supply systems from reservoirs and (C) build/built separate sewer systems to take the flow from the increasing numbers of toilets in buildings, which led to the development of sewage treatment systems to filter out the harmful material. [3점]

*faecal 배설물의

- | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ① sending | ..... | where | ..... | built |
| ② sending | ..... | where | ..... | build |
| ③ sent | ..... | which | ..... | built |
| ④ sent | ..... | which | ..... | build |
| ⑤ sent | ..... | where | ..... | built |

18. When Josephine Baker moved to Paris, in 1925, as part of an all-black revue, her exoticism made her an overnight sensation. But Baker sensed that the French's interest in her would quickly pass to someone else. To seduce them for good, she learned French and began to sing in it. She started dressing and acting as a stylish French lady, as if to say that she preferred the French way of life to the American. Countries are like people: they feel threatened by other customs. It is often quite seductive to a people to see an outsider adopting their ways. Benjamin Disraeli was born and lived all his life in England, but he was Jewish by birth, and had exotic features; the provincial English considered him an outsider. Yet he was more English in his manners and tastes than many an Englishman, and this was part of his charm, which he proved by becoming the leader of the Conservative Party. Should you be an outsider, turn it to your advantage in such a way as to show the group _____ . [3점]

*revue 익살극 **exoticism 이국정서

- ① how deeply you prefer their tastes and customs to your own
- ② that you don't complain about how misunderstood you are
- ③ that you have distinct tastes, opinions, and experiences
- ④ how hard you try to do noble and charitable deeds
- ⑤ that you are willing to disclose your own identity

19. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Every member of the family is an individual, as well as a part of the whole family. As a parent, you have to balance your role as a caregiver with your needs as an individual. If you sacrifice all of your time and energy to your family without finding a way to socialize with adults, to feel intellectually stimulated, or to maintain a healthy body and mind, the whole family will suffer. Remember: You're modeling adulthood for your children—don't create a martyr model of parenthood. Being an empty, self-sacrificing shell of a person is hardly the role model you want them to see. Of course, it's tough, if not impossible, to satisfy all of these needs to the fullest every single day. Parenting usually involves some level of self-sacrifice, but you need to strive for a healthy balance that works for you and your family.

*martyr 순교자

- ① 부모와 자녀는 서로의 만족을 위해 함께 애써야 한다.
- ② 부모는 어른의 기준으로 자녀를 평가하지 말아야 한다.
- ③ 부모는 자녀 양육과 자신의 삶 사이에서 균형을 잡아야 한다.
- ④ 부모는 주위에서 자녀에게 좋은 역할 모델을 찾아 주어야 한다.
- ⑤ 부모는 자녀에게 권리에는 책임이 따른다는 것을 가르쳐야 한다.

[20~21] 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

20. The very systematicity that allows us to comprehend one aspect of a concept in terms of another (e.g., comprehending an aspect of arguing in terms of battle) will necessarily _____ (A) _____ other aspects of the concept. In allowing us to focus on one aspect of a concept (e.g., the battling aspects of arguing), a metaphorical concept can keep us from focusing on other aspects of the concept that are inconsistent with that metaphor. For example, in the midst of a heated argument, when we are intent on attacking our opponent's position and defending our own, we may lose sight of the cooperative aspects of arguing. Someone who is arguing with you can be viewed as giving you his or her time, a valuable commodity, in an effort to achieve mutual understanding. But when we are _____ (B) _____ the battle aspects, we often lose sight of the cooperative aspects.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|----------|-------|------------------|
| ① hide | ..... | indifferent to |
| ② reveal | ..... | engaged in |
| ③ hide | ..... | preoccupied with |
| ④ reveal | ..... | preoccupied with |
| ⑤ affect | ..... | indifferent to |

21. Your body image doesn't develop overnight. Rather, it is something that develops slowly over time, and many things influence it. For example, years of playing sports and being involved in athletic activities can help build a positive body image by giving a person confidence in his or her body and its strengths and abilities. _____ (A) _____, hearing one thoughtless or unkind comment about your body can have a long-lasting negative impact on your body image. Furthermore, body image continues to evolve and change throughout your whole life. Most people adjust their body images as they physically, mentally, and emotionally age and mature. You can have a negative body image at one time in your life and a positive body image at another time. Building a positive body image, _____ (B) _____, is a never-ending process.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------------|-------|--------------|
| ① On the other hand | ..... | therefore |
| ② On the other hand | ..... | for instance |
| ③ In the same way | ..... | nevertheless |
| ④ As a result | ..... | nevertheless |
| ⑤ As a result | ..... | for instance |

[22~23] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

22. In November 2007, a team of researchers from the National Institute of Mental Health and McGill University announced that they had ① uncovered the specific deficits of the ADHD brain. The disorder turns out to be largely a developmental problem; often, the brains of children with ADHD develop at a significantly ② slower pace than normal. This lag was most obvious in the prefrontal cortex, which meant that these children literally lacked the mental muscles needed to resist tempting stimuli. The good news, however, is that the brain almost always ③ recovers from its slow start. By the end of adolescence, the frontal lobes in these children reached normal size. It's not a coincidence that their behavioral problems began to ④ emerge at about the same time. The children who had had the developmental lag were finally able to ⑤ counter their urges and compulsions. They could look at the tempting marshmallow and decide that it was better to wait.

*prefrontal cortex (뇌의) 전전두엽 피질 **frontal lobes 전두엽

23. It has been said that the clothes make the man, and nowhere is this truer than in the military. A soldier's uniform ① represents everything from loyalty to title and rank. And as for camouflage, it can mean the difference between life and death—a point brought up by U.S. lawmakers as they prepared to pass a \$106 billion emergency war-spending bill that will ② fund, among other things, some 70,000 new uniforms for troops in Afghanistan. Evidently, the country's muddy, mountainous terrain doesn't ③ match the “universal camouflage pattern” designed for dusty desert cities like Baghdad. The emergence of aerial and trench warfare during World War I gave rise to the strategy—and art—of camouflaged battle dress, resulting in a fruitful ④ collaboration among soldiers, artists and naturalists like Abbott Thayer, whose 1909 book *Concealing Coloration in the Animal Kingdom* became required reading for the U.S. Army's newly launched unit of camouflage designers. Now that troops had to avoid bombs and bullets from all directions, the traditional glorious uniform worn in an earlier era of warfare began to seem ⑤ up-to-date, if not downright dangerous. [3점]

*camouflage 위장 **trench 참호

[24~25] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

24. When it comes to happiness, comparisons are rarely, if ever, helpful. Happiness is a subjective phenomenon; it is experienced differently by everyone and it means different things to different people. As the saying goes, one man's meat is another man's poison—our needs and desires vary, so what makes one person happy might not have the same impact on the next person. Although most of us realize the disparity between our individual requirements, it is easy to fall into the trap of looking over the fence, seeing what the neighbors have and thinking that we need that too. Simply put, this is unhelpful and almost certainly a direct path to unhappiness. Research strongly indicates that those who are happiest appreciate what they have and focus less on what they don't have. Long-term happiness studies clearly purport that, rather than judging themselves in relation to others, happy people simply clarify what's important to them and then focus on achieving and fulfilling their priorities.

*purport 주장하다

- ① Avoid the Trap of Self-satisfaction
- ② Subjectivity Comes from Objectivity
- ③ Happiness Is Tailored to Each Person
- ④ Assess Yourself Through the Eyes of Others
- ⑤ The More You Achieve, the Happier You Will Be

25. Many people understand that eating too much salt, a major source of sodium, is a significant cause of cardiovascular diseases including a stroke or heart attack. However, fewer people know that too much sodium intake may also be harmful to bones. The amount of calcium that your body loses via urination increases with the amount of salt you eat. Triggered by low blood calcium levels, cells called osteoclasts break down bone to release calcium into the blood, potentially causing bone mass reduction. So, a diet high in sodium could have an additional unwanted effect—the bone-thinning disease known as osteoporosis. A 2009 study on elderly women, for example, showed that the loss of hip bone density over two years was related to the 24-hour urinary sodium excretion at the start of the study, and that the connection with bone loss was as strong as that for calcium intake. Other studies have shown that reducing sodium intake helps maintain calcium balance, suggesting that eating less salt could slow the calcium loss from your bones that occurs with aging.

*urination 배뇨(작용) **excretion 배출

- ① Significant Impact of Aging on Bone Thinning
- ② Relationship Between Losing Weight and Bone Weakness
- ③ Overlooked Causes of Abnormal Urinary Sodium Excretion
- ④ Bone Weakening: Another Threat of Excessive Sodium Intake
- ⑤ Calcium Balance: A Newly Discovered Shortcut to a Healthy Heart

[26~27] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

26.

That let him loosen the reins of command; with actors like Max von Sydow, he could just suggest what he had in mind and watch as the great actor brought his ideas to life.

Early in his career, the great Swedish film director Ingmar Bergman was often overwhelmed with frustration. (①) He had visions of the films he wanted to make, but the work of being a director was so demanding and the pressure so immense that he would scold his cast and crew, shouting orders and attacking them for not giving him what he wanted. (②) Some would stew with resentment at his dictatorial ways; others became obedient automatons. (③) With almost every new film, Bergman would have to start again with a new cast and crew, which only made things worse. (④) But eventually he put together a team of the finest camera operators, editors, art directors, and actors in Sweden, people who shared his high standards and whom he trusted. (⑤) Greater control could now come from letting go.

27.

Yet nations tend to restrict the import of certain goods for a variety of reasons.

There are a growing number of companies, large and small, that are doing business with firms in other countries. Some companies sell to firms in foreign countries; others buy goods around the world to import into their countries. (①) Whether they buy or sell products across national borders, these businesses are all contributing to the volume of international trade that is fueling the global economy. (②) Theoretically, international trade is every bit as logical and worthwhile as interstate trade between, say, California and Washington. (③) For example, in the early 2000s, the United States restricted the import of Mexican fresh tomatoes because they were undercutting the price levels of domestic fresh tomatoes. (④) Despite such restrictions, international trade has increased almost steadily since World War II. (⑤) Many of the industrialized nations have signed trade agreements intended to eliminate problems in international business and to help less-developed nations participate in world trade.

[28~29] 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

28. Listening and reading critically—that is, reacting with systematic evaluation to what you have heard and read—requires a set of skills and attitudes. These skills and attitudes are built around a series of related critical questions. While we will learn them one by one, our goal is to be able to use them together to identify the best decision available. We could have expressed them as a list of things you should do, but a system of questions is more consistent with the spirit of curiosity, wonder, and intellectual adventure essential to critical thinking. Thinking carefully is always an unfinished project, a story looking for an ending that will never arrive. Critical questions provide a stimulus and direction for critical thinking; they move us forward toward a continual, ongoing search for better opinions, decisions, or judgments.

- ① 비판적인 질문은 비판적인 사고를 하는 데 필요하다.
- ② 어려서부터 비판적인 사고력을 길러 주는 것이 중요하다.
- ③ 상대방의 비판을 무조건 수용하는 것은 바람직하지 않다.
- ④ 작가가 독자의 비판적인 질문을 예상하며 글을 쓸 필요는 없다.
- ⑤ 호기심을 자극하는 질문은 학생의 수업 참여도를 높이는 데 효과적이다.

29. Spatial cognition is a fundamental design requirement for every mobile species with a fixed territory or home base. And there is little doubt that it plays a central role in human thinking and reasoning. Indeed, the evidence for that centrality is all around us, in our language where spatial metaphors are used for many other domains and in the special role of place in memory. The idea that space is a fundamental intuition built into our nature goes back at least to Kant, and the idea that our perception of space is governed by cognitive universals informs much current cognitive science. But in some ways human spatial cognition is puzzling. First, it is unspectacular—we are not as a species, compared to bees or pigeons, bats or whales, particularly good at finding our way around. Second, human spatial cognition is obviously variable—hunters, sailors and taxi-drivers are in a different league from the ordinary city-dweller. This suggests that many aspects of effective spatial thinking depend on cultural factors, which in turn suggests limits to cognitive universals in this area. [3점]

- ① 언어와 공간의 개념은 인간의 삶에서 상호작용한다.
- ② 인간의 공간적 사고에는 인지적 보편성의 한계가 있다.
- ③ 인간의 공간적 사고는 시대와 문화를 초월하여 보편적이다.
- ④ 인간의 공간 인지 능력은 동물과 비교해서 뒤지지 않는다.
- ⑤ 인지과학은 공간 인지의 개념에 바탕을 두어야 한다.

[30~31] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

30. Inexperienced writers often make the mistake of thinking that they have a firmer grasp on their ideas than on their words. They frequently utter the complaint, “I know what I want to say; I just can’t find the words for it.” This claim is almost always untrue, not because beginning writers are deliberate liars but because they confuse their intuitive sense that they have something to say with the false sense that they already know precisely what that something is. When a writer is stuck for words, the problem is rarely a problem only of words. Inexperienced writers may think they need larger vocabularies when what they really need are clearer ideas and intentions. Being stuck for words indicates that the thought one wants to convey is still vague, unformed, cloudy, and confused. Once you finally discover your concrete meaning, you will discover the proper words for expressing it at the same time.

- ① reasons why some writers are not truthful in their writings
- ② ways of training students how to develop ideas systematically
- ③ importance of a large vocabulary in making a piece of writing effective
- ④ beginning writers’ mistake of confusing unclear ideas with a lack of words
- ⑤ difficulty of getting a clear idea without having enough words to express it

31. The seemingly simple question of “what defines a sport?” has been the subject of argument and conversation for years, among professional and armchair athletes alike. There seems to be no doubt that vigorous and highly competitive activities such as baseball, football, and soccer are truly “sports,” but when the subject of other activities such as darts, chess, and shuffleboard is brought up we find ourselves at the heart of a controversy. If say, billiards, is not a sport, then what exactly is it? Those who would dispute that it is a sport would respond that it is a simple leisure activity. They would go on to claim a true sport first and foremost requires some form of physical exertion. More to the point, if a player does not break a sweat, what he or she plays is not a sport. Beyond that, more important criteria would be the need for decent hand-eye coordination and the ever-present possibility of sustaining injury. Billiards only fits one of those specifications (hand-eye coordination), so according to the doubters, it is not a real sport.

- ① leisure activities embedded in sports
- ② popularity of highly competitive activities
- ③ dispute over the defining criteria for sports
- ④ influence of sports on humans’ mental health
- ⑤ characteristics that define billiards as a sport

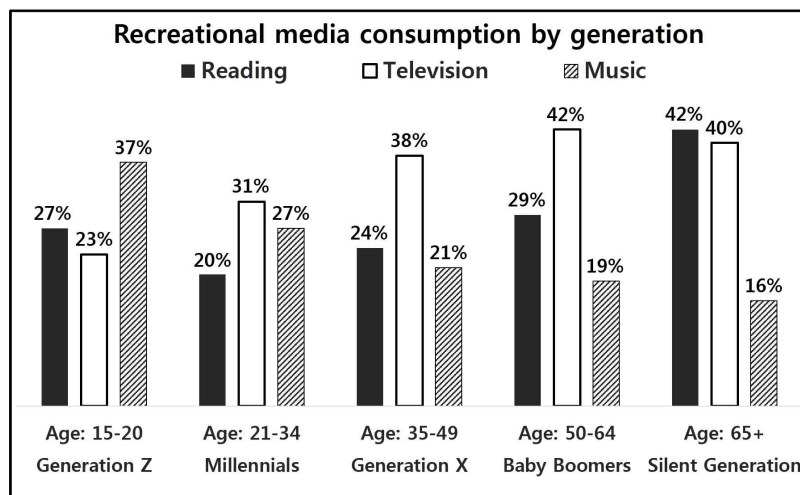
32. Andy Warhol에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

In 1967, Andy Warhol was asked to lecture at various colleges. He hated to talk, particularly about his own art; “The less something has to say,” he felt, “the more perfect it is.” But the money was good, so Warhol always found it hard to say no. His solution was simple: he asked an actor, Allen Midgette, to impersonate him. Midgette was dark-haired, tan, part Cherokee Indian. He did not resemble Warhol in the least. But Warhol and friends covered his face with powder, sprayed his brown hair silver, gave him dark glasses, and dressed him in Warhol’s clothes. Since Midgette knew nothing about art, his answers to students’ questions tended to be as short and enigmatic as Warhol’s own. The impersonation worked. Warhol may have been an icon, but no one really knew him, and since he often wore dark glasses, even his face was unfamiliar in any detail.

*enigmatic 수수께끼 같은

- ① 자신의 예술에 대해 이야기하는 것을 싫어했다.
- ② 돈 때문에 강연 요청을 거절하기 힘들었다.
- ③ 자신을 전혀 닮지 않은 배우를 자신처럼 분장시켰다.
- ④ 예술에 조예가 깊은 사람을 골라 대신 강연하게 했다.
- ⑤ 짙은 색의 안경을 자주 썼기에 얼굴이 상세하게 알려지지 않았다.

33. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the generational participation percentages for three popular recreational media activities. ① Of the three leisure pursuits, music is the most popular spare-time activity among Generation Z, while reading is the most popular among the silent generation. ② The percentage of millennials who spend their spare time reading is visibly smaller than that of their counterparts from other generations. ③ Television is the most popular spare-time activity for all generations, except for Generation Z, less than a quarter of whom chose television as their favorite recreational activity. ④ Among Generation X, baby boomers, and the silent generation, music is less popular than reading. ⑤ The two generations that read more than the youngest are baby boomers and the silent generation.

[34~35] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

34.

Twentieth-century medicine has been marked by the emergence of medical specialties and the focus on an organ systems approach to treat disease.

- (A) Changes in one tissue or organ can lead to physiological effects in other subsystems. Integration also means therapy can have broad-ranging effects. Treatment of disease in one tissue may have complicating effects in another tissue, for instance.
- (B) This local systems approach is now giving way to an integrative methodology to medical management. A sick patient does not represent a biochemistry problem or an anatomy problem or a genetics problem or an immunology problem.
- (C) Instead, each person is the product of multiple molecular, cellular, genetic, environmental, and social influences that interact in complex ways to determine health and disease. The human body is a highly integrated set of subsystems.

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

35.

There are certain rules that, to break them, would give us such intense pain that we don't even consider the possibility. We will rarely, if ever, break them. I call these rules **threshold rules**.

- (A) Conversely, we have some rules that we don't want to break. I call these **personal standards**. If we do break them, we don't feel good about it, but depending upon the reasons, we're willing to break them in the short term. The difference between these two rules is often phrased with the words **must** and **should**.
- (B) We have certain things that we *must* do, certain things that we *must not* do, certain things that we *must never* do, and certain things that we *must always* do. The "must" and the "must never" rules are threshold rules; the "should" and "should never" rules are personal standard rules. All of them give a structure to our lives.
- (C) For example, if I asked you, "What's something you would never do?," you'd give me a threshold rule. You'd tell me a rule that you would never violate. Why? Because you link too much pain to it. [3점]

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

36. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Even in today's modern society, many people still perform rituals on a daily basis; they knock on wood to ward off bad luck or throw salt over their shoulders to (A) accept/repel evil spirits. Every culture has its own superstitions, and now anthropologists and psychologists think they know why. It is because our brains are always working to find the causes of the significant events that we perceive. When something strange happens that we can't explain, our minds are (B) uncomfortable/satisfied with the uncertainty. However, we fill this cognitive gap with whatever explanations are available to us, and superstitions provide a simple way to explain mysterious events. They believe that spirits that live in wood have to be appeased, or that throwing salt blinds the devil. Superstitions may seem silly to nonbelievers not sharing them. To believers those rituals on the other hand are providing a sense of control over situations otherwise which would be (C) secure/unsettling.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|--------|-------|---------------|-------|------------|
| ① | accept | ..... | uncomfortable | ..... | secure |
| ② | accept | ..... | satisfied | ..... | unsettling |
| ③ | repel | ..... | uncomfortable | ..... | unsettling |
| ④ | repel | ..... | satisfied | ..... | secure |
| ⑤ | repel | ..... | uncomfortable | ..... | secure |

37. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Here is an interesting experiment which was conducted on a group of elementary students in the U.S. over thirty years ago. The teacher who partook in the experiment told her students: "According to a recent study, children with blue eyes have a higher learning aptitude than children with brown eyes." After telling her students this bit of uncertified information, she had the children write the color of their eyes on a card and hang them around their necks. The children were monitored for a week and the results were as follows. Learning motivation for children with brown eyes dropped, and the blue-eyed children became drastically better in class. Then, the teacher told the students, "There have been reports that the experimental results were wrong. In fact, brown-eyed children do better in class than blue-eyed children." What were the results? This time the children with brown eyes excelled in class and learning ambition for the children with blue eyes dropped. [3점]



According to the experiment above, _____ (A) _____ projected by teachers can determine students' _____ (B) _____.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|--------------------|-------|-------------------------|
| ① | self-images | ..... | academic achievement |
| ② | self-images | ..... | career choice |
| ③ | traditional values | ..... | psychological wellbeing |
| ④ | traditional values | ..... | academic achievement |
| ⑤ | prejudices | ..... | career choice |

[38~39] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

For many children, their first experiences with print occur in the home. Children from families that make literacy development a focal point of home activities via shared reading are at an advantage. _____ (A) _____, there is little research on the precise mechanisms by which early literacy experiences influence children's subsequent language and print skills. A variety of factors, including cultural beliefs, socioeconomic status, parenting styles and parental beliefs may affect children's reading development. Moreover, establishing directional causality among these factors is difficult.

It is also difficult to disentangle the effects of children's genetic make-up from the effects on them of their biological parents. Although parents' motivations, enthusiasm, and willingness to read are behavioral influences on their children, their effects may be minimal relative to a child's own wants and needs. Parents who read a lot to their children may primarily be responding to the fact that their children are interested in reading. Such influence is, at least in part, genetically determined. _____ (B) _____, parents who read little to their children may be responding to their children's lack of interest or to the fact that, genetically, both parents and children find reading-related activities boring or difficult. Children's genetic endowments strongly influence how their parents interact with them. Given the confounds of parents' behaviors with the family genetic make-up, experiments on parent-child shared reading are perhaps the clearest evidence thus far that home environment can affect reading-related skills.

*confound 혼동 요인

38. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Children Are Inherently Good Readers
- ② What Influences Children's Literacy Development?
- ③ Relationship Between Literacy Skills and Cultural Beliefs
- ④ Social Intelligence: Determined by Home Environment
- ⑤ What Makes Your Children Unwilling to Read?

39. 윗글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------|-------|-----------|
| ① Therefore | ..... | Otherwise |
| ② However | ..... | Similarly |
| ③ As a result | ..... | Moreover |
| ④ However | ..... | Otherwise |
| ⑤ As a result | ..... | Similarly |

[40~41] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

As Jim Collins pointed out in *Good to Great*, _____ (A) _____ and a failure to see the situation as it is can be not only unhelpful—it can be fatal. He called this the Stockdale paradox, after James Stockdale, a U.S. military officer. Stockdale was held captive for eight years during the Vietnam War. He was tortured numerous times and had little reason to believe he would live to see his wife again. Although Stockdale understood his predicament, he also never lost hope that he might endure it and not only survive his ordeal but use it as a defining experience in his life. And here is the paradox:

While Stockdale had remarkable faith in the unknowable, he noted that it was always the most optimistic of his prisonmates who failed to make it out of there alive. “They were the ones who said, ‘We’re going to be out by Christmas.’ And Christmas would come, and Christmas would go. Then they’d say, ‘We’re going to be out by Easter.’ And Easter would come, and Easter would go. And then Thanksgiving, and then it would be Christmas again. And they died of a broken heart.” What the optimists failed to do was confront the reality of their situation. They _____ (B) _____ the ostrich approach, sticking their heads in the sand and hoping for the difficulties to go away. That self-delusion might have made it easier on them in the short term, but when they were eventually forced to face reality, it had become too much and they couldn’t handle it.

And, of course, such unfounded optimism often precluded taking action to deal with the situation as best one could, which is precisely what Stockdale did.

*predicament 곤경

40. 윗글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- | (A) | (B) |
|--------------------------|------------|
| ① irrational negativity | criticized |
| ② irrational negativity | preferred |
| ③ unrealistic optimism | rejected |
| ④ unrealistic optimism | preferred |
| ⑤ unconditional devotion | rejected |

41. 윗글의 James Stockdale에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 그의 이름을 따서 Stockdale paradox라는 표현이 생겨났다.
- ② 베트남 전쟁 중에 8년 동안 포로로 잡혀 지냈다.
- ③ 자신이 처한 곤경을 견뎌낼 수 있다는 희망을 잃지 않았다.
- ④ 가장 낙관적인 수용소 동료들이 살아 나오지 못하는 것에 주목했다.
- ⑤ 수용소 동료들에게 곧 풀려날 것이라는 희망을 불어 넣어주었다.

[42~43] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

The trend which has impacted the application of the laws of armed conflict is the increasing civilianisation of modern conflict. This trend is taking place through a number of processes, including the escalating prominence of internal armed conflicts in which the majority of war fighters are civilians, and the (A) shift/removal of the conduct of hostilities into civilian population centres. In addition, modern militaries increasingly outsource support and even core functions to contractors—some of whom, like private military or security firms, are engaged in armed tactical roles.

In the three-and-a-half centuries since the Treaty of Westphalia, the nation state has been the defining actor in international relations, and has held the monopoly on power and military force. The emergence of transnational armed groups, the increasing number of non-international armed conflicts and the (B) reduction/expansion of the battlespace to encompass entire territories have all meant that civilians are involved in conflicts more than ever.

Militaries are also under pressure to downsize and reduce budgets. As part of this trend, civilian contractors and employees are increasingly used to augment defence forces as an easy and flexible way to maintain military strength according to constantly changing needs. Further, as weapons and equipment become more technologically advanced, civilians are (C) excluded/recruited to provide essential maintenance and support functions, sometimes from the ‘factory to the foxhole’. Civilians are an easy and less expensive way of maintaining access to the latest technical expertise; they can be hired when needed and discharged when the need is no longer urgent.

*hostilities 교전

42. 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① conflict resolution without military intervention
- ② civilian involvement in a variety of military affairs
- ③ maintenance of military power for national security
- ④ competition between private sectors and public sectors
- ⑤ how military technological advancement benefits civilians

43. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|---------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|
| ① | shift | ..... | expansion | ..... | recruited |
| ② | shift | ..... | reduction | ..... | excluded |
| ③ | shift | ..... | reduction | ..... | recruited |
| ④ | removal | ..... | expansion | ..... | excluded |
| ⑤ | removal | ..... | reduction | ..... | excluded |

[44~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

One summer when he was in high school, Colin attended church camp and made some new friends who proved to be a bad influence. They talked (a) him into sneaking out of camp with them to buy beer, and then they hid it in one of the toilet tanks to keep it cold. They thought no one would ever find out. But they were wrong.

(B)

He stood silent as she lectured (b) him about trust and responsibility, knowing there was no good defense for his actions. Then it was his father's turn to tell Colin how disappointed he was in his son. In the middle of the family crisis, Father Weeden—the priest at St. Margaret's—called to tell Colin's parents the whole story—about how their son had stood up like a man and taken responsibility for (c) his actions. The family was proud that Colin had done the right thing.

(C)

Because of his honesty, two other boys also admitted their guilt. All of their parents were notified, and the boys were sent home in disgrace. Riding on the train, Colin thought about what (d) he had done and regretted his involvement. How embarrassing for him and his parents! To get kicked out of church camp was worse than anything he could imagine. After walking slowly home from the train, Colin was met at the door by his scowling mother.

*scowl 얼굴을 찌푸리다

(D)

The camp director called all the boys together to confront them with the fact that the beer had been discovered. The priest didn't yell or scream. (e) He firmly asked the guilty parties to stand up and act like men and to accept the responsibility for their misdeed. Colin Powell, because of his mother's firm hand throughout his childhood years, was the one who came clean first. "Father, I did it," Colin confessed.

44. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

45. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

※ 확인사항

○ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하십시오.

제 2 교 시

2018학년도 사관학교 1차 선발시험 문제지

영 어 영 역

공 통

성명		수험번호									
----	--	------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

- 먼저 문제지에 성명과 수험번호를 기입하십시오.
- 답안지에 성명과 수험번호를 정확하게 표기하십시오.
- 문제는 2점 35문항, 3점 10문항 총 45문항입니다.
(3점 문항에만 점수가 표시되어 있고, 나머지는 모두 2점 문항입니다.)

※ 시험 시작 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마시오.

1. Based on the following dialogue, which one is NOT true?

Jimmy : Let's go camping this weekend.

Joanne : Not again. We just went last weekend and the rain soaked us.

Jimmy : Yes, the tent leaks a bit, but the forecast says there won't be a cloud in the sky this weekend.

Joanne : Can't we just go to see a play, or something else cultural?

Jimmy : Fair enough. Since we did what I wanted last weekend, you get to make the plan this time. So what do you want to do?

Joanne : I heard about an amazing ballet performance at the cultural center downtown. You'll love it.

Jimmy : Sorry, but please don't make me go to a ballet! Ballet is the worst. How about anything else?

- ① Joanne is not interested in camping this weekend.
- ② It rained last weekend.
- ③ Their tent is not completely waterproof.
- ④ The weather is expected to be good this weekend.
- ⑤ Jimmy is a fan of the ballet.

2. Which is the best sequence of sentences for the blanks?

Janet : I must say I really like this apartment, but I do have some concerns. First of all, I have a young son and don't want him to walk too far to school.

Dave : I totally understand. There's a good school very near here. _____

Janet : How about the utilities? We don't have a lot of money to spend, actually.

Dave : This building is quite modern and energy-efficient. _____

Janet : Oh, that's a relief. And what about the neighbors? We prefer to live in a quiet place.

Dave : There are currently only a young family with no kids and some older couples living in the building. _____

Janet : Great! I think this may be the place.

<보 기>

a. There's nothing available.	b. It shouldn't be noisy at all.
c. It's just a block away.	d. They're very affordable.

- ① a — b — d
- ② b — c — d
- ③ c — d — b
- ④ c — b — a
- ⑤ d — c — a

5. Choose the most appropriate sentence for the blank.

Taxi Driver : Hi there. Where are you headed?

Passenger : Across town to the Smythe Building. And please hurry.

Taxi Driver : Don't worry, there shouldn't be much traffic at this time.

[5 minutes later]

Passenger : Sorry to bother you, but why are you going through the city instead of using the expressway? I have to be at a meeting in just 40 minutes.

Taxi Driver : There's major construction clogging up the expressway, and I know all the short cuts. I'll get you there in time.

Passenger : Okay, I hope you know what you are doing.

[25 minutes later]

Taxi Driver : Here we are sir, at your destination with time to spare.

Passenger : Apologies for my skepticism. _____

- ① Here's the fare and a well-earned tip.
- ② I'm not going to make it on time.
- ③ I should've taken the subway.
- ④ Let's take the expressway, then.
- ⑤ I'm going to complain to your supervisor.

6. Choose the sentence that best describes the situation. [3점]

Father : I can't believe my oldest is finally leaving the nest and moving out on his own. It's going to be so hard.

Tim : Don't worry, dad. You and mom will do fine without me. I'm only two hours away, so we can visit each other anytime.

Father : I'm not worried about us, son. I'm worried about you being able to take care of yourself like doing your laundry, cleaning your apartment, and paying your bills.

Tim : Actually, I was kind of hoping that I could bring my laundry here for you guys to do, that mom would come visit to clean my place, and that you would pay my bills.

Father : You must be joking. You're on your own young man. This is independence.

Tim : Of course I'm kidding. I'm more than capable of doing my own housework. Plus, my new job pays me more than enough. You don't have to worry about a thing.

- ① Tim moved back home so that he could take care of his parents.
- ② Tim's parents decided to visit Tim regularly to take care of him.
- ③ Tim's father is happy to have Tim back home after a long absence.
- ④ Tim is moving away and thinks he is prepared for his independence.
- ⑤ Tim is going away to university but will still need his parents' support.

7. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Dr. J. F. Cowan once told the story of a small college that was having financial difficulties, even though their academic standards had been exceptionally high. One day a very wealthy man came on the campus, found ① a white-haired man in overalls painting the wall, and asked where he could find the president. The painter pointed out a house on the campus and said ② he was sure the president could be seen there at noon. At the designated time the visitor knocked at the president's door and was admitted by the same man ③ he had talked to on the grounds, though now he was attired differently. The visitor accepted an invitation to have lunch with ④ the painter-president, asking a number of questions about the needs of the college, and told him he would be sending a little donation. Two days later a letter arrived enclosing a check for \$50,000. The humility of a man who was fitted for ⑤ his position as a college president, but who was not too proud to put on the clothes of a workman and do the job that needed doing so badly, had opened the wealthy man's purse strings.

[8~9] 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

8. When the first Olympic victor was recorded in 776 B.C., Rome was a mere farm community surrounded by warring tribes. ① By 500 B.C., as the athletic program at Olympia settled into a fixed, predictable pattern, the Romans were rising up against the rule of the Etruscans, their hostile neighbors to the north. ② Within two centuries Roman military might, administrative officials, language, and culture dominated all of Italy. ③ Then began their imperial conquest of Sicily, Carthage, and Greece. ④ Furthermore, Greek sports and games were too individualistic, too geared to the participants rather than to spectator appeal. ⑤ By the end of the first century B.C., the Roman empire covered the entire rim of the Mediterranean, extending to the northern reaches of Britain, to the Danube in Europe, and east to the Caspian Sea.

9. The fact that most organizations, large and small, are now filled with data is no bad thing. ① In fact, it is a huge opportunity for businesses to acquire insight and understanding in ways never before considered possible. ② However, what is a problem is that most organizations don't step back to consider how the data should be explored and understood. ③ Understanding data relating to human behavior is a long-standing skill of marketers and social scientists. ④ Analysis processes designed to uncover new insights are confused and mixed with those used to measure performance. ⑤ There is a lack of attention to which methods of analysis actually make a difference to the business—there is still too much focus on measurement as a function of ease for accessing the number rather than relevance to business outcomes. [3점]

[10~11] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

10. For years, psychology turned its attention to the study of negative emotions or negative affect, including depression, sadness, anger, stress and anxiety. Not surprisingly, psychologists found them ① interesting because they may often lead to, or signal the presence of, psychological disorders. However, positive emotions are no less fascinating, if only because of many common-sense misconceptions that ② exist about positive affect. We tend to think, for example, that positive affect typically, by its very nature, distorts or disrupts orderly, effective thinking, that positive emotions are somehow “simple” or ③ what, because these emotions are short-lived, they cannot have a long-term impact. Research has shown the above not to be the case, but it took it a while ④ to get there. It is only relatively recently that psychologists realized that positive emotions can be seen as valuable in their own right and ⑤ started studying them.

11. In Ancient Rome, messages sent over short distances, for which a quick reply was expected, were written with a stylus on wax tablets ① mounted in wooden frames that folded together like a book. To modern eyes these tablets, with their flat writing surfaces surrounded by a wooden frame, look strikingly ② similar to tablet computers. The recipient’s response could be scratched onto the same tablet, and the messenger who had ③ delivered it would then take it straight back to the sender. The tablets could be erased and reused by smoothing the colored wax with the flat end of a stylus. Within the city, this was a handy way to send a quick question to someone and ④ get a reply within an hour or two. Letters sent over longer distances ⑤ written on papyrus, which was more expensive but lighter and therefore more suitable for transport. A single sheet of papyrus typically measured about six inches wide by ten inches tall, which was enough for a short letter.

[12~13] (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

12. The personal computer can be thought of as a commodity, as an everyday object. It can end its days as a piece of junk, a “bygone object,” (A) are/to be disposed of somehow, either by literally throwing it away, or by resale, or by passing it on to someone else, or by keeping it somewhere out of sight. Christine Finn (2001) has written a brilliant book on computers-as-junk, (B) which/in which she looks at the ways they are disposed of, all the activities that take place at the supposed end of a PC’s days, whether that means having its reusable bits removed, or being snapped up by a vintage computer collector. People from my generation don’t like to think about computers as junk, because to us they’re still such new things. I find (C) it/them much harder to throw one out than, say, a tumble drier, and I can see much more (symbolic) value in a 20-year-old computer than I can in a 20-year-old car.

- | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---------|-------|----------|-------|------|
| ① are | ..... | which | ..... | them |
| ② are | ..... | in which | ..... | them |
| ③ to be | ..... | in which | ..... | it |
| ④ to be | ..... | in which | ..... | them |
| ⑤ to be | ..... | which | ..... | it |

13. Fairy stories are filled with frogs turning into princes, or pumpkins turning into coaches drawn by white horses (A) transformed/are transformed from white mice. Such fantasies are profoundly unrealistic. They couldn’t happen, not for biological reasons but mathematical ones. Such transitions would be virtually impossible, which means that for practical purposes we can rule them out. But for a caterpillar (B) to turn/turns into a butterfly is not a problem: It happens all the time, the rules having been built up over the ages by natural selection. And although no butterfly has ever been seen to turn into a caterpillar, (C) it/which should not surprise us in the same way as, say, a frog turning into a prince. Frogs don’t contain genes for making princes. But they do contain genes for making tadpoles.

*tadpole 올챙이

- | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|-------------------|-------|---------|-------|-------|
| ① transformed | ..... | to turn | ..... | it |
| ② transformed | ..... | to turn | ..... | which |
| ③ are transformed | ..... | turns | ..... | it |
| ④ are transformed | ..... | turns | ..... | which |
| ⑤ are transformed | ..... | to turn | ..... | it |

[14~17] 다음 글을 읽고, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

14. By examining the various functions of religion, we can see that religion is a(n) _____ force in a society. In a general sense religions support the status quo by keeping people in line through supernatural sanctions, relieving social conflict, and providing explanations for unfortunate events. Moreover, some of the major world religions, through both philosophical convictions and political interpretations, have tended to inhibit social change. To illustrate, orthodox Hindu beliefs, based on the notion that one's present condition in life is determined by deeds in past lives, have had the effect of making people so fatalistic that they accept their present situations as unchangeable. Such a worldview is not likely to bring about major revolutions or even minor initiatives for change. Likewise, some Muslim leaders have taken a strong stand against the introduction of new values and behaviors, particularly from the Western world.

- ① conservative ② democratic ③ impartial
 ④ intellectual ⑤ stimulating

15. Imagine that you are standing in a large, square field. On one side of the field a noisy road crew is doing some repairs with a jackhammer. On an adjacent side of the field a street vendor with a food cart is playing a loud, repetitive jingle. With your eyes closed, you could wander around in the field and work out your distance from either the road crew or the food cart by gauging the loudness of the sounds. Knowing both distances would allow you to triangulate your position on the field with an accuracy limited only by your ability to discriminate loudness. What is even more interesting about this example is that you could work out your position in the field even from locations that you had never visited before, provided you had a basic understanding of the principle—two sources of sound in two different locations _____ . [3점]

- ① keep you alert for longer periods
 ② provide unambiguous cues to position
 ③ hinder your positional awareness
 ④ lead to higher distraction levels
 ⑤ diminish auditory functions

16. Like speech, most forms of nonverbal communication are symbolic behaviors: A particular body motion or distance does not inherently convey a certain message but does so only because of conventions, or common understandings. Because much nonverbal communication is arbitrary and conventional, there is great potential for misunderstanding when people do not share the same meanings for nonverbal messages—that is, when people have learned different conventions. Probably the potential for misunderstanding is even greater with nonverbal messages than with spoken language. When two people from different cultures converse, both generally know that they do not understand the other’s language, so at least each person is aware of his or her own ignorance. However, both are more likely to think they understand nonverbal messages, so they _____ . [3점]

- ① have to focus on verbal messages more carefully
- ② might give or take offense when none is intended
- ③ might end communication by clarifying the other’s intention
- ④ will make their feelings clear to each other verbally
- ⑤ will be better at communicating with each other

17. When people are stressed they react differently. It is difficult for them to eat and sleep. They become irritable and short-tempered. They may say things in the heat of the moment they would not otherwise say. As couples tend to react differently under stress, one partner may be affected far more than the other and so the relationship is damaged. The answer is to identify the source of stress and see what can be done about it. First, you must accept that you are under stress and that this is causing problems in the relationship. Then sit down together and talk about the issues. That alone is often enough to relieve some of the stress. Whatever the cause of the stress, it is not likely to be resolved easily or quickly, but just recognizing it and having some sort of plan to tackle it is reassuring. Much more important, by sitting down with your partner and talking about it you can work together to resolve it. There is a lot of truth in the saying “_____.”

- ① Too many cooks spoil the broth
- ② A bad workman blames his tools
- ③ Absence makes the heart grow fonder
- ④ A problem shared is a problem halved
- ⑤ Better a live coward than a dead hero

18. 다음 글이 시사하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Quite often, people will come up to me after a seminar and say that they have decided upon their financial goal. When I ask them what it is, they tell me that they have decided to become a millionaire or even a billionaire in the next year or two. In almost every case, these people turn out to have no money or very little. They are often in their thirties or forties and have a lifetime of financial mismanagement behind them. Nonetheless, they think that they can neutralize all their past experiences and somehow leap into wealth and affluence with little preparation, few resources, and no clear idea of how to get there. They believe that all they need to do is to think happy thoughts and they will magically attract everything they need to overcome decades of frustration and failure. When people say to me that they want to be a millionaire as soon as possible, I suggest that they first become a “thousandaire.” After they have managed to save a thousand dollars and get out of debt, they can then become a “ten thousandaire,” and so on.

- ① Positive thinking can lead one out of debt.
- ② Each person must walk before he or she can run.
- ③ If you work really hard, you will get rich in a short period of time.
- ④ You must develop multiple courses of action before leaving your job.
- ⑤ One’s quality of life depends on how he or she neutralizes past experiences.

19. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some of the biggest fears of pre-service teachers include what they are required to teach and whether or not they know enough of the subject matter to teach the class. Your jurisdiction’s department of education will have mandated a curriculum for you to follow. Treat the curriculum as the stepping stones of information you are required to teach and your students are to learn. While you are required to follow the curriculum’s learning outcomes, curriculum documents don’t say how to teach them or how to assess them. Along with the curriculum, there are often approved textbooks that align with the jurisdiction’s vision of student learning. Some of the best teachers do not solely rely on the curriculum and textbooks, but will expand on some areas based on student interest. Remember, although you should use the curriculum and textbooks as your guide to lesson planning and instruction, they shouldn’t be everything.

*jurisdiction 관할구역

- ① 예비교사를 위한 교육실습 기회가 확대되어야 한다.
- ② 교사는 교과과정과 교과서에 전적으로 의존해서는 안 된다.
- ③ 교육청은 교사들에게 교과과정과 평가방법을 제시해야 한다.
- ④ 교과과정을 수립할 때 교사들의 의견을 충분히 수렴해야 한다.
- ⑤ 교과서를 집필할 때 학생들의 관심 분야를 적극 반영해야 한다.

[20~21] 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

20. Both internationally and domestically, tourism is seen as an effective means of transferring wealth and investment from richer, developed countries or regions to less developed, poorer areas. This ____ (A) ____ of wealth occurs, in theory, as a result of both tourist expenditures in destination areas and also of investment by the richer, tourist-generating countries in tourism facilities. In the latter case, developed countries are, in principle, supporting the economic growth and development of less developed countries by investing in tourism. However, it has long been recognized that the net retention of tourist expenditures varies considerably from one destination to another, while overseas investment in tourism facilities more often than not may lead to ____ (B) _____. This can be seen in profits often largely being diverted away from the less developed countries, potentially leaving them subject to the investor nations and corporations. [3점]

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ① concentration ····· | exploitation and dependency |
| ② redistribution ····· | exploitation and dependency |
| ③ imbalance ····· | prosperity and security |
| ④ redistribution ····· | prosperity and security |
| ⑤ imbalance ····· | collaboration and development |

21. A kind of personal knowledge that we have stored in our memory is the knowledge of our likes and dislikes. This is a highly personal kind of knowledge, dependent on individual taste. If we ask you, ____ (A) ____, what your favorite kind of soup is, you might tell us that it's Borscht or Chicken Noodle or Egg Drop. You know because you have eaten many kinds of soup before, and you remember which one you liked the best. Based on that memory, you probably ask for it over and over again at home or in restaurants. ____ (B) ____, you can easily tell us who your best friend is, who your favorite singer is, and which soccer team you like best, as well as what your favorite color or book or television program is. All of these things you remember because you have had extensive direct experience with them in the past, and you can easily compare and contrast the various experiences to determine which one gave you the most pleasure.

- | (A) | (B) |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| ① for example ····· | Similarly |
| ② for example ····· | Therefore |
| ③ on the contrary ····· | Similarly |
| ④ on the contrary ····· | Otherwise |
| ⑤ in other words ····· | Therefore |

[22~23] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

22. Domesticated animals were frequently utilized as weapons and equipment in ancient wars. The Greeks often used elephants as war equipment. Intended primarily to ① terrify the enemy, elephants were elaborately decorated with ornaments, such as headpieces and clanging bells. They were occasionally given fermented wine to drink, ② encouraging fierce behavior. However, the use of elephants on the front lines was probably more a ③ display of strength than of their practical use as a war animal. Elephants are not ④ effective in fighting human wars; if bombarded by arrows, an elephant will simply turn around and retreat, often inflicting more damage on his own army than on the enemy. Further, a female elephant will refuse to fight if separated from her young, and she would immediately ⑤ assume all military duties and rush to the rescue if her offspring cried out when wounded or trampled upon.

23. Firms exist in capitalistic societies to make a profit. If the firm's product were viewed as a one-time-only purchase by consumers (e.g., novelty items such as the pet rock), if the level of performance were not subject to regulation, and if only ① limited cross-communication channels were open to consumers, then customer satisfaction would be an unimportant goal for the purely profit-oriented firm. Few producers, however, ② encounter these conditions. Most find that repeat purchasing is essential to a continued stream of ③ profitability. Even for products with long purchase intervals (e.g., major appliances, automobiles), satisfaction is important because of word of mouth and the activities of numerous watchdog organizations, such as Consumers Union, that ④ track reports of satisfaction over time. Now becoming more available, empirical data on the influence of satisfaction, quality, and other such measures are ⑤ contradicting the long-held assumption that customer satisfaction is one key to profitability. [3점]

[24~25] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

24. Psycholinguistic researchers have found that a person will understand a positive statement in approximately two-thirds the time it takes to understand a negative one. Even if your only objective in life is to motivate others to do what you want them to do, constructive criticism will carry you much further than a negative attack. If someone has done something half right and half wrong, emphasize how great the end product would be if he consistently employed the techniques that worked well. If someone's clothing is attractive and stylish, but his hair looks like it was cut by a blind barber, compliment him on the tastefulness of his attire; and if you have a legitimate need to change his appearance, suggest that he would look even better if he conformed his hairstyle to his clothing style. Offer solutions, not just criticism; and give others the chance to take the hint. If they don't, you can always turn up the criticism until they do.

- ① Keep Your Criticism Positive
- ② Why Criticism Is So Hard to Take
- ③ Accept Negative Criticism for Growth
- ④ How to Recognize Empty Compliments
- ⑤ The Value of Offering Negative Feedback

25. People unconsciously signal that they are lying through inconsistencies in their nonverbal behavior. If you have ever caught someone in a lie, you might have noticed that statements made later in the conversation contradicted statements made at the beginning, or perhaps his or her gestures seemed to contradict the words being spoken. The person may have acted calm and aloof, but at the same time kept tapping his or her foot, playing with a button or piece of jewelry, and speaking with a higher pitch. Examinations of people's perceptions of courtroom testimony reveal that stereotypically deceptive behaviors don't necessarily trigger suspicion, but inconsistent nonverbal behaviors are frequently interpreted as deceptive regardless of the specific actions that are performed. Research has also shown that familiarity with a person's typical nonverbal behaviors makes it easier to detect deception. In particular, people are better able to tell whether a partner is telling the truth or lying when they have previous experience with that person's truthful behavior.

*aloof 초연한, 무관심한

- ① Patterns of Behavior That Reveal Deception
- ② Psychological Factors That Lead to Deception
- ③ Common Characteristics of Nonverbal Messages
- ④ Developing a Strong Relationship Free of Deception
- ⑤ Inaccurate Assessments of People's Truth or Deception

[26~27] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

26.

However, the same sport can have different meanings to different groups of people.

As with education, sport has a common core of shared meaning and a periphery of additional meanings that are very much context-dependent. (①) In other words, although most of us have a common understanding of what sport is, it can still mean different things to different people. (②) In general terms we recognize that football is sport, but that ballroom dancing is not; motor racing is sport, but driving to work is not; sailing a boat on an ocean is sport, but sailing on a tanker delivering oil is not. (③) It is not necessary to define what we mean by sport whenever the word is used. (④) As an example of these differing meanings let us consider the sport of tennis. (⑤) To a professional tennis player tennis is a job; to a club player, however competitive, tennis is essentially a recreation; to a spectator at Wimbledon, tennis may be a temporary diversion or an all consuming vicarious passion.

*vicarious 대리

27.

In a stable, fully occupied habitat, there may not be enough nest sites or food available in a given year for new breeders to strike out on their own.

Flamingos, penguins, ostriches, giraffes, dolphins, crocodiles, and many other species leave their young in the care of other adults for a while. This gives parents the freedom to track down the most nutritious foods for their growing family. (①) Just who are these surrogate parents that care for the young? (②) The sitters may be parents taking random turns, or they may be nonbreeding individuals that are related to the parents. (③) Though it may look like altruism, the sitters are merely promoting their own genes tied up in the young nieces, nephews, or siblings that they are caring for. (④) If their aim is to further their genes, you may ask, why not just have their own brood? (⑤) Rather than be forced into a marginal nesting site, they might hold off for a year, learning tricks in the meantime that will make them better parents. [3점]

*surrogate 대리

[28~29] 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

28. In everyday life, people are repeatedly exposed to different aspects of consumption. Advertising, traveling on a train, grocery shopping, watching television, listening to music, surfing the Internet, clothes shopping, and reading a book are all examples of things that people consume. Almost all behaviors that humans engage in are directly or indirectly linked to consumption. Even traditional holidays such as Christmas are these days mainly about consumption. What was originally a religious holiday has mainly been overtaken by aspects of consumption with the most typical example of this being Santa Claus delivering presents. Basically there is no way of escaping the fact that consumption is a part of humans' everyday lives. Hence, without studying how consumption affects individuals and groups, one can never truly say that we understand humans.

- ① 다양한 제품 개발로 소비 활동이 촉진될 수 있다.
- ② 개인의 선호에 따라 서로 다른 소비 양상이 나타난다.
- ③ 소비자는 자극적인 광고에 영향을 많이 받는 경향이 있다.
- ④ 인간을 이해하기 위해서는 소비에 대한 연구가 반드시 필요하다.
- ⑤ 크리스마스 와 같은 종교적인 휴일에는 더 많은 소비가 발생한다.

29. Complications arise when an artist attempts to illustrate a story from outside his or her realm of cultural experience. If the artist has little or no background in a particular area and is unwilling or unable to do thorough research, he or she is in danger of misrepresenting the story through illustrations, especially if an attempt is made to imitate "native" styles. It is very difficult for an outsider to extract details effectively without an understanding of the overall context from which they come. That is not to say it can't be done. Ed Young, for example, is known for his attention to authentic detail in the artwork he creates for traditional stories from other cultures. In Kimiko Kajikawa's *Tsunami!*, for example, Young accurately depicts the clothing, hairstyles, and architecture characteristic of mid-nineteenth-century Japan.

- ① 예술작품에 관해서는 문화 간의 우열을 가리는 것이 무의미하다.
- ② 삽화는 독자가 이야기의 세부내용을 이해하는데 많은 도움을 준다.
- ③ 타문화를 제대로 이해하려면 그 문화를 모방하려는 노력이 필요하다.
- ④ 배경지식이 부족하면 타문화권 이야기의 삽화를 정확하게 그리기 어렵다.
- ⑤ 타문화를 무분별하게 받아들이면 자국 문화에 부정적인 결과가 초래된다.

[30~31] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

30. Sports marketing is not new. The first known athletic event that required paid admission was a baseball game in Long Island, New York, in 1858, where spectators were charged 50 cents. Sports organizers soon realized the financial potential of sporting events and professional athletes. Golfer Gene Sarazen signed an endorsement deal with Wilson Sporting Goods in 1923. The original agreement was for \$6,000 a year plus an equal amount for travel expenses. In 1949 Babe Didrikson Zaharias signed the first significant female endorsement with Wilson Sporting Goods for \$100,000 a year. Coca-Cola partnered with the Summer Olympics in 1928 and remains a sponsor to this day. The first pay-per-view athletic event was a boxing match, the “Thrilla in Manila,” with Muhammad Ali taking on Joe Frazier in the Philippines in 1975. It was broadcast to 276 closed-circuit locations. Capitalizing on the popularity of sports, ESPN made its debut in 1979, offering advertisers a new way to reach their target markets. Today many high schools and colleges offer sports marketing programs.

- ① the emergence and expansion of sports marketing
- ② effective budgeting for sports marketing activities
- ③ social changes affecting sports marketing
- ④ misconceptions about sports marketing
- ⑤ the dark side of sports sponsorship

31. At the start of the century, interest in advertising was growing and it was not only manufacturers who could see its potential. Politicians also became interested when they realized that “how to sell products” could be applied to sell their own ideas. This was particularly evident during World War I when propaganda campaigns were used as tools to encourage people to continue fighting. For example, the British and Americans spread rumors about the appalling behavior of the Germans, such as making soap out of enemy soldiers. This was done so that people would feel that they could not possibly let such a horrible nation win the war and hence think that it was worth continuing to fight. Many so-called “atrocities stories” were used, and while some did contain an element of truth, many were invented solely for the benefit of the British and American governments. Nevertheless, they appeared to be effective in selling political agendas to the people.

*atrocitiy 잔학 (행위)

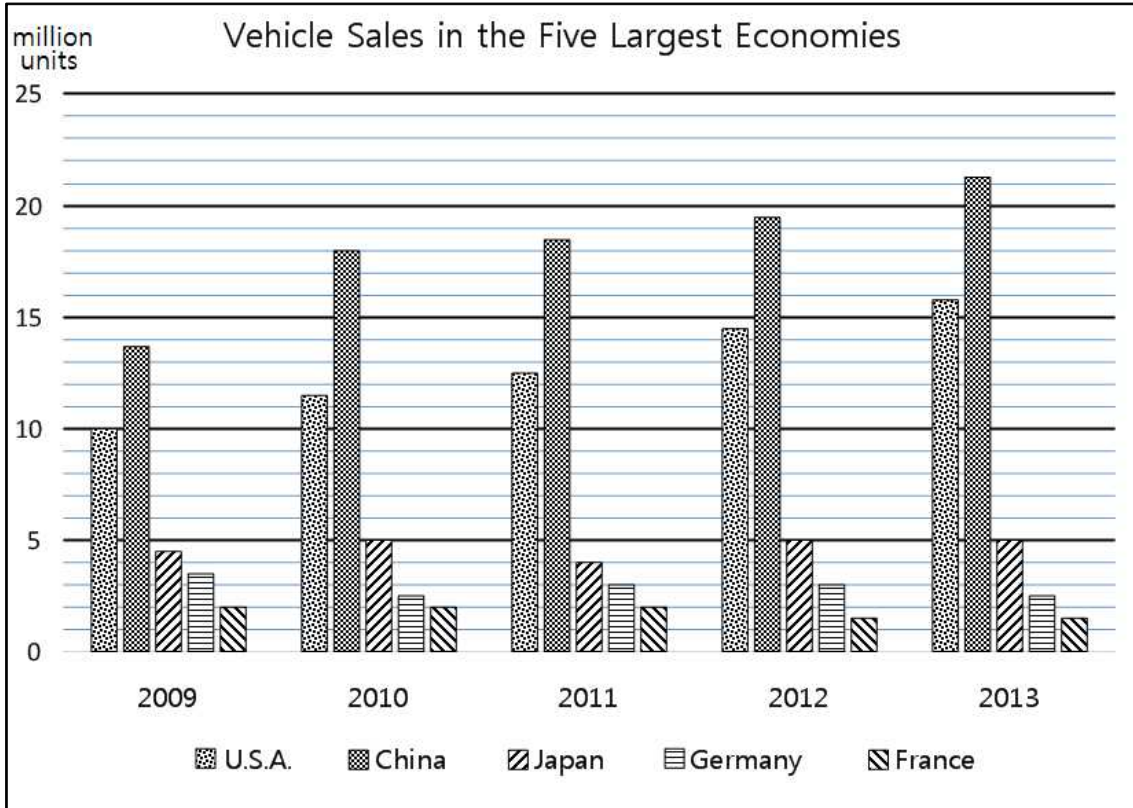
- ① different methods of advertising in different cultures
- ② political and social conflicts caused by propaganda
- ③ increasing influence of propaganda on advertising
- ④ differences between advertising and propaganda
- ⑤ the application of advertising to political matters

32. Romain Rolland에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Romain Rolland was a French dramatist, novelist, and art historian who was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1915 as a tribute to the lofty idealism of his literary production. He was born at Clamecy, Nièvre in 1866. An excellent student, he entered the École Normale Supérieure, where he studied philosophy before gravitating toward the arts and music. After graduation in 1889, he spent several years in Italy studying the Italian masterpieces of the Renaissance. Upon his return to France, Rolland earned a doctorate in the study of early European opera in 1895. That same year, he earned a master's degree for a thesis on Italian oil paintings of the 16th century. He then taught at the university level until 1912, when he resigned his position to turn his full attention to writing. His greatest literary contributions came in the form of plays. He firmly believed that theater should be physically and intellectually welcoming to the masses. He favored plays that reminded audiences of France's revolutionary history.

- ① 프랑스인으로서 1915년에 노벨문학상을 수상했다.
- ② École Normale Supérieure에서 철학을 공부했다.
- ③ 16세기 이탈리아 유화에 관한 논문으로 박사학위를 받았다.
- ④ 저술 활동에 전념하기 위해 가르치는 일을 그만두었다.
- ⑤ 관객들에게 프랑스의 혁명 역사를 상기시키는 희곡을 선호했다.

33. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the number of vehicles sold in each of the five largest economies between the years of 2009 and 2013. ① Each year during the 5-year period China showed the largest vehicle sales, consistently followed by the U.S.A. ② The number of vehicles sold in China continued to increase from year to year with close to 14 million units sold in 2009 and over 21 million units sold in 2013. ③ The gap in the numbers of vehicles sold in China and the U.S.A. was more than 3 million units in 2009 and over 5 million units in 2013. ④ While the third most vehicles were sold in Japan each year, the number of vehicles sold there in 2013 was a third of what was sold in China in the same year. ⑤ Each year the fourth most vehicles were sold in Germany, with the number of vehicles sold in the country failing to reach 4 million units in any of the 5 years, and France had the smallest vehicle sales each year.

[34~35] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

34.

You see your friend running towards you. As he approaches he gets larger and larger. However, you know your friend is coming closer, not actually growing.

- (A) Likewise, as a car passes you and moves off into the distance, it appears to get smaller. However, it is known that perception of size does not vary as much as would be expected from the change in size of the retinal image.
- (B) This is because you have knowledge in your memory about the size of people and know that people do not rapidly change size. In fact, the retinal image is expanding, and the rate of expansion is an indication of how fast something, in this case your friend, is approaching.
- (C) These are the examples of *perceptual constancy*. Basically we experience a car moving away, or a person coming nearer. We do not concern ourselves with the changing size; we interpret the information as giving movement in the depth plane.

*retinal 망막의

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

35.

One of the most valuable outcomes from coaching people is that you also develop yourself in the process of coaching. It is the genuine passion and intention to grow others that spurs us on to transform ourselves.

- (A) This cycle of learning returns over and over again throughout the entire coaching relationship. As we coach more people, we inculcate knowledge, skills, and competencies in coaching that will help us in many aspects of our professional and personal lives.
- (B) During the coaching session, we gain hands-on experience and practice coaching skills and techniques. After coaching, we reflect on what happened during the dialogue and what went well, what didn't, and how we can do better next time.
- (C) To develop others, we have to first develop ourselves. And to continuously change others, we can't help but continuously transform ourselves. Before we coach, we learn, we prepare, and we reflect on how we can be an effective coach. [3점]

*inculcate 되풀이하여 가르치다

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

36. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

In the past, economy and thrift were the order of the day. Nothing was thrown away no matter how little value it seemed to have. Every purchased product was important and every dollar was worth saving. Today, products are less (A) durable/fragile and are meant to be disposed of. Cigarette lighters, contact lenses, and even watches and cameras have become throwaways. Similarly, clothing and accessories are perishables in the sense that once they are out of style their usefulness (B) expires/prevails. In regard to the new shopping trend this means that consumers, young and old, are becoming more used to living in a world where things are disposed of quickly and readily, and new things are bought to replace them. As the pace of life increases steadily there is more demand for more throwaway products. Our emotional (C) attachment /aversion to personal products is becoming less over time and that means that there is ever more demand for more products.

- | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|-----------|-------|----------|-------|------------|
| ① durable | ..... | expires | ..... | attachment |
| ② durable | ..... | prevails | ..... | attachment |
| ③ durable | ..... | expires | ..... | aversion |
| ④ fragile | ..... | expires | ..... | attachment |
| ⑤ fragile | ..... | prevails | ..... | aversion |

37. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In a psychological study, researchers gave questionnaires to two groups of students and asked them to respond by email. All the questions had to do with some mundane task, such as opening a bank account. But the two groups were given different instructions for answering the questions. The students in the first group were to write about what the activity implied about some intangible information such as personal traits—what kind of person has a bank account, for example. The second group wrote simply about the specific steps in the process—speaking to a bank teller, filling out forms, making an initial deposit, and so forth. There proved to be a significant difference between the response times of the two groups. The students in the first group tended to delay—in fact, some never completed the task at all. By contrast, the students in the second group, who were focused on the how, when, and where of the task, completed the task sooner than the first group.

*mundane 일상적인



In the study, the first group of students, who were given a task requiring thinking in more _____ (A) _____ terms, turned out to _____ (B) _____ their answers to a greater extent than the other group of students.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|--------------|-------|------------|
| ① | abstract | ····· | postpone |
| ② | abstract | ····· | emphasize |
| ③ | quantitative | ····· | postpone |
| ④ | practical | ····· | exaggerate |
| ⑤ | practical | ····· | emphasize |

[38~39] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Ecological approaches to human health consider human beings as part of a broader ecosystem. Disease ecologists focus on interactions between humans and the environments in which they live, helping to describe and explain patterns of health and disease across space. Humans interact with their environment in many ways that make them more or less susceptible to ill-health. Staying out too long in cold weather can lead to hypothermia, a condition of dangerously low body temperature, or too much exposure to the sun may promote the development of skin cancer, for instance. _____ (A) _____, not all connections are this direct. One of the main ways in which disease ecology has been useful in explaining disease patterns is by considering how characteristics of the environment influence where disease-causing organisms, or the vectors that carry them, can live. _____ (B) _____, many diseases are restricted to tropical climates where year-round warm temperatures allow vectors such as mosquitoes to thrive. Warm temperatures can also speed up the reproduction rates of micro-organisms such as viruses and bacteria, as well as the invertebrates that transmit them, leading to more rapid transmission of disease among humans. Analyzing relationships between people and infectious agents of disease was one of the first focuses of disease ecologists and remains a fundamental part of disease ecology today.

*vector (병균의) 매개 곤충 **invertebrate 무척추 동물

38. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Effective Hygiene Practices to Combat Diseases
- ② The Origin of Disease Ecology as a Scientific Field
- ③ The Evolution of Typical Disease-Causing Organisms
- ④ Effects of Environmental Change on the Spread of Diseases
- ⑤ Disease Ecologists' Concerns: Environment and Human Diseases

39. 윗글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | (A) | (B) |
|------------------|-------------------|
| ① However | As a result |
| ② However | For example |
| ③ Furthermore | As a result |
| ④ In other words | Similarly |
| ⑤ In other words | For example |

[40~41] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Machu Picchu is surrounded by the Urubamba River located 2,000 feet below the citadel. This river was considered sacred to the Inca partly because nature was sacred to them but also because of the advantages it brought. It curves around the mountain in which Machu Picchu is located and some of the agricultural terraces extend all the way down to the river. The river cannot be navigated at the location of Machu Picchu, but further down it is possible to use boats to navigate to the Amazon River and all the way to the Atlantic Ocean and move people and goods. This may have been purposeful to avoid having people navigate directly to Machu Picchu but still offer a relatively close route of _____ (A).

Proximity to the rainforest was certainly another advantage of the geography of Machu Picchu. The rainforest was the only source of rare products that were prized by the Incas such as colorful bird feathers, butterflies, coca leaves, exotic fruits and vegetables and healing herbs among other products. The Inca would exchange these products with tribes from the rainforest for things that they did not have such as potatoes, guinea pigs, precious stones, quinoa, and gold and use them for religious ceremonies. When building Machu Picchu, the Inca must have considered the benefits from being so close to the rainforest as a(n) _____ (B) source.

*citadel 요새

40. 밑글이 시사하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① With no written language, the Inca left no record of how Machu Picchu was built.
- ② In building Machu Picchu, the Inca took into account their surrounding geography.
- ③ Conservation efforts are necessary for the future of Machu Picchu's tourism industry.
- ④ Machu Picchu is set in a rainforest providing a stable habitat for some endangered species.
- ⑤ The lack of direct route from the Atlantic Ocean delayed the development of Incan civilization.

41. 밑글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | (A) | | (B) |
|------------------|-------|---------|
| ① invasion | ..... | trading |
| ② invasion | ..... | energy |
| ③ tourism | ..... | labor |
| ④ transportation | ..... | trading |
| ⑤ transportation | ..... | labor |

[42~43] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

During World War II, the composer Dmitry Shostakovich and several of his colleagues were called into a meeting with the Russian ruler Joseph Stalin, who had commissioned them to write a new national anthem. Shostakovich heard meetings with Stalin were (A) fascinating / terrifying; one misstep could lead you into a very dark alley. He would stare you down until you felt your throat tighten. And, as meetings with Stalin often did, this one took a bad turn: The ruler began to criticize one of the composers for his poor arrangement of his anthem. Scared silly, the man admitted he had used an arranger who had done a bad job. Here he was digging several graves: Clearly the poor arranger could be called to task. The composer was responsible for the (B) hire / dismissal, and he, too, could pay for the mistake. And what of the other composers, including Shostakovich? Stalin could be relentless once he smelled fear.

Shostakovich had heard enough: It was foolish, he said, to blame the arranger, who was mostly following orders. He then subtly redirected the conversation to a different subject—whether a composer should do his own orchestrations. What did Stalin think on the matter? Always eager to prove his expertise, he swallowed the bait. The dangerous moment passed.

Shostakovich maintained his presence of mind in several ways. First, instead of letting Stalin intimidate him, he forced himself to see the man as he was: short, fat, ugly, unimaginative. So the dictator’s famous piercing gaze was just a trick, a sign of his own (C) creativity / insecurity. Second, Shostakovich faced up to Stalin, talking to him normally and straightforwardly. By his actions and tone of voice, the composer showed that he was not intimidated.

42. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---------------|-----------|------------|
| ① fascinating | hire | creativity |
| ② fascinating | dismissal | insecurity |
| ③ terrifying | hire | insecurity |
| ④ terrifying | dismissal | insecurity |
| ⑤ terrifying | hire | creativity |

43. 윗글의 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Shostakovich와 그의 동료들은 Stalin으로부터 국가를 작곡하라는 의뢰를 받았다.
- ② Stalin은 국가를 잘 편곡하지 못한 작곡자 중 한 명을 비난했다.
- ③ Shostakovich는 지시를 따른 편곡자를 나무라는 것은 어리석은 일이라고 말했다.
- ④ Stalin은 자신이 전문적 지식을 지녔음을 입증하는 것을 원하지 않았다.
- ⑤ Shostakovich는 Stalin을 두려워하지 않는다는 것을 보여줬다.

[44~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

When Don was 25, he went backpacking around South East Asia. For three of those weeks, he traveled around Indonesia, including a stop in a lovely town called Bukittinggi. At his guesthouse, he met a nice fellow from Sweden, Stephen, who recommended that (a) he explore a nearby lake atop a long inactive volcano.

(B)

In starting (b) his trek around the lake, Don knew that the last bus down the mountain left at 5:00 p.m., so he had to be sure to be back at the bus stop by then. As it was 1:00 p.m., he figured he had loads of time to make it all the way around the lake and back in time to catch the last bus down the mountain. It was an amazing hike. However, at about 4:00 p.m. he realized that (c) he was nowhere near half-way around the lake.

(C)

He decided to race back the way he came. As he neared the bus stop, he saw the last bus driving away without (d) him. Breathless, he had no choice but to start walking down the mountain and hope that some kind person would pick him up. He walked for hours before any vehicles even came by. Fortunately, eventually, a wonderful Indonesian gentleman stopped to help. He was very sympathetic to the situation and offered Don a ride all the way back to his guesthouse. Don was more grateful than words could express.

(D)

Following (e) his advice, Don found a bus that would take him up there. It turned out to be not so close, but rather a four-hour ride up steep, windy, and rather dangerous roads. It was worth it, though, because the view was unbelievable at the top. There was an absolutely majestic lake at the top of the mountain where the mouth of the volcano once was. It was surrounded by a lovely walking path, which according to Stephen, would take about two hours to walk around.

44. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

45. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

※ 확인사항

○ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하십시오.

제 2 교 시

2019학년도 사관학교 1차 선발시험 문제지

영 어 영 역

공 통

성명		수험번호								
----	--	------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

- 먼저 문제지에 성명과 수험번호를 기입하십시오.
- 답안지에 성명과 수험번호를 정확하게 표기하십시오.
- 문제는 2점 35문항, 3점 10문항 총 45문항입니다.
(3점 문항에만 점수가 표시되어 있고, 나머지는 모두 2점 문항입니다.)

※ 시험 시작 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마시오.

5. Choose the best answer for the blank.

Doctor : What seems to be the trouble?

Patient : Well, I have this pain in my stomach, down here on the right side.

Doctor : Lie down here. *[Pause]* Does it hurt when I push on it, like this?

Patient : Ow! Yes! It's very painful. Please don't do that again.

Doctor : Well, let's take your temperature. Hmm. Yes, it's pretty high, as I expected.

Patient : As you expected? Do you already know what the trouble is, Doctor?

Doctor : I'm pretty sure what it is. I think you need surgery, but to be certain, there's one more step before we schedule it. _____

- ① We should do another test.
- ② I want to apply for health insurance.
- ③ I need to go have lunch with my staff.
- ④ Can I get something for my stomachache?
- ⑤ Don't worry, your temperature is not high.

6. Choose the sentence that best describes the situation. [3점]

Lisa : John and I are going to open a restaurant!

Suzy : That's pretty brave. I've heard that 50% of all restaurants fail within the first year.

Lisa : You've got to have faith. We've been cooking for a long time, and we think we'll be able to create a great place.

Suzy : What kind of cuisine are you thinking about offering?

Lisa : We've got it narrowed down to Mexican or Vietnamese.

Suzy : Wow, those are quite different styles. What made you consider those two particularly?

Lisa : Mexican is super popular, but there's a lot of competition. Vietnamese is rather unusual, so that's good, but on the other hand, people aren't familiar with it.

Suzy : Well, you'll have to make up your minds before you go to the bank for a loan.

- ① Suzy is going to open a new restaurant and is trying to find a good cook.
- ② Lisa and John will open a restaurant, but haven't made a final decision on the cuisine.
- ③ Lisa and Suzy are trying to decide what kind of food to eat tonight in the restaurant.
- ④ Suzy will go to the bank with Lisa so that Lisa can get a loan for her restaurant.
- ⑤ Suzy is confident that Lisa's new restaurant will succeed, but Lisa is not sure.

7. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Not all decisions are made from perfect data. Even though it is important to use all data at hand to render the best possible solution, sometimes you are still missing information and the solution doesn't seem clear. In cases like this, your intuition needs to be your guide. This means having faith in yourself and listening to what you believe is truth, regardless of what direction the data may point. When you are going through the decision-making process and you are sifting through the net to weed out the garbage and gather only the good information, remember to ask yourself how you feel about the information you have gathered. This is extremely important. The best decisions are the ones that combine good data that points to an obvious choice and that gut feeling that says, "You did the right thing."

- ① 반론을 제기할 때 타당한 근거를 제시하라.
- ② 연구 주제와 무관한 정보를 과감하게 버리라.
- ③ 자료를 선정하고 결정을 내릴 때 직관을 동원하라.
- ④ 객관적인 자료를 바탕으로 합리적인 결정을 내리라.
- ⑤ 자료 수집 과정에서 정보의 양보다 질을 중요시하라.

8. 다음 글이 시사하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

There are difficulties that we cannot deal with right away, or perhaps ever. As well as remembering to have the patience to bear what cannot be changed, there are other ways of adjusting to seemingly impossible situations. Many spiritual teachers regard afflictions, trials, sufferings, and deprivations as "blessings in disguise" through which our inner spiritual powers are stimulated, purified, and ennobled. Confucius stated that "the gem cannot be polished without friction, nor man perfected without trials," while Helen Keller wrote, "I thank God for my handicaps, for, through them, I have found myself, my work, and my God." If we use them correctly, the failures, tests, and difficulties in our lives can become the means of purifying our spirits and strengthening our characters. A quote from 'Abdu'l-Bahá illustrates this particularly well: "We should try to make every stumbling block a stepping stone to progress."

- ① The more educated, the more civilized.
- ② Adversity can lead to achievement.
- ③ Do as you would be done by.
- ④ Cooperation works miracles.
- ⑤ Look before you leap.

[9~10] 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

9. When websites ask you to check a box saying “Don’t ask me again,” a lot of people are happy to check that box. If public officials, or doctors, ask you to fill out numerous forms with the same questions, registering choices of multiple kinds, you may get immensely frustrated and wish that at least some of those choices had been made for you. People would be better off if public and private institutions cut existing form-filling requirements dramatically. And if a cab driver insists on asking you to choose which route you want to take in an unfamiliar city, you might wish he hadn’t asked, and just selected the route that he deems best. When you are having lunch or dinner with a friend, it’s often most considerate to suggest a place, rather than asking the friend to choose.

- ① 사람들은 선택의 부담이 줄어드는 것을 더 좋아한다.
- ② 사람들은 자신이 직접 선택한 것에 더 애착심을 갖는다.
- ③ 고객 선호도 조사를 통해 서비스의 질을 개선할 수 있다.
- ④ 인터넷상에서는 개인 정보 보호 의식이 여전히 미흡하다.
- ⑤ 사람들은 선택의 기회가 많을수록 자신의 의사를 잘 표현한다.

10. There are those who think that the skill is everything and they evaluate a work of art entirely on the amount of skill involved. Such people are more interested in realism in painting because of the skill associated with painting a subject realistically. They also are usually more interested in crafted items and are awed by the skill involved in making the item. Certainly we should give credit for many elements that go into making a piece of art, but there is a distinction between those elements and the aesthetic element. We can give credit for effort, for technique, for skill, for material, for scale, and the time it took to make the work. The value of art should not be measured by such qualities. No matter how hard one tries to make a work of art, it still may fail aesthetically. One could make a work out of gold, but it could also fail aesthetically. There is nothing worse in bad art than big, bad art. What a shame to work for years on one piece of art that is not successful in the end. If the skill is not developed well enough to get the aesthetic elements of the art across, then the value of the work lessens.

- ① 기술적 요소에 미학적 요소를 더해야 예술 작품의 가치가 높아진다.
- ② 위대한 예술 작품은 기존의 틀에서 벗어난 새로운 양식을 추구한다.
- ③ 비평가에게는 예술 작품의 진가를 알아보는 심미안이 필요하다.
- ④ 많은 시간과 자원을 투입해야 예술 작품의 수준이 높아진다.
- ⑤ 예술 작품을 평가하는 기준이 사람에 따라 다를 수 있다.

[11~12] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

11. Knowledge transfer has received a tremendous amount of publicity recently with advances in groupware and networking tools, designed to enable the flow of knowledge among groups and individuals. The goal of such tools is ultimately shared memory and understanding. In fact, this is difficult to achieve because knowledge is “sticky,” alive, and rich. It is “sticky” because it is very tightly bound to the context which gives it meaning; without context it is just information. Knowledge can be thought of as being alive in that it must be constantly attended to as it is ever-changing and growing. It also dies, goes out of date, becomes irrelevant and must be discarded, but who is its rightful steward? Lastly, it is rich in its multi-dimensionality, containing a tremendous amount of content, context, and experience. All three of these factors make it very difficult to distribute knowledge.

- ① protection of traditional cultural knowledge
- ② close relationship between knowledge and context
- ③ importance of experience as a source of knowledge
- ④ characteristics of knowledge that make its transfer difficult
- ⑤ easier knowledge distribution with information technology

12. A number of unique security problems are associated with carrying air cargo. Air cargo often contains more expensive items than those shipped by other freight-carrying methods; hence, the potential for loss is greater. It is also more difficult to identify where losses occur. In other methods of shipment, items are simply picked up, moved, and delivered to loading docks. Air cargo movement is much more complex: cargo is first moved from freight terminals to flight terminals, then loaded onto freight aircraft before shipping, with opportunities for theft all along the way. When freight is placed on a passenger airplane, risk is increased because it must go to a passenger terminal and is exposed to additional handlers. At many airports, carts travel to and from flights along unlit routes, creating still more opportunities for theft. Moreover, 90 percent of air cargo is shipped at night, the time period when most crime occurs.

- ① factors that make air cargo more vulnerable to theft
- ② problems of airline passenger security screening
- ③ benefits and drawbacks of air freight transport
- ④ a brief history of air freight delivery service
- ⑤ different methods of transporting cargo

[13~14] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

13. What is truly arresting about human beings is well captured in the story of the Tower of Babel, in which humanity, speaking a single language, came so close to reaching heaven that God himself felt threatened. A common language connects the members of a community into an information-sharing network with formidable collective powers. Anyone can benefit from the strokes of genius, lucky accidents, and trial-and-error wisdom accumulated by anyone else, present or past. And people can work in teams, their efforts coordinated by negotiated agreements. As a result, *homo sapiens* is a species, like blue-green algae and earthworms, that has made far-reaching changes on the planet. Archaeologists have discovered the bones of ten thousand wild horses at the bottom of a cliff in France, the remains of herds stampeded over the clifftop by groups of paleolithic hunters seventeen thousand years ago. These fossils of ancient cooperation and shared ingenuity may shed light on why saber-tooth tigers, mastodons, giant woolly rhinoceroses, and dozens of other large mammals went extinct around the time that modern humans arrived in their habitats. Our ancestors, apparently, killed them off.

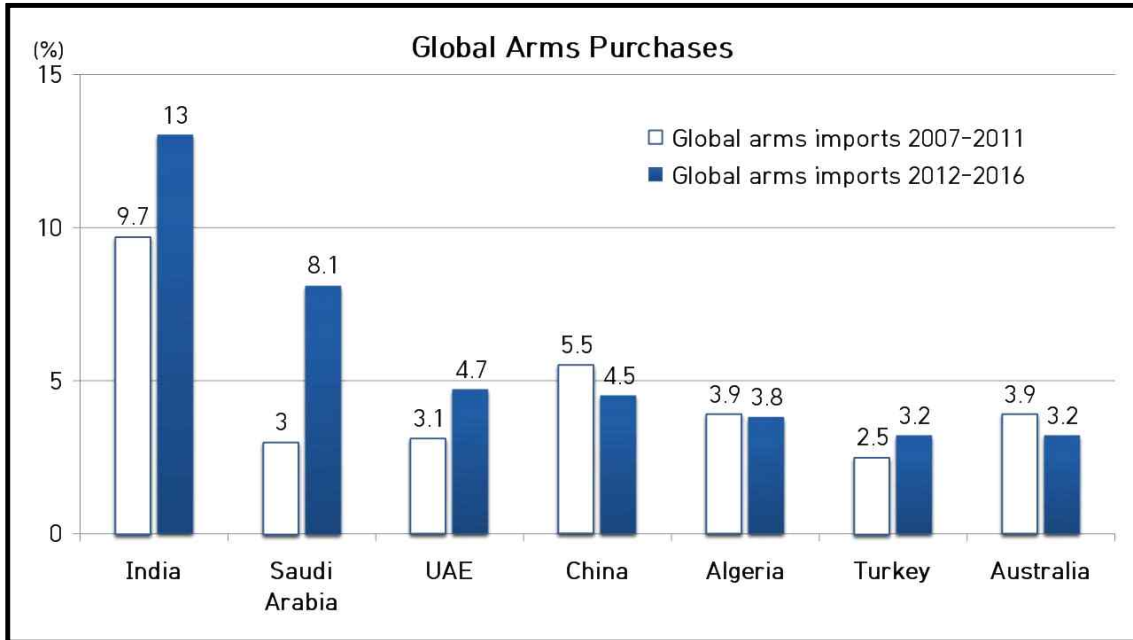
* stampede (동물 등을) 우르르 몰다

- ① Breaking the Language Barrier: A Hard Task
- ② Language: A Basis of Cooperative Human Power
- ③ Changes in Languages from Ancient to Modern Times
- ④ Communicating with Animals, Understanding Animal Language
- ⑤ How Language Began: Gesture and Speech in Human Evolution

14. Education, either formal or informal, plays a major role in the passing on and sharing of culture. Educational levels of a culture can be assessed using literacy rates and enrollment in secondary or higher education, information available from secondary data sources. International firms need to know about the qualitative aspects of education, namely, varying emphases on particular skills, and the overall level of the education provided. The Republic of Korea and Japan, for example, emphasize the sciences, especially engineering, to a greater degree than do Western countries. Educational levels will have an impact on various business functions. Training programs for a production facility will have to take the educational backgrounds of trainees into account. For example, a high level of illiteracy will suggest the use of visual aids rather than printed manuals. Local recruiting for sales jobs will be affected by the availability of suitably trained personnel. In some cases, international firms routinely send locally recruited personnel to headquarters for training.

- ① Education as a Means of Social Mobility
- ② Educational Background and Economic Status
- ③ Trends in Education and Occupational Structure
- ④ Education: One Vital Consideration for Foreign Businesses
- ⑤ Educated Labor Force: A Driving Force for Economic Growth

15. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the global shares of arms purchases of seven countries over two time periods, 2007-2011 and 2012-2016. ① In the 2012-2016 period, India accounted for the largest share of global arms imports, followed by Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), China, Algeria, Turkey and Australia. ② Compared with the 2007-2011 period, the global shares of arms imports of India, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, and Turkey increased in the 2012-2016 period. ③ In contrast, the global shares of arms imports of China, Algeria, and Australia fell in the 2012-2016 period, compared with the previous period. ④ Specifically, China's share of global arms imports fell the most, from 5.5 percent to 4.5 percent, between the two periods. ⑤ The gap in global shares of arms purchases between 2007-2011 and 2012-2016 was the largest in Saudi Arabia, and the smallest in Turkey.

16. Bertolt Brecht에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Bertolt Brecht was a major influence on 20th century drama. He explored a new style of drama, using unusual staging and different styles of acting in order to achieve his aim of making audiences think about the moral and political implications of his plays. Brecht was born in Augsburg, Germany, and studied medicine and philosophy at the universities of Munich and Berlin. After serving in World War I, he achieved success with his play *Drums in the Night*. Throughout the 1920s and early 1930s he wrote many more plays. In 1933 Brecht and his wife were forced to flee from Germany after Hitler came to power. Brecht eventually reached America, but there he was investigated for having Communist beliefs. He left America and returned to East Berlin in 1947, where he founded The Berliner Ensemble, a theater company that became world famous.

- ① 독특한 연출 및 다른 연기 방식을 이용하여 새로운 양식의 연극을 탐구했다.
- ② 뮌헨 대학교와 베를린 대학교에서 의학과 철학을 공부했다.
- ③ 1차 세계대전 이전에 연극 *Drums in the Night*로 성공을 거두었다.
- ④ 히틀러가 집권한 후 아내와 함께 독일을 떠나야 했다.
- ⑤ 1947년에 동베를린으로 돌아와 그곳에서 극단을 세웠다.

17. 밑줄 친 he가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

At the height of the Civil War, President Lincoln and his Secretary of War visited the battle side house of General George McClellan on some urgent business. Since ① he was not at home, they waited in his parlor. When the General finally returned home, he saw that he had visitors but did not acknowledge them. Instead, he went straight to his room. Assuming that ② he would come out soon, they waited for him. An hour later, when he had still not appeared, they sent the maid to inquire. A minute later, she returned and said, "I am sorry, Mr. President, but the General has asked me to tell you that ③ he is very tired and has gone to bed." The Secretary of War was shocked and said, "Mr. President, this is unacceptable. You must immediately dismiss him from the post of General!" Lincoln thought about it for a minute and then ④ he said, "No, I will not dismiss him. He is a good general. He wins battles. I would hold his horse and wash the dirt from his boots if ⑤ he could shorten this bloodshed even by one hour."

[18~19] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

18. Given the dominance in Western cultures of naturalistic views of the body, the concept of the body in culture is ① potentially a difficult one to grasp. The bodies of accident victims, transplant patients and others ② undergoing cosmetic surgery are literally and physically reconstructed every day by surgeons. Such commonplace practices make ③ it relatively easy to think of the body as a machine. Like machines, bodies have components that can, up to a point, be taken apart and reassembled. The workings of the body can in similar fashion to other machine-like objects ④ be examined and malfunctions diagnosed and remedied. Mary Shelley's monster, literally constructed by Dr. Frankenstein, is the classical working out of the body-as-machine idea. So familiar are these ways of thinking about the body ⑤ which to some of us the ideas of the social construction of the body and of the body in culture may seem to be nonsense.

19. Adolescence is a period of rebellion and of striving for independence; consequently, there will be many areas ① where children will disagree with you or not see things exactly the way you do. Remember, *what* they say ② is not as important as *how* they say it. If they communicate their disagreements with family policies and the way they are treated, certainly listen to them and when ③ possible try to respond positively. The child who says to his parent rationally, "I think I should be able to spend more time on the phone. Fifteen minutes a day is not enough. I've been doing all my homework and my grades are good," should ④ respond to in a very different manner from the child who begins by shouting and complaining angrily about his lack of phone time. It should be acceptable for a teenager to tell his mother that he does not like eating liver on Monday nights. However, it would be totally unacceptable for him to come into the kitchen on Monday evening and ⑤ start threatening that he will not eat this "garbage" and that his mother had better learn to cook something "decent." [3점]

[20~21] (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

20. If you want something to happen in your life, you need to focus on it. Without focusing, and believing in what you want to achieve, you cannot accomplish the task at hand. This law of focus reminds you not to give up, no matter how (A) exhausted/exhausting the task may seem. By continuing to believe in it and focusing on it, you clearly stand a better chance of achieving the desired results. Through the law of energy and attraction, you will attract into your life (B) that/what you give energy to and focus on. A magnifying glass used to focus the sun's energy can start a fire. You can manifest what you want through your focused energy of thought and belief. You will continue to be faced with challenges, struggles and mishaps as other laws, such as the law of ups and downs, (C) are/is working in the background. You give power and life to whatever you focus on. You bring magic into what you want as you increase its vibration through your focus. [3점]

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|------------|-------|------|-------|-----|
| ① | exhausted | ..... | that | ..... | are |
| ② | exhausted | ..... | what | ..... | is |
| ③ | exhausting | ..... | what | ..... | are |
| ④ | exhausting | ..... | what | ..... | is |
| ⑤ | exhausting | ..... | that | ..... | are |

21. Although hunter-gatherers had previously led semi-settled rather than entirely nomadic lives, moving between a number of temporary or seasonal shelters, the ability to store cereal grains began to encourage people to stay in one place. An experiment carried out in the 1960s shows why. An archaeologist used a flint-bladed sickle to see how (A) efficient/efficiently a prehistoric family could have harvested wild grains, which still grow in some parts of Turkey. In one hour he gathered more than two pounds of grain, which suggested that a family (B) worked/that worked eight-hour days for three weeks would have been able to gather enough to provide each family member with a pound of grain a day for a year. But this would have meant staying near the stands of wild cereals to ensure the family did not miss the most suitable time (C) harvested/to harvest them. And having gathered a large quantity of grain, they would have been reluctant to leave it unguarded.

* sickle 낫

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-------------|-------|-------------|-------|------------|
| ① | efficient | ..... | worked | ..... | harvested |
| ② | efficient | ..... | that worked | ..... | to harvest |
| ③ | efficiently | ..... | worked | ..... | harvested |
| ④ | efficiently | ..... | that worked | ..... | to harvest |
| ⑤ | efficiently | ..... | that worked | ..... | harvested |

[22~23] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

22. The embedding of reporters, as ground-breaking as it may have been, proved to be a ① controversial policy. Some critics charged that embedded reporters might endanger the troops or the mission. Others were concerned that journalists would become “too close” to those they covered, and naturally identify more directly with those whom they lived with and were protected by, thereby ② gaining their objectivity. This phenomenon was likened to Stockholm Syndrome, where hostages come to empathize with their captors. Nevertheless, advocates of embedding argue it has several advantages. It provides an “up close and personal” view and ③ allows journalists to experience war as the troops do, so that they can portray the efforts of those doing the fighting. It provides ④ direct access to the battlefield and the war’s events in ways not otherwise possible. The live footage and “real time” reporting provide a ⑤ realistic “first cut of history” and document the war as it happens.

* embed (중군 기자 등을) 파견하다

23. Stand at the edge of your favorite beach and look out. You are seeing one of the most unusual sights our universe has to offer: large amounts of liquid water. This perception of the oceans of the Earth as a ① unique phenomenon is fairly new. Those who read science fiction will have vivid memories of the “canals of Mars” and the “swamps of Venus.” Less than a quarter century ago the best scientific guess as to the nature of our planetary neighbors presupposed the ② presence of large amounts of water. On Mars, the white polar caps indicated that the temperature might be too cold for the water to be liquid, so that it was thought to be ③ locked in ice sheets. On Venus, the cloud cover prevented us from seeing the surface, but it didn’t prevent us from ④ imagining the planet as an overgrown version of the Amazon rainforest. In both cases, our view of neighboring planets was shaped by the expectation that water, so plentiful on the Earth, must be ⑤ scarce everywhere else in the solar system. [3점]

[24~25] (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

24. According to Nassim Taleb, author of the brilliant book *Black Swan*, we try to make sense of all the data around us because there are costs attached to information storage. So the more orderly we can make that information, the easier and less costly it is to store in our minds. This means that we prefer our data to be more ordered and less random. We have a drive to (A) increase/reduce the number of dimensions that we handle, so we place complex data into a much simpler order as a way to achieve this. Taleb considers that this is not only the purpose of narrative but also causality. We will try to attribute causality to events so that we can explain and understand, rather than leaving us to deal with the complexity and randomness of the world. And the purpose of (B) denying/imposing a narrative is that it can generate a sense of chronology, so both move in a single direction. The narrative means that we tend then to recall those facts that fit the story, that meet the requirements of the causality the narrative has perpetuated. We then don't recall the true sequence of events but a reconstructed one that makes the causality appear much more (C) complicated/straightforward than it was. [3점]

* perpetuate 영속화하다

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|------------|----------|-----------------|
| ① increase | denying | complicated |
| ② increase | imposing | complicated |
| ③ reduce | denying | straightforward |
| ④ reduce | imposing | complicated |
| ⑤ reduce | imposing | straightforward |

25. Alongside the wounded, ill, and injured service members and veterans exists a group of individuals who help care for them, whom we term *military caregivers*. Military caregivers are heroes in their own right, but their efforts are often (A) honored/unrecognized. They serve in the shadow of war, as their caregiving responsibilities persist for months and years after conflicts end. The men and women of the military who have made sacrifices for their country often receive honors, awards, and benefits in recognition of their service—*accolades* and opportunities that they (B) hardly/rightly deserve. However, their caregivers help the disabled walk and eat, tend to wound care, or take them to their medical appointments, and rarely receive honors and awards. These caregivers are an incidental population, one that has received policy attention only as a consequence of the focus on the ones for whom they provide care. Yet their value is (C) enormous/insignificant. Military caregivers provide benefit not only to their loved one, but also to society. The care they render helps reduce health care costs to the government and society. [3점]

* *accolade* 표창

(A)		(B)		(C)
① honored	.....	hardly	.....	enormous
② honored	.....	hardly	.....	insignificant
③ unrecognized	.....	rightly	.....	enormous
④ unrecognized	.....	rightly	.....	insignificant
⑤ unrecognized	.....	hardly	.....	enormous

[26~30] 다음 글을 읽고, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

26. Several historians declare that the foreign correspondent—the reporter covering events outside the country—is _____. This description applies to traditional mass media correspondents in particular. Since 1980, American networks have closed most of their overseas bureaus and have decreased their international news coverage. Neither the terrorism of September 11, 2001, nor the war in Iraq has reversed these trends. In a review of the year 2007, for example, the *Tyndall Report*, which monitors network television news, found that while the war in Iraq was the story of the year by a wide margin, the networks' foreign bureaus had their lightest workload since 2001. Economic pressures, global interdependence, and technological innovations—and a perception of public disinterest—have changed the way foreign news is reported and consumed.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ① an endangered species | ② an amateur ambassador |
| ③ a fountain of exotic ideas | ④ a particularly hated figure |
| ⑤ the storyteller of a secret war | |

27. If you live in a country like the United States, it is easy to say that population is the major problem for preserving the environment. But if you think about it a little more deeply, you could rapidly come to understand that consumption and the kinds of technology that we use are also very important in setting the stage for the world of the future. For example, people in rural Brazil or rural Indonesia, like most of their counterparts in developing countries, live at about one-fortieth of the consumption level of people in the United States. If you consider that we've added 135 million people to the population of the United States since the end of World War II, then you realize that the impact of the extra people in the United States on the world—in terms of levels of consumption, levels of pollution, uses of inappropriate technologies that may themselves be destructive—is about equal to the impact on the world of all the entire population of developing countries—4.2 billion people. It is not justifiable to say that population is the only factor. It's _____ that is truly significant. [3점]

- ① our way of dealing with the world
- ② our viewpoint on the welfare problem
- ③ humanitarian aid to developing countries
- ④ how to put an end to poverty and violence
- ⑤ how to measure the degree of economic equality

28. Personality characteristics are important not only for how we define ourselves, but also for _____. Social psychologists have shown that when we form impressions of others we try to extract information about their personality attributes from how they look and act: whether they are friendly, trustworthy, emotional, dominant, and so on. Impression formation is all about making what are known as 'dispositional inferences' about other people's personalities. Similarly, the stereotypes that we hold about particular social groups are saturated with personality characteristics. Whether accurate or inaccurate, these stereotypes represent personality portraits of group members, such as whether they are happy-go-lucky, aggressive, socially awkward, greedy, and so on. Once again, personality characteristics matter to us as social perceivers because they are such centrally important aspects of people.

- ① how we form our character
- ② sorting out false information
- ③ how we perceive other people
- ④ making inferences about causality
- ⑤ finding a career fit for our personality

29. Due to the efforts of Renaissance artists to elevate their profession as a liberal art, the Western world has popularized the idea of a lone individual creating his or her own art to express something very personal. In the nineteenth and twentieth centuries it became more common for artists to determine individually the appearance and content of their own work, and, in their search for new forms of self-expression, to make art that was often very controversial. This remains true today. But for many centuries before this, very few artists worked alone. Even Renaissance artists who promoted the idea of creative genius operated workshops staffed by artist assistants who carried out most of the labor involved in turning their master's design into a work of art. Even today, some famous artists, such as Jeff Koons, _____.

- ① employ other artists to realize their ideas
- ② work within the confines of a frame
- ③ want their work to incite controversy
- ④ get thousands of step-by-step solutions
- ⑤ depend on patrons for financial support

30. Of all the thinkers of antiquity, Aristotle was perhaps the most comprehensive, his works ranging over the landscape of knowledge, such as physics, politics, and ethics. But the very scale of Aristotle's achievement left a problematic legacy. There are authors like Aristotle who are too clever for our own good. Having said so much, they appear to have had the last word. Their genius inhibits the sense of irreverence vital to creative work in their successors. Aristotle may, paradoxically, prevent those who most respect him from behaving like him. He rose to greatness only by doubting much of the knowledge that had been built up before him, not by refusing to read Plato or Heraclitus, but by mounting significant critiques of some of their weaknesses based on an appreciation of their strengths. To act in a truly Aristotelian spirit may mean allowing for some _____. [3점]

- ① opportunities to work together across disciplines
- ② credits to humanities such as politics, ethics, and literature
- ③ significant ties based on the values shared by philosophers
- ④ generalizations to be made about the features of individual cases
- ⑤ intelligent departures from even the most accomplished authorities

[31~32] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31.

To parents and the general public, class size seems to be the “litmus test” of the quality of a school. Schools with small class sizes are perceived as being better than schools with large class sizes. Surveys show that parents care more about class size than anything else except school safety.

- (A) Furthermore, discipline is much more difficult: for example, students may be able to doze in class without the teacher knowing it, and surely the teacher cannot correct every student who shows evidence of daydreaming.
- (B) After all, if a teacher has only fifteen or so students in a class, it is far more possible for that teacher to provide individual attention to each student. None will be left behind, and none will have to move forward on their own.
- (C) On the other hand, teachers of class sizes of thirty or so students simply cannot teach to each individual student. These teachers have huge numbers of papers to grade, grades to calculate, makeup work for students who are absent, parents to contact, and e-mails to answer.

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

32.

Eating is still fun for the one-year-old, but it is no longer the main interest in the child’s life. Children’s need for food is determined mostly by their activity level and by the rate at which they are growing in height and weight.

- (A) If this happens everybody loses. The parents lose because they never get over their frustration at the way their children eat. The children lose because they really do become picky, difficult eaters or else chronic overeaters.
- (B) That concern often leads parents to try to force children to eat more. When parents force and children resist, a chronic battle is set up which may become more important to all concerned than the question of food which started it all in the first place.
- (C) Because this rate slows down greatly in the second year of life, many children are actually eating less at 15-18 months than they were at 8-10 months. Not unexpectedly this concerns a great many parents who feel it is obvious that the bigger and older children are, the more they should eat.

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

[33~34] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

33.

That prompted the military to take the chemical-repelling technology that it had developed to protect soldiers against biological weapons and apply it to T-shirts and underwear.

Who knew that the largest number of casualties from Operation Desert Storm in the 1991 Gulf War would be from bacterial infections? Soldiers in combat don't always have the luxury of being able to change into fresh underwear, if they even *have* a clean pair to change into. (①) Underwear worn day after day in those hot desert conditions turned out to be a significant cause of bacterial infections and discomfort. (②) The underwear is manufactured by using microwave energy to bond tiny "nanoparticles" to the fibers in the underwear fabric. (③) Then chemicals that repel oil, water, bacteria, and other substances are bonded to the nanoparticles. (④) The result was underwear that is very, very difficult to get dirty, because virtually nothing will stick to it. (⑤) And because bacteria never gets established, undergarments made with the stuff can be worn for weeks without washing and without risk to the wearer's health. [3점]

34.

However, private property rights are not sacred, even in societies with strong views on this subject.

Landscape-level restoration will almost always involve public property (especially where water is concerned) and a mixture of organizational and personal private property. (①) Consequently, a formidable barrier to a landscape approach is the inevitable conflicts between environmental protection and property rights. (②) The individual property owner with a small wetland is likely to be angry when told that filling, draining or altering the wetland in major ways is illegal. (③) This property, the owner sometimes says, is private "and I will do as I wish with my property." (④) Each person lives not only on private property, but in a larger ecological landscape shared with others. (⑤) So, a key question is: to what extent should individual, organizational or national behavior and attitudes be modified for the betterment of others of the human species and for other species as well?

[35~36] 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

35. Gifted children, with their extreme emotional sensitivity and idealism, often notice great gaps between how things are and how they ought to be—in their family, their school, their community, and the larger world. ① Because of their keen minds and their sharp thinking and reasoning abilities, they find themselves sharply aware of mediocrity, greed, poverty, corruption, violence, abuse, pollution, hypocrisy, and other flaws in society. ② They become discouraged and disillusioned that no one else cares or that these problems can never be fixed. ③ They may feel relieved and act swiftly to conform to the social or behavioral norms of their age group. ④ As a result of this “What’s the point?” attitude, many intellectually gifted youngsters choose to underachieve in school, and some drop out of high school, college, or even society altogether. ⑤ They may search for a life or career where they don’t have to deal with social hypocrisy or other aspects of society that make them uncomfortable.

36. Scientific evidence is mounting that some animals use tools, live by moral codes, use complex communication systems, and have culture. ① These findings fit squarely within Charles Darwin’s theory of evolution, which predicts that differences between humans and other animals are in degree, not kind. ② Yet there is an ongoing debate about the nature and sufficiency of the evidence for culture among animals. ③ Some scholars aren’t convinced that ecological and genetic explanations for animal behavior have been ruled out in all cases, while others define culture in ways that exclude nonhuman animals. ④ In order to understand the legal status of nonhuman animals it is necessary to understand what is fundamental about how legal systems work. ⑤ The unresolved debate makes this an active, exciting field of study, with new discoveries and important advances appearing regularly.

37. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Consider a new manager who wants to test her employees' planning skills. She may ask her employees to develop a written plan for a particular project. The manager could use very concrete and specific language to describe the assignment: "I want you to develop a five-page plan for this proposed project. First, make sure you include an overview of the project in the introduction. Second, I want a section that highlights your analysis of why we have embarked on this project. Third, I want a solutions section in the report. Finally, I want a description of the criteria and benchmarks for assessing the success of your proposed solution." This request uses very concrete and specific language, but does it meet this manager's needs? By outlining the length and format for the project proposal, the manager clearly specifies what she wants, and in doing so, she reduces her chances to assess her employees' planning abilities. She could have made her request more ambiguous: "Please develop a proposal for this project. I don't want to tell you too much more, because I don't want to limit your creativity." Although this language is more abstract, it may give the manager better insight into how each employee thinks and plans.



When assessing employees' planning skills, a manager can provide them with an opportunity to show their ____ (A) ____ by adjusting the level of ____ (B) ____ in the instructions for an assignment.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|--------------|-------|-------------|
| ① creativity | ..... | agreement |
| ② creativity | ..... | abstraction |
| ③ experience | ..... | frequency |
| ④ experience | ..... | abstraction |
| ⑤ enthusiasm | ..... | frequency |

[38~39] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

You never know when a so-called *bad idea* will contain the seeds of greatness within it. We've seen it countless times in our work. A *bad*, even absurd, idea is offered up, and within minutes it has transformed into a brilliant example of innovative thinking. We make use of some effective idea generation methods that invite participants to come up with the worst, most ridiculous, even distasteful ideas imaginable—and then to turn around or transform those ideas into great ones.

Consider the extreme “what if we all jumped out of the window” example. From this bad idea, you might develop an innovative emergency personal parachute product for individuals working in tall city buildings. Or conceive an improved process for evacuation from high floors during a fire. A new “team hang-gliding” extreme sports event. A breakthrough advertising concept where a group of people are able to fly after consuming a new beverage. An infinite number of other possibilities could be born from the bad idea that everyone in the room should jump out of a window. That is, unless the idea is shot down prematurely before the great idea within it has a chance to blossom. So, _____ until an idea has had a fair chance to show all it's got.

38. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Creative Ads Will Inspire You
- ② Bad Ideas Can Lead to Big Ideas
- ③ Why Doesn't Group Brainstorming Work?
- ④ Good Intentions Can Have Bad Outcomes
- ⑤ Are People More Creative Alone or Together?

39. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① detect errors
- ② follow tradition
- ③ suspend judgment
- ④ punish wrongdoing
- ⑤ reduce daydreaming

[40~41] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

As an example of the ability of language to direct our attention, think about the term ‘politically correct,’ or PC, language. Its proponents argue that we can rid our minds of discriminatory thoughts by removing from our language any words or phrases that could offend people by the way they reference differences and handicaps. Los Angeles County in California asked suppliers to stop using the terms *master* and *slave* on computer equipment, even though these are commonly used terms that refer to primary and secondary hard disk drives, because of cultural sensitivity. Other substitutions, such as *police officer* for *policeman*, are intended to highlight that such positions are held by both men and women.

Using PC language and being PC have come to be viewed negatively, ___(A)___, and even ridiculed and satirized because they overcompensate for others’ sensitivities. One reason that PC language is fairly easy to ridicule is that its political agenda is not always connected to large social and cultural institutions. ___(B)___, it is one thing to say that we need to rid the workplace of sexist language in an effort to create equal relationships between men and women, but unless this directive is connected to a broader agenda of fostering gender pay equity and equal opportunity for promotions and advancement, merely ridding the workplace of sexist language may not generate the hoped-for effect.

40. 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① grounds for supporting political correctness
- ② effects of social progress on language changes
- ③ pros and cons of using politically correct language
- ④ differences between male and female language use
- ⑤ necessity of getting a clear idea with a clear expression

41. 윗글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| ① however …… For example | |
| ② however …… In contrast | |
| ③ that is …… For example | |
| ④ thus …… In contrast | |
| ⑤ thus …… Furthermore | |

[42~43] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

A boy was born in England to parents from Ghana. Because he was born in England, the boy was automatically a British citizen. As a youngster, he returned to Ghana to live with his father, leaving behind his mother, two sisters, and a brother. Some years later he returned, intending to live with his mother and siblings. At this point, the story gets (a) complicated. Immigration authorities suspected that the boy was an impostor and thought he was either an unrelated child or a nephew of the boy's mother. On the basis of their suspicions, the boy's application for residency was (b) denied. The boy's family fought to establish his identity so that he could live in the country of his birth. The first round of medical tests used blood types as well as genetic markers normally employed to match organ donors and recipients. The results (c) confirmed that the boy was closely related to the woman he claimed was his mother, but the tests could not tell whether she was his mother or an aunt.

The family turned to Alec Jeffreys, a scientist at the University of Leicester, for help. They asked if DNA fingerprinting, a technique developed in Jeffreys's research laboratory, could establish the boy's identity. However, the mother's sisters and the boy's father were not available for testing. Despite these problems, Jeffreys agreed to take on the case. He took blood samples from the boy, the children he believed were his brother and sisters, and the woman who claimed to be his mother. The pattern of bands, known as a DNA fingerprint, was analyzed to determine the boy's identity. The results showed that the boy had the same father as his brother and his sisters because they all (d) shared DNA fragments associated with the father. The most important question was whether the boy and his "mother" were related.

Jeffreys found that 25 fragments of the woman's DNA matched those of the boy, indicating that she was in fact the boy's mother. Faced with this evidence, immigration authorities had to (e) maintain their position. They allowed the boy to live in England with his family.

* impostor 남의 이름을 사칭하는 사람

42. 밑줄에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 소년은 영국에서 태어나 자동적으로 영국 시민이 되었다.
- ② 소년은 어렸을 때 아버지와 살려고 Ghana로 갔다.
- ③ 소년의 가족은 소년이 영국에서 살 수 있도록 그의 신원을 증명하려고 애썼다.
- ④ 소년의 가족은 Alec Jeffreys에게 DNA 지문 검사를 요청했다.
- ⑤ Alec Jeffreys는 소년의 아버지의 혈액 샘플을 받았다.

43. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[44~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

It was summer and Mary was 14. Her whole family spent weekend after weekend at the river, waterskiing and swimming and just having a great time. But Mary couldn't ski like her big brothers and sisters. She was too embarrassed to try. (a) She was horrified at the idea of looking ridiculous, and looking like a novice next to her skilled and experienced siblings. One day she told her mother all about this.

(B)

On that day, Mary learned to ski. Her mother was patient and careful. It wasn't nearly as difficult as Mary had thought it would be, and with no audience (b) she had no discomfort about being hunched over her skis. As the afternoon wore on, she stood up straighter and straighter on the skis. The next weekend river trip would see Mary happily skiing along with her brothers and sisters, (c) her embarrassment erased by her mother's kind act.

(C)

Mary explained that when beginning skiers got up out of the water for the first time, they started off crouched over their skis with their bottoms stuck out, looking absolutely absurd. And there were so many people on the river on any sunny weekend. Some of them were boys, and they would all see Mary as (d) she adopted that humiliating pose. Mary told her mom that she was not willing to risk this shame.

(D)

One Thursday soon after this talk, Mary's mother left work after lunch and came home. Mary didn't understand why her mom was home, but Mary's mom just told her to help hook the boat trailer to the car. Her mother was offering something, and Mary had to accept (e) her offer. Before she knew what had happened, Mary and her mom were in the boat, heading up the river in the warm sunshine on quiet water. It was a Thursday, so no one else was about. No one was there to see Mary look ridiculous.

44. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

45. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

※ 확인사항

○ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하십시오.

제 2 교 시

2020학년도 사관학교 1차 선발시험 문제지

영 어 영 역

공 통

성명		수험번호								
----	--	------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

- 먼저 문제지에 성명과 수험번호를 기입하십시오.
- 답안지에 성명과 수험번호를 정확하게 표기하십시오.
- 문제는 2점 35문항, 3점 10문항 총 45문항입니다.
(3점 문항에만 점수가 표시되어 있고, 나머지는 모두 2점 문항입니다.)

※ 시험 시작 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마시오.

1. Based on the following dialogue, which one is true?

Ron : I don't think I can go any further.

Dan : Come on, man! Push it, we have about one more kilometer to the top. Don't quit now!

Ron : That's easy for you to say! You're in great shape, and your bike is carbon fiber! It must weigh 10 kilograms less than my bike!

Dan : If you make it without stopping, I'll buy you dinner after the ride. Anything you want.

Ron : I can't even think about eating. My legs feel like they're going to fall off and my throat is drier than a desert. Seriously I've got to stop and rest. I want to get in better shape, but I'm too tired. This is too hard.

Dan : You have to push yourself. You're not going to lose all that fat by taking rests. You're the one that asked me to help you.

Ron : I see. You're right.

- ① Ron and Dan managed to reach the top together.
- ② Ron's bike is lighter than Dan's.
- ③ Ron says that he can eat anything after the ride.
- ④ Ron desperately wants to take a break.
- ⑤ Ron is helping Dan to lose weight.

2. Choose the best answer for the blank.

Salesman : Well, I think this SUV is exactly what you're looking for.

Bob : It looks nice, but it's much bigger than I expected.

Salesman : In that case, maybe this sedan is more to your interest? It's smaller and the price is reasonable.

Bob : That sounds great. Does it come in navy blue?

Salesman : We have one in navy blue here in the showroom. The sticker price is \$75,000. Would you like to take it for a test drive?

Bob : No, I drove the same car at another dealership last week. I think I'm going to just go ahead and buy it.

Salesman : _____

- ① Great. Let me get the paperwork together and you can get on the road.
- ② Okay. I can introduce you to another car dealer in your neighborhood.
- ③ No problem. I can give you enough time for your test drive.
- ④ Don't worry. Both cars will be within your price range.
- ⑤ I'm sorry, but we don't have the car in navy blue.

3. Which is the best sequence of answers for the blanks?

Randy : What should we have for dinner?

Martha : Actually, I can't think of anything I really want to eat.

Randy : How about Mexican food? A new Mexican restaurant called El Gordo's has opened nearby.

Martha : _____ Last time I ate spicy food in a Mexican restaurant, my stomach hurt for two days.

Randy : Then what about the Waffle Shack? _____

Martha : So do I, but there's always a really long wait for a table.

Randy : You may be right. What about pizza?

Martha : I can't eat it again. _____

Randy : Mmm.... How about trying El Gordo's? We can choose unspicy food.

Martha : Okay. If you want.

<보 기>

a. I don't think it's a good idea.

b. I really love their dinner menu.

c. I'm so hungry.

d. I've already had it three times this week.

① a — b — d

② a — c — d

③ b — a — d

④ d — b — c

⑤ d — c — b

4. What is the relationship between the man and the woman?

Man : So I think it's exactly what you're in the market for. What do you think?

Woman : Well, honestly, I love it. The neighborhood seems fantastic and it is within my budget.

Man : So, should we make an offer to the owner? I know there are several other people interested in the house.

Woman : Yes, but I have one concern. Does the house next door always look like that? It looks empty and untidy.

Man : In fact, no one lives there. It needs renovating but the owner doesn't have the mind to do it.

Woman : I don't want to live next to the deserted house. I'd like to see some other places in the area.

① security guard - visitor

② real estate agent - homebuyer

③ tour guide - tourist

④ house owner - tenant

⑤ architect - reporter

5. Based on the following dialogue, which one is NOT true?

Jeff : I was hoping we'd get some nice waves today.

Paul : Yeah, but it doesn't look like they'll be any good. You just missed it. They were fantastic yesterday. We had overhead waves.

Jeff : It seems like I'm always missing the good surf. Last month on the Baja Peninsula was the last time I had a great surfing day.

Paul : I've had those slumps before as well. Sometimes the surf gods smile upon us, and sometimes they don't!

Jeff : What does the forecast look like for tomorrow?

Paul : Rain and no surf, but the day after tomorrow looks like there'll be clear skies and fantastic waves! When are you leaving?

Jeff : Tomorrow night. The surf gods must hate me.

- ① Paul says that the waves were fantastic yesterday.
- ② Jeff is having terrible luck with surfing.
- ③ Jeff had great surf on the Baja Peninsula last month.
- ④ The forecast says it will rain tomorrow.
- ⑤ Jeff is going to leave the day after tomorrow after enjoying surfing.

6. Choose the sentence that best describes the situation. [3점]

Tom : Sorry but all of those plastic pipes have to be ripped out and replaced. Then we are going to have to build a new shower in there.

Jane : Oh no! That sounds expensive! How much is something like that going to cost?

Tom : Well, I'd have to write up an estimate, but off the top of my head, I'd say around \$2,000. I did a job like this last year.

Jane : Oh boy! That's too expensive. I expected a few hundred maybe. I paid the last person \$500. Couldn't you do it for that?

Tom : The reason I'm here is because you paid the last guy \$500. He did a terrible job. That's why all your pipes are leaking and your shower has to be replaced.

Jane : Well, I just don't know. I guess I don't really have a choice. How about \$700?

Tom : If I did the work for \$700, I'd be losing a ton of money. It is going to be at least \$1,800.

- ① Jane is asking Tom where the shower facility is.
- ② Tom broke Jane's shower, and now she wants him to fix it.
- ③ Tom and Jane are negotiating the fee for building a new shower.
- ④ Tom is trying to sell Jane some pipes, but she doesn't want to buy them.
- ⑤ Jane is willing to pay as much as Tom asks for the repair job.

7. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Thought stopping, a term coined by Richard Rawson of UCLA, who works with recovering drug addicts, is a definitive decision not to respond to the pull of a reward: Encounter a stimulus, and shut off the action it provokes. “Think of it like television,” says Rawson. “Change the channel.” Turning off a thought has to be almost immediate. “You’re not helpless about this; you can make a decision, but you have to make the decision quickly,” said Rawson. The more seconds you spend thinking about what to do in the face of an urge, the greater the chance that you’ll ultimately give in to it. Once you begin to debate “Should I or shouldn’t I?” you’ve lost the battle. Experience a cue, switch off the associated thought. No ambiguity, no maybes. Don’t waste time in debate; don’t struggle with your response. Just get it out of your working memory. Internalize a response to urges that is absolute, even rigid, leaving no room for doubt.

- ① 결정을 내리기 전에 심사숙고하라.
- ② 자신의 생각을 남에게 강요하지 말라.
- ③ 다른 사람의 의견보다는 자신의 판단을 따르라.
- ④ 주관적인 판단보다는 전문가의 견해를 들어 보라.
- ⑤ 유혹에 빠지게 하는 생각을 단호하게 중단하라.

8. 다음 글이 시사하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

The collective mind of any cultural group, accumulated over time, is typically smarter than any individual human mind. This is why cultural learning is so important, and also why such techniques as crowdsourcing are so effective. Xunzi, a thinker in early China, compares the Confucian Way inherited by his generation to markers used to indicate a ford over an otherwise deep and swift river. People with experience have, through careful trial and error, figured out the best place to cross the river and have left markers to help us find it. We could ignore them and just wing it, but that would be counterproductive and even dangerous. In other words, if a respected member of the local community tells you to boil this root vegetable for two hours, then strain it, and then pound it with a stick blessed by a priest until you’ve sung this sacred song twenty times, you should probably just shut up and do it, exactly the way you are told.

* ford: (강 따위의) 얇은 곳, 여울 ** wing it: 즉흥적으로 하다

- ① Learn from old wisdom.
- ② Easy come, easy go.
- ③ To err is human.
- ④ Pride comes before a fall.
- ⑤ Nothing ventured, nothing gained.

[9~10] 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

9. Many decisions that you make will turn out to be wrong in the fullness of time. When you made the decision or commitment, it was probably a good idea, based on the circumstances of the moment. But now the situation may have changed, and it is time to zero-base it again. You can usually tell if you are in a zero-based-thinking situation because of the stress that it causes. Whenever you are involved in something that, knowing what you now know, you wouldn't get into again, you experience ongoing stress, aggravation, irritation, and anger. Sometimes people spend an enormous amount of time trying to make a business or personal relationship succeed. But if you zero-base this relationship, the correct solution is often to get out of the relationship altogether. The only real question is whether or not you have the courage to admit that you were wrong and take the necessary steps to correct the situation.

- ① 상황이 바뀌면 원점에서 다시 시작하는 수고를 감내할 필요가 있다.
- ② 스트레스를 유발하는 상황을 가급적 만들지 않는 것이 좋다.
- ③ 순간적인 판단이 고심 끝에 내린 판단보다 좋을 수 있다.
- ④ 함의를 통해 결정한 사항은 쉽게 번복해서는 안 된다.
- ⑤ 의사결정을 내리는 것을 무한정 미루는 것은 바람직하지 않다.

10. Our natural response to reading or hearing about the darker qualities in human nature is to exclude ourselves. It is always the other person who is narcissistic, irrational, envious, grandiose, or aggressive. We almost always see ourselves as having the best intentions. If we go astray, it is the fault of circumstances or people forcing us to react negatively. Stop once and for all this self-deluding process. We are all cut from the same cloth, and we all share the same tendencies. The sooner you realize this, the greater your power will be in overcoming these potential negative traits within you. You will examine your own motives and look at your own shadow. This will make it that much easier to spot such traits in others. You will also become humbler, realizing you're not superior to others in the way you had imagined. This will not make you feel guilty or weighed down by your self-awareness, but quite the opposite. You will accept yourself as a complete individual, embracing both the good and the bad, dropping your falsified self-image as a saint. You will feel relieved of your hypocrisies and free to be more yourself. People will be drawn to this quality in you.

- ① 다른 사람의 긍정적인 면을 본받으려는 노력이 필요하다.
- ② 사람에게에는 개별적인 특성뿐만 아니라 보편적인 특성도 있다.
- ③ 자신의 부정적인 면을 인정하면 그것을 극복하는 데 도움이 된다.
- ④ 결과뿐만 아니라 의도를 고려하여 행동의 정당성을 판단할 필요가 있다.
- ⑤ 자신감을 갖고 상대방을 대할수록 자신의 의견에 대한 동의를 얻기 쉽다.

[11~12] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

11. For all its size and grandeur, the Inca Empire lasted only a century before it was conquered by the Spanish, beginning in 1532. Even before the Spanish Conquistadors arrived in central South America, the Inca had begun to suffer from the European arrival in the New World, for the Europeans brought diseases with them that peoples in the Americas had no immunity to. Shortly after Europeans landed in South America, smallpox, measles, typhoid, influenza, malaria, whooping cough and other diseases killed the indigenous peoples of the Americas. These Old World diseases spread to the Inca Empire by the 1520s. Just before the arrival of the Spanish in the Andes, epidemics killed many Inca leaders, including their Emperor and his successor. Eventually an estimated one-third to one-half of the total population of the Inca Empire died of these viral killers. Those who survived were demoralized, which contributed to the relatively easy Spanish conquest of the Inca.

* conquistador: 정복자

- ① Spanish conquerors of the New World and their cruelties
- ② European diseases as a cause of the collapse of the Inca Empire
- ③ impact of the collision of the Old and New World on Europeans
- ④ a scientific method to track the rise and fall of the Inca Empire
- ⑤ Incan natural therapies to treat diseases from the Old World

12. If people know an attack is coming, they can prepare to defend themselves. High school students in a study were forewarned either 2 or 10 minutes in advance that they would hear a speech on “Why Teenagers Should Not Be Allowed to Drive” (not a very popular message, as you might guess). The remaining students heard the same talk, but received no forewarning. The results showed that students who received no forewarning were persuaded the most, followed by those who received 2 minutes’ warning, followed by those who received 10 minutes’ warning. When people believe that someone is trying to persuade them (and take away their freedom of choice), they experience an unpleasant emotional response called psychological reactance, which motivates them to resist the persuasive attempt. Often people will do exactly the opposite of what they are being persuaded to do. The parents of Romeo and Juliet in Shakespeare’s play found this effect out when their efforts to end the romance only drove the young lovebirds closer together.

- ① effect of forewarning on persuasion
- ② characteristics of persuasive speeches
- ③ importance of an interactive presentation
- ④ necessity of giving warning signs in advance
- ⑤ functions of persuasive communication in education

[13~14] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

13. To reconstitute democracy in line with our present situation, we need to challenge the frightening, but false, assumption that increased diversity automatically brings increased tension and conflict in society. Indeed, the exact reverse can be true. Conflict in society is not only necessary, it is, within limits, desirable. But if one hundred men all desperately want the same brass ring, they may be forced to fight for it. On the other hand, if each of the hundred has a different objective, it is far more rewarding for them to trade, cooperate, and form symbiotic relationships. Given appropriate social arrangements, diversity can make for a secure and stable civilization. It is the lack of appropriate political institutions today that unnecessarily sharpens conflict between minorities to the knife-edge of violence. The answer to this problem is not to stifle dissent or to charge minorities with selfishness. The answer lies in imaginative new arrangements for accommodating and legitimating diversity—new institutions that are sensitive to the rapidly shifting needs of changing and multiplying minorities.

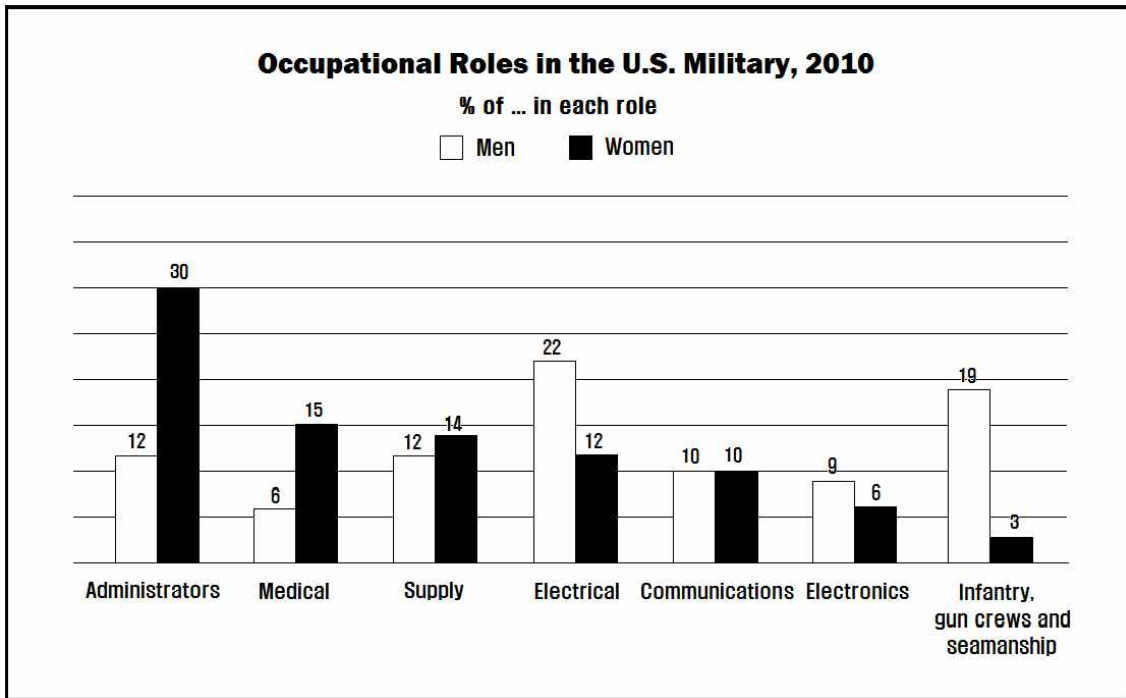
- ① Does Diversity Harm Democracy?
- ② Are Democracy's Weaknesses Inherent?
- ③ The Rise of Diversity Is a Threat to Democracy
- ④ The Majority Rule: A Basic Principle of Democracy
- ⑤ Democracy Is Contagious: Democratization in Progress

14. Imagine that on your first day working at a record store, your manager says, "Our records are organized alphabetically." Under this direction, you file your first pack of albums with ease. Later, you overhear a coworker saying, "Sorry, it looks like we're sold out of Michael Jackson right now." Your manager looks under "J" and checks the inventory, which says the store should have a single copy of *Thriller*. You remember that it was part of the shipment of records you just filed. Where else could you have put that record, if not under "J"? Maybe under "M"? The ambiguity that's wrapped up in something as simple as "alphabetize these" is truly amazing. We give and receive instructions all day long. Ambiguous instructions can weaken our structures and their trustworthiness. It's only so long after that first album is misfiled that chaos ensues.

* ensue: (결과로서) 일어나다

- ① Alphabetical Classification Makes It Easy
- ② Leave Complexity, Stay with Simplicity
- ③ A Manager: Coworker or Enemy?
- ④ Old Albums Are Hard to Collect
- ⑤ Ambiguity Hides in Simplicity

15. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the percentages of men and women in occupational roles in the U.S. military in 2010. ① Active-duty women were much more heavily concentrated in administrative roles than were active-duty men: the percentage of women was more than twice that of men in administrative positions. ② And while only 6% of men in the military held medical roles, 15% of women had these types of jobs. ③ In the electrical field, the percentage of men was larger than that of women: while 22% of men were in electrical positions, only 12% of women served the same roles. ④ Compared to 19% of servicemen in the infantry, gun crews and seamanship, only 3% of servicewomen were in these roles. ⑤ No occupational role showed the same distribution of men and women in the military.

* infantry: 보병 ** active-duty: 현역의

16. Herbert Marcuse에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Born in Berlin in 1898, Herbert Marcuse served with the German army in World War I before completing a PhD in literature in 1922 at the University of Freiburg. After a short spell as a bookseller in Berlin, he studied philosophy under Martin Heidegger. In 1932, he joined the Institute for Social Research, but he never worked in Frankfurt. In 1934 he fled to the US, where he was to remain. While he was in New York with Max Horkheimer, the latter received an offer from Columbia University to relocate the Institute there and Marcuse joined him. In 1958 Marcuse became a professor at Brandeis University, Massachusetts, but in 1965 he was forced to resign because of his outspoken Marxist views. He moved to the University of California, and during the 1960s gained world renown as a social theorist, philosopher, and political activist. He died of a stroke, aged 81.

- ① 1차 세계대전 중 독일군에서 복무했다.
- ② Martin Heidegger의 지도하에 철학을 공부했다.
- ③ 1934년에 미국으로 피신하여 그곳에 머물렀다.
- ④ California 대학에서 교수가 되어 Brandeis 대학으로 옮겼다.
- ⑤ 1960년대에 사회이론가, 철학자, 정치활동가로 세계적인 명성을 얻었다.

17. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Four-year-old Betsy loved to spit. Every time someone said, “Hello, Betsy,” she would pucker up and get ready to spray the person with a cloud of saliva. Her parents were embarrassed and couldn’t understand how she started such a “bad” habit. ① They were both very respectful people and didn’t understand where Betsy learned to do such a “naughty and disgusting” thing. All ② their efforts to get Betsy to stop fell on deaf ears. One day they visited a friend of the family, and when Betsy puckered up to spit, the friend smiled broadly and said, “Betsy, I bet you love to spit. Let’s both go in the bathroom and spit into the toilet. I think it’s fun to do too.” Betsy’s parents watched in a mixture of shame and amazement as Betsy took her friend by the hand and the two disappeared into the bathroom. After a few minutes, ③ they returned and Betsy stopped spitting. What Betsy’s parents realized is that ④ they had been creating a power struggle by trying to control Betsy’s behavior. Now ⑤ they had an option and could tell Betsy, “Spitting is okay as long as you do it in the toilet.” It didn’t take long for Betsy to give up her “habit.”

* pucker up: 입술을 오므리다

[18~19] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

18. For women in leadership positions, ① what often works best is a calm, confident expression, warm yet businesslike. Perhaps the best example of this would be current German chancellor Angela Merkel. Her smiles are even less frequent than the average male politician, but when they occur they are especially meaningful. They never seem ② fake. She listens to others with looks of complete absorption, her face remarkably still. She has a way of getting others to do most of the talking while always ③ seeming to be in control of the course of the conversation. She does not need to interrupt to assert herself. When she wants to attack someone, it is with looks of boredom, iciness, or contempt, never with blustering words. When Russian president Vladimir Putin tried to intimidate her by bringing his pet dog into a meeting, ④ know Merkel had once been bitten and had a fear of dogs, she visibly tensed, then quickly composed herself and looked him calmly in the eye. She put ⑤ herself in the one-up position in relation to Putin by not making anything of his ploy. He seemed rather childish and petty in comparison. Her style does not include all of the alpha male body posturing. It is quieter and yet extremely powerful in its own way.

* blustering: 호통치는

19. Rules and incentives are an inevitable and necessary part of our social and political life—the banking crisis would have been far less serious ① had Depression-era regulations not been removed and had existing regulations been enforced. For all the importance of rules and incentives, however, a debate that focuses only on the proper mix of these two mechanisms ② leave out an important ingredient. The kind of work that most practitioners want to do, and ③ that those they serve also want them to do, demands practical wisdom. Rules and incentives may improve the behavior of those who don't care, though they won't make ④ them wiser. But in focusing on the people who don't care—the targets of our rules and incentives—we miss those who do care. We miss those who want to do the right things but ⑤ lack the practical wisdom to do them well. Rules and incentives won't teach these people the moral skill and will they need. Even worse, rules can kill skill and incentives can kill will. [3점]

[20~21] (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

20. Biodiversity as a whole forms a shield protecting each of the species that together compose it, ourselves included. What will happen if, in addition to the species already extinguished by human activity, say, 10 percent of those remaining (A) are/is taken away? Or 50 percent? Or 90 percent? As more and more species vanish or drop to near extinction, the rate of extinction of the survivors accelerates. In some cases the effect is felt almost immediately. When a century ago the American chestnut, once a dominant tree over much of eastern North America, (B) being/was reduced to near extinction by an Asian fungal blight, seven moth species whose caterpillars depended on its vegetation vanished, and the last of the passenger pigeons plunged to extinction. As extinction mounts, biodiversity reaches a tipping point (C) which/at which the ecosystem collapses. Scientists have only begun to study under what conditions and when this catastrophe is most likely to occur. [3점]

* blight: 마름병

- | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|
| ① are | ..... | being | ..... | which |
| ② are | ..... | was | ..... | which |
| ③ are | ..... | was | ..... | at which |
| ④ is | ..... | being | ..... | at which |
| ⑤ is | ..... | was | ..... | which |

21. In the 1970s, Stanley Schachter, a Columbia University social psychologist, became convinced that overweight people did not respond (A) appropriate/appropriately to internal signals, such as hunger, satiety, or a need for fuel. He hypothesized that overweight people ate in response to external cues, rather than internal signals. Schachter's cracker study compared the eating behaviors of thin and overweight subjects. He first divided his participants into two groups, offering one all the sandwiches they wanted to eat and (B) ask/asking the other only to fill out a questionnaire about food. Then he gave everyone the same opportunity to sample five different types of crackers. Not surprisingly, the thin people who had already eaten the sandwiches ate fewer crackers than the thin people who had simply completed the questionnaire. But those who were overweight ate about the same number of crackers whether or not they had eaten the sandwiches first. Schachter theorized that the sight of food was (C) exerted/exerting more pull on the overweight population than any internal messages reporting an absence of hunger.

- | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|-----------------|-------|--------|-------|----------|
| ① appropriate | ..... | ask | ..... | exerted |
| ② appropriately | ..... | asking | ..... | exerting |
| ③ appropriately | ..... | asking | ..... | exerted |
| ④ appropriate | ..... | asking | ..... | exerting |
| ⑤ appropriately | ..... | ask | ..... | exerted |

[22~23] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

22. Joseph Schumpeter expressed the view that the essence of capitalism is the process of “creative destruction”—the perpetual cycle of destroying the old and less efficient product or service and ① replacing it with new, more efficient ones. Andy Grove took Schumpeter’s insight that “only the paranoid survive” and made it in many ways the business model of globalization capitalism. Grove helped to popularize the view that dramatic, industry-transforming ② innovations are taking place today faster and faster. Thanks to these technological breakthroughs, the speed by which your latest invention can be made ③ obsolete is now lightning quick. Therefore, only the paranoid, only those who are constantly looking over their shoulders to see who is creating something new that will destroy them and then staying just one step ahead of them, will survive. Those countries that are most willing to let capitalism quickly destroy inefficient companies, so that money can be freed up and directed to more innovative ones, will ④ perish in the era of globalization. Those which rely on their governments to ⑤ protect them from such creative destruction will fall behind in this era. [3점]

* paranoid: 편집증적인 사람

23. Boston and Cambridge are cities where many people do not stay for too long. Many people here are graduate students and postdoctorals, which means that by definition their positions have an ① expiration date. Boston and Cambridge are melting pots, but also cities where you make new friends at farewell parties. The combination of high resident turnover and friendships produces a situation in which the best apartments in Cambridge never ② reach the market. When someone moves out of a good apartment, there’s always a friend looking to move in, and landlords usually are okay with this hand-me-down dynamic because it ③ causes them the burden of finding a new tenant. So the lesson is that, at least in the case of Boston and Cambridge, the real estate market for apartments is ④ secondary to the social network. According to Mark Granovetter, a sociologist who has studied the economic relevance of social networks throughout much of his life, we can say that in Cambridge the market for student apartments is ⑤ embedded in the network of social interactions.

[24~25] (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

24. Behavior is not infinitely flexible, easily moved in any direction. Rather, organisms are born with natural behavior systems and tendencies that (A) constrain/expand how learning occurs and what changes one may expect from a training procedure. These limitations were described elegantly in an analogy by a researcher, who compared learning to sculpting a wooden statue. The sculptor begins with a piece of wood that has little (B) contrast/resemblance to a statue. As the carving proceeds, the piece of wood comes to look more and more like the final product. But the process is not without limitation since the sculptor has to take into account the direction and density of the wood grain and any knots the wood may have. Wood carving is most successful if it is in (C) conflict/harmony with the preexisting grain and knots of the wood. In a similar fashion, learning is most successful if it takes into account the preexisting behavior structures of the organism.

- | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|-------------|-------|-------------|-------|----------|
| ① constrain | ..... | contrast | ..... | conflict |
| ② constrain | ..... | resemblance | ..... | conflict |
| ③ constrain | ..... | resemblance | ..... | harmony |
| ④ expand | ..... | contrast | ..... | conflict |
| ⑤ expand | ..... | resemblance | ..... | harmony |

25. Plants are great chemists—and alchemists: they can turn sunbeams into matter! They have evolved to use biological warfare to repel predators—poisoning, paralyzing, or disorienting them—or to reduce their own digestibility to stay alive and protect their seeds, (A) enhancing/reducing the chances that their species will endure. Both these physical and chemical defensive strategies are remarkably effective at keeping predators away, and even sometimes at getting animals to do what they wish. Because their initial predators were insects, plants developed some lectins that would paralyze any unfortunate bug that tried to dine on them. Obviously, there is a quantum size difference between insects and mammals, but both are (B) resistant/subject to the same effects. Clearly, most of you won't be paralyzed by a plant compound within minutes of eating it, although a single peanut (a lectin) certainly has the potential to kill certain people. But we are not immune to the long-term effects of eating certain plant compounds. Because of the huge number of cells we mammals have, we may not see the (C) beneficial/damaging results of consuming such compounds for years. And even if this is happening to you, you don't know it yet. [3점]

* lectin: 렉틴(주로 식물에서 추출되는 단백질)

- | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|-------------|-------|-----------|-------|------------|
| ① enhancing | ..... | resistant | ..... | beneficial |
| ② enhancing | ..... | subject | ..... | damaging |
| ③ enhancing | ..... | subject | ..... | beneficial |
| ④ reducing | ..... | subject | ..... | damaging |
| ⑤ reducing | ..... | resistant | ..... | beneficial |

[26~30] 다음 글을 읽고, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

26. Observers have repeatedly noticed that animals in the wild do not live solely by “tooth and claw” but regularly show _____. Once, when an old bull elephant lay dying, human observers noted that his entire family tried everything to help him to his feet again. First, they tried to work their trunks and tusks underneath him. Then they pulled the old fellow up so strenuously that some broke their tusks in the process. Their concern for their old friend was greater than their concern for themselves. Elephants have also been observed coming to the aid of a comrade shot by a hunter, despite their fear of gunshots. The other elephants work in concert to raise their wounded companion to walk again. They do this by pressing on either side of the injured elephant and walking, trying to carry their friend between their gigantic bodies. Elephants have also been seen sticking grass in the mouths of their injured friends in an attempt to feed them, to give them strength.

- ① self-treatment for injury
- ② compassion for their fellows
- ③ family ties for their offspring
- ④ tricks of deceiving their predators
- ⑤ collaboration for finding food in the wild

27. A factor which helps people to withstand fear is _____. The front-seat passenger in a car, for example, is usually more anxious than the driver. In the studies of American servicemen this was revealed when aircrew in the European theater of operations were asked in June 1944: “If you were doing it over again, do you think you would choose to sign up for combat flying?” Pilots were always more willing to answer “Yes, I’m pretty sure I would” (51-84 percent) than other enlisted men (39-51 percent), and fighter pilots flying their planes single-handed (84 percent) more so than bomber pilots (51-74 percent). Heavy bomber crews showed increasing reluctance the more missions they had flown, and the reason is not hard to discover. The casualty rates (over 70 percent killed or missing in action after six months and 17.5 percent wounded or injured in action) were dreadful. [3점]

* theater: 작전 구역

- ① being in control
- ② to wait and see
- ③ recalling good events
- ④ being with a companion
- ⑤ proper training and practice

28. Some contemporary technologies seem to open new and deeply troubling ethical issues, issues of a kind that humankind has never had to address before. The emerging technology of genetic engineering, for instance, creates the prospect of our designing our own children and turning humanity itself into a kind of artifact. Some authors seem to welcome this prospect, but others believe that we are at a crossroads that requires that we relinquish the opportunity to acquire the knowledge that would enable us to create such a brave new world. Others believe that we can place reasonable limits on how biotechnology and genetic engineering will be employed on human beings that will allow some uses but prohibit others. Genetic engineering of plants and some animal species is already in widespread use, and it may already be impossible to put this particular genie back in the bottle. Hans Jonas believes that technologies such as these that give us the capability _____ should be approached with a sense of “long-range responsibility” and, above all, a sense of humility.

- ① to make aesthetic use of science
- ② to alter nature in fundamental ways
- ③ to produce materials with little variation
- ④ to detect and locate hidden defects in complex systems
- ⑤ to defend the organism from external and internal dangers

29. You can almost certainly recall instances when being around a calm person leaves you feeling more at peace, or when your previously sunny mood was spoiled by contact with a grouch. Researchers have demonstrated that this process occurs quickly and doesn't require much, if any, verbal communication. In one study, two volunteers completed a survey that identified their moods. Then they sat quietly, facing each other for a two-minute period, waiting for the researcher to return to the room. At the end of that time, they completed another emotional survey. Time after time, the brief exposure resulted in the less expressive partner's moods coming to resemble the moods of the more expressive one. It's easy to understand how emotions _____. In just a few months, the emotional responses of both dating couples and college roommates become dramatically more similar.

* grouch: 불평이 많은 사람

- ① can be best managed for optimal functioning
- ② can operate independently of external stimuli
- ③ can be even more infectious with prolonged contact
- ④ are influenced by social and cultural norms
- ⑤ are related to the whole creative process

30. There is much evidence that the use of language enables us _____, because the stimulation associated with the use of language facilitates a further spurt of brain development. There have been extended attempts to teach chimpanzees the use of language by bringing them up in human family environments. Since they do not have the vocal apparatus for speech, they have been taught using American sign language. It has proved possible to teach chimpanzees up to a few hundred words in their first five years of life, a tiny fraction of what human children achieve. The comparative abilities of human children and chimpanzees are rather similar until the point at which language develops in the children, somewhere between their first and second birthdays, after which our mental development accelerates away from that of chimpanzees. A related point is that we have very few memories of the period before we learn the use of language. It is obvious that our use of language does not merely enable us to communicate, but that it also profoundly affects the way we perceive the outside world. [3점]

- ① to express our curiosity about nature
- ② to memorize events much more precisely
- ③ to share our perceptual experiences with others
- ④ to communicate with animals around us
- ⑤ to put creative thoughts into action

[31~32] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31.

Today, the secret of success of many profitable businesses lies in their ability to process the data using advanced analytical methods. The business of information management encompasses more than just storing the data. It also covers ‘data mining’ or acquiring information by processing data using a new form of business intelligence.

- (A) This ability of knowing ‘why’ will therefore empower the organization to make the necessary strategic changes. For example, the organization should capitalize on the newfound knowledge by building a stronger, one-to-one relationship with its customers.
- (B) However, a report aided by data mining or business intelligence, is not only able to identify the best-selling product in a supermarket but the report is also able to explain the reasons why the product is the best.
- (C) Hence, organizations need to invest in data mining techniques (aided by statistical analysis, visualization and neural networks) to uncover hidden patterns, discover new knowledge, and as a consequence gain more insight into the current business situation. For example, a typical report is able to identify the best-selling product in a supermarket.

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

32.

As the case on the Canada-US Free Trade Agreement shows, it was important for Canada to gain the attention of US political leadership to increase Canadian power in the negotiation. Lack of attention by the stronger party is often a statement that it does not consider the other side particularly powerful or significant.

- (A) This action provoked a diplomatic crisis between the two long-time allies and succeeded in getting US attention, which led to high-level American participation in the negotiations. Canada enhanced its power by playing on the historically strong relationship between the two countries.
- (B) Such lack of attention may manifest itself in many ways, but it is almost always demonstrated by entrusting the negotiations to relatively low-level officials who have limited authority and access to their country’s political leadership.
- (C) Canada faced this problem in this negotiation. The tactics of attention-getting may include stalling and walking out of the negotiations. In the Canada-US Free Trade Agreement talks, Canada walked out when they felt that the United States was not taking the negotiations seriously.

* stall: (교묘하게) 시간을 벌다

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

[33~34] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

33.

An alternative use, however, treats law generally as a means of enforcing norms or standards of social behavior.

The term 'law' has been used in a wide variety of ways. In the first place, there are scientific laws or what are called descriptive laws. These describe regular or necessary patterns of behavior found in either natural or social life. (①) The most obvious examples are found in the natural sciences; for instance, in the laws of motion and thermodynamics advanced by physicists. (②) But this notion of law has also been employed by social theorists, in an attempt to highlight predictable, even inevitable, patterns of social behavior. (③) This can be seen in Engels's assertion that Marx uncovered the 'laws' of historical and social development, and in the so-called 'laws' of demand and supply which underlie economic theory. (④) Sociologists have thus seen forms of law at work in all organized societies, ranging from informal processes usually found in traditional societies to the formal legal systems typical of modern societies. (⑤) By contrast, political theorists have tended to understand law more specifically, seeing it as a distinctive social institution clearly separate from other social rules or norms and only found in modern societies. [3점]

34.

Another, unexpected, consequence is the ability of bacteria to overcome the mechanisms that give antibiotics their efficacy, rendering them useless.

Initially seen as *miracle drugs*, antibiotics, once they became widely available, were used not only for bacterial infections, but for everything from the common cold to headaches. (①) Indeed antibiotics were a godsend, drastically improving medicine and contributing significantly to the increase in life expectancy achieved during the twentieth century. (②) Like many technological fixes, along with the positive benefits of antibiotics came negative side effects. (③) Antibiotics can kill the many beneficial bacteria in the human body, for instance those that promote digestion, along with invasive bacteria. (④) Antibiotic resistance, first a curiosity seen in the laboratory, became common among populations of bacteria exposed to antibiotics. (⑤) In a matter of years following the introduction of penicillin, penicillin-destroying staphylococci appeared in hospitals where much of the early use of penicillin had taken place.

* staphylococci: 포도상구균

[35~36] 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

35. Far from existing inertly, the inhabitants of the pasture—or what the ancient Hellenes called *botane*—appear to be able to perceive and to react to what is happening in their environment at a level of sophistication far surpassing that of humans. ① The sundew plant will grasp at a fly with infallible accuracy, moving in just the right direction toward where the prey is to be found. ② Some parasitical plants can recognize the slightest trace of the odor of their victim, and will overcome all obstacles to crawl in its direction. ③ Plants are in trouble because they are rooted to the ground and therefore unable to pick up and move when they need something or when conditions turn unfavorable. ④ Plants seem to know which ants will steal their nectar, closing when these ants are about, opening only when there is enough dew on their stems to keep the ants from climbing. ⑤ The more sophisticated acacia actually enlists the protective services of certain ants which it rewards with nectar in return for the ants' protection against other insects and herbivorous mammals.

* inertly: 비활동적으로

36. Transport geography is a topical branch of geography that evolved out of economic geography. Like tourism, transportation is, of course, inherently geographic because it connects places and facilitates the movement of goods and people from one place to another. ① Transport geography fundamentally depends on the geographic concepts, such as location or scale. ② For example, location shapes patterns of movement, including whether movement is possible from and/or to a given location and how that movement might occur. ③ Transportation networks exist at local and regional scales and, in the modern world, are increasingly being connected into a global system. ④ With much faster personal and organized transport, afternoon drives, day trips, overnight stays and weekends have added a considerable scope to the tourism industry but also to tourists themselves. ⑤ In addition, there are many geographic factors of places—both physical and human—that either allow or constrain transportation.

37. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Consider a household that dumps sewage into a public lake rather than purchasing a septic system to process and store the waste. This “straight pipe” method of disposal damages the lake’s appeal for water sports and as a source of drinking water. Although the social cost of dumping sewage is larger than the cost of a septic system, the household’s private cost of dumping is not, because the household bears only a fraction of the overall damage of dumping. If the lake area belonged to the household dumping the sewage, that household would internalize the full social cost of dumping and invest in a septic system. If the lake area belonged to someone else, that person would have an incentive to prohibit and carefully monitor dumping. Biologist Garrett Hardin felt that by assigning property rights to land, water, and air, society could avoid externalities caused by everything from factories to loud music. As evidence of his point, poaching is a far greater problem in countries where property rights are weak than in countries where they are well-defined and strictly enforced.

* septic system: 오수정화 시스템 ** poach: (남의 영역을) 침해하다



According to Garrett Hardin, environmental damage to open-access areas, such as lakes, could be ___(A)___ if the areas were ___(B)___ held.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|-------------|-------|--------------|
| ① caused | ..... | exclusively |
| ② caused | ..... | commercially |
| ③ disclosed | ..... | commonly |
| ④ prevented | ..... | publicly |
| ⑤ prevented | ..... | privately |

[38~39] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

We cannot divorce emotions from thinking. The two are completely intertwined. But there is inevitably a (a) dominant factor, some people more clearly governed by emotions than others. What we are looking for is the proper ratio and balance, the one that leads to the most effective action. The ancient Greeks had an appropriate metaphor for this: the rider and the horse.

The horse is our emotional nature continually (b) impelling us to move. This horse has tremendous energy and power, but without a rider it cannot be guided; it is wild, subject to predators, and continually heading into trouble. The rider is our thinking self. Through training and practice, it holds the reins and guides the horse, transforming this powerful animal energy into something (c) productive. The one without the other is useless. Without the rider, no directed movement or purpose. Without the horse, no energy, no power. In most people the horse dominates, and the rider is weak. In some people the rider is too strong, holds the reins too tightly, and is (d) willing to occasionally let the animal go into a gallop. The horse and rider must work together. This means we consider our actions (e) beforehand; we bring as much thinking as possible to a situation before we make a decision. But once we decide what to do, we loosen the reins and enter action with boldness and a spirit of adventure. Instead of being slaves to this energy, we channel it. That is the essence of rationality.

38. 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① necessity of finding the optimal balance of thinking and emotion
- ② traditional skills of taming and harnessing wild animals
- ③ effects of emotional suppression on physical health
- ④ difficulties of getting the right technique to win horse races
- ⑤ ancient Greek concepts about the importance of philosophy in sports

39. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[40~41] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Yesterday's *Observer* features two pieces about human enhancement in the prospect of the FutureFest festival in London in September. The articles mention Bertolt Meyer, a Swiss man born without a left hand who was recently fitted with a state-of-the-art bionic one (which he controls from his smartphone), and include quotes from well-known authors associated with the topic of human enhancement, such as Nick Bostrom and Andy Miah.

At the moment, prosthetic devices like Meyer's are used to restore normal human functions among those who lack them. Yet as such devices become ever more ____ (A) ____, to the point that they eventually outperform "natural" limbs in terms of speed, strength, executive control etc., "will it become the norm to have one of these?" Meyer asks. Also, as the author of the *Observer* editorial worries, "what happens when these technologies and machines get so smart that humans can be written out of the equation altogether?" For instance, what if we could simply turn to our smartphone rather than a human doctor to get a diagnosis for our ailments as well as appropriate treatment recommendations? Such suggestions can ____ (B) ____ fears of a dystopian future where humans are pressured to become "cyborgs," whether they like it or not, if they are to remain competitive on the job market (including competitive sports) and in other contexts; or where they are increasingly made useless by more effective machines, and real-life human interaction is reduced (machines replacing staff at supermarket checkouts, but also general practitioners, etc.), and becomes less accessible than it is now (think of having to pay a significant premium to see a human doctor).

* prosthetic: 인공 기관의

40. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Where Machines Could Replace Humans and Where They Can't
- ② Human Enhancement Technologies: Blessing or Curse?
- ③ Disabled Persons and Their Right to Equal Treatment
- ④ Artificial Intelligence: Science Fact vs. Science Fiction
- ⑤ Science Fiction Foretells Future Technologies

41. 윗글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- | (A) | | (B) |
|-----------------|-------|---------|
| ① expensive | ..... | calm |
| ② expensive | ..... | reflect |
| ③ outdated | ..... | trigger |
| ④ sophisticated | ..... | calm |
| ⑤ sophisticated | ..... | trigger |

[42~43] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

When Mario came to me for therapy, he explained that he worried about everything. He was newly married and in the midst of purchasing an expensive home that would require investing his life savings, barely leaving money for the necessary renovations. “Did I marry the right person? Am I going crazy? Is my mind working? I seem forgetful. What if the plane I take to Miami crashes? Will my father develop Parkinson’s like my grandfather?” The worries were (a) endless, and Mario noticed that the more he worried the more he felt depressed. To ease his tortured mind, he spent time (b) distracting himself by eating.

Over the course of cognitive behavioral therapy with an emphasis on mindfulness and acceptance, Mario began to learn to not panic over his feelings of panic. He became able to bring awareness to his worries as mental processes rather than get (c) stuck in his mind, where he would live in the worst-case scenarios. He practiced asking himself, “Is this worry productive or unproductive?” If a worry was productive, he came up with an action plan. If it was unproductive, he noticed the feelings and thoughts in his body and mind and practiced returning to the present moment. When he noticed urges to reach for sweets and salty foods as he tensed up, he chose to sit with his feelings instead, seeing his feelings as meaningful.

What sat behind his worries? He deeply (d) valued serving as a provider, establishing a secure, loving home, and protecting his father. His feelings (e) denied what mattered to him, though his relationship with his feelings—profound fear and confusion about feeling too much and not understanding his feelings—got in the way of his willingness to accept and learn from his emotions. During our last session, he said, “I feel because things matter to me. I can talk to my wife about our difficulties, take action to solve financial problems, and show my dad how much I care. That tastes sweet in my heart.”

42. Mario에 관한 윗글의 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 평생 저축한 돈을 투자해야 하는 비싼 집을 구입하는 중이었다.
- ② 자신의 공황 상태의 감정에 당황하지 않는 법을 배우기 시작했다.
- ③ 자신의 걱정이 생산적인지 아닌지 스스로에게 질문하는 것을 연습했다.
- ④ 단것과 짠 음식을 먹고 싶어 하는 충동을 이겨내는 데 결국 실패했다.
- ⑤ 재정적인 문제를 해결하기 위한 조치를 취할 수 있다고 말했다.

43. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[44~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Bibs the canary lived with an elderly lady who had a niece who lived next door and checked on her each night to make sure she was all right. A warm and sweet friendship had blossomed between the old woman and the tiny bird. At breakfast each morning, they shared toast and Bibs liked to sip whatever beverage the woman was having. One rainy night, seeing that her aunt's lights were on and assuming everything was fine, the niece retired with her husband for the night rather than going over to the aunt's house.

(B)

The tiny yellow bird had escaped from the aunt's house and flown through the storm to the next house. There it had pecked at the window with such desperate fury that it collapsed in exhaustion and died before their eyes. Now completely alarmed, the niece and her husband raced over to the aunt's house.

(C)

They found the old lady lying unconscious on the floor in a pool of blood. She had slipped and fallen, striking her head on a table corner. Her niece rushed her to the hospital. Because of her little bird's loyalty and determination to get help, even at the sacrifice of his own life, the woman's life was saved.

(D)

As the couple relaxed cozily by a fire, they were startled by an odd tapping at the window. At first they assumed it was a windblown branch, but the tapping grew louder and continued persistently, followed by a strange cry. Finally, the niece went to the window, pulled back the curtains and found Bibs, who had been furiously beating on the window and chirping.

44. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

45. 밑줄에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 노부인의 조카딸은 노부인의 옆집에 살았다.
 ② 노부인과 Bibs는 토스트를 나눠 먹었다.
 ③ Bibs는 폭풍우를 뚫고 옆집으로 날아갔다.
 ④ 노부인은 의식을 잃고 바닥에 쓰러져 있었다.
 ⑤ 조카딸 집의 창문에 나뭇가지가 부딪쳐 소리가 났다.

※ 확인사항

○ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하시오.

제 2 교 시

2021학년도 사관학교 1차 선발시험 문제지

영 어 영 역

공 통

성명		수험번호								
----	--	------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

- 먼저 문제지의 해당란에 성명과 수험번호를 기입하십시오.
- 답안지의 해당란에 성명과 수험번호를 정확하게 표기하십시오.
- 문제는 2점 35문항, 3점 10문항 총 45문항입니다.
(3점 문항에만 점수가 표시되어 있고, 나머지는 모두 2점 문항입니다.)

※ 시험 시작 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마시오.

1. Based on the following dialogue, which one is true?

John : Excuse me. I'm sorry to bother you, but I'm looking for the conference room. Do you know where it is?

Amy : Yes! It's down the hall to your right. Are you here for the annual military leadership seminar?

John : I am! Are you here for that as well? I heard a special guest speaker from the U.S. Navy Command was invited to talk about the future military exercise.

Amy : Well, that speaker is actually me. I'm from the U.S. Navy Command and I'm here to encourage South Korea's participation in our annual Navy exercise to further enhance our alliance.

John : What a nice surprise! It's an honor to meet you in person. I have so many questions.

Amy : Well, I'll do my best to answer them.

- ① Amy wants to know where the conference room is.
- ② John is the special guest for the annual military leadership seminar.
- ③ Amy wants South Korea to participate in the annual Air Force exercise.
- ④ John wants South Korea to invite the U.S. Navy to the future military exercise.
- ⑤ Amy is the guest speaker from the U.S. Navy Command.

2. Choose the best answer for the blank.

Doctor : Based on your Xray results, your lower back pain is due to muscle strain. It's not a disc problem, so that's good news.

Patient : Does that mean I can go back to work by next week?

Doctor : You could, but you cannot lift any heavy objects or participate in any activity that will strain your lower back muscle. I recommend you take some days off to relax.

Patient : Is there anything else I can do to expedite my recovery? I have to go back to work as soon as possible.

Doctor : I understand you have important things to do, but your body needs to relax. Your back pain is only going to get worse if you don't take care of yourself.

Patient : Okay, _____. Thank you.

- ① I'll get back to work right away as you recommended
- ② I'll come back next week for the X-ray results
- ③ I'll get myself ready for the disc surgery
- ④ I'll try to get some time off from work
- ⑤ I'll go do some weight lifting now

3. Which is the best sequence of answers for the blanks? [3점]

Aaron : Good afternoon. Thank you for calling Global Travel Agency. This is Aaron. How may I help you?

Nancy : Yes, hi! I have some questions about the 10day Southeast Asia package tour.

Aaron : Well, the package includes visiting Thailand, Vietnam, and Malaysia for the first 7 days and you'll be given the option to either stay with the group and go to Cambodia or join a different group to visit Bali.

Nancy : _____

Aaron : Definitely! We can set that up for you. However, you'll have to move to a new hotel. There won't be any additional fee and you can select one on our website.

Nancy : Ah! That sounds great. _____ Thank you.

<보 기>

- a. Would it be possible to stay in Thailand longer instead of selecting Cambodia or Bali?
b. Call me as soon as you choose the package.
c. I'll call you back as soon as I pick the hotel.
d. Do I get to pick the countries that I will visit or are they preset?

- ① a — b — d ② a — c — d ③ b — a — d
④ d — a — b ⑤ d — a — c

4. What is the relationship between the man and the woman?

Man : Now, for the second question, last time you talked about your passion for women's history. So, is it safe to assume that this is the reason for your involvement in the current project?

Woman : Oh, definitely. And it's not just about representing women's history, but more specifically about women in the scientific field.

Man : Were you ever into science when you were young?

Woman : Yes, I was! I even went to the science camp and completed a NASA internship when I was in college. That's why I am very excited to take on this role.

Man : Well, I can't wait to see you star in the film.

Woman : I also can't wait to read your film review in your next issue.

- ① news anchor — correspondent ② professor — college student
③ movie director — scriptwriter ④ magazine reporter — actress
⑤ job interviewer — job interviewee

5. Based on the following dialogue, which one is NOT true?

Mother : Hey honey, is everything okay? You look tired.

Daughter : I don't know, Mom. I just can't seem to focus and I have nasal congestion. I think I am coming down with something.

Mother : Do you want me to take you to the hospital? It might be something serious.

Daughter : Maybe later in the afternoon. I purchased some overthecounter medication at the pharmacy. I'll let you know if I feel worse.

Mother : Well, try to get some rest and drink lots of water.

Daughter : Okay, I will, Mom.

- ① The daughter has a stuffy nose.
- ② The daughter bought some overthecounter medicine.
- ③ The mother thinks her daughter might be in a serious condition.
- ④ The daughter will let her mother know if her condition gets worse.
- ⑤ The daughter is getting better after she came back from the hospital.

6. Choose the sentence that best describes the situation.

Michael : Hey Linda. Any plans for the summer break?

Linda : I think I'm just going to stay home and maybe look for a parttime job. I'm really short on cash right now and need to save as much as I can.

Michael : What happened? Is everything okay?

Linda : Well, my dog had a car accident and I had to spend a lot of money on his surgery. He is recovering very well and will come home tomorrow.

Michael : That's good. Well, I'm going to the lake with my friends this weekend. You are more than welcome to join. I'm sure it'll be great for your dog, too.

Linda : That sounds really nice. Just let me know when and where to meet and I'll be there with my dog.

- ① Linda has found a parttime job at the lake.
- ② Linda has saved a lot of money for her holiday travel.
- ③ Michael is inviting Linda to go to the lake with her dog.
- ④ Michael wants to take care of Linda's dog while she is away.
- ⑤ Linda is reluctant to go to the lake with Michael and his friends.

7. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

In a specialized economy, the food supply of the nation, and to some extent foreign markets, is somewhat contingent upon a dependable, long-term supply of water for irrigation. About 19 percent of crops produced and sold in the United States come from irrigated land. Without irrigation water this production would not occur, and the price of commodities would be much higher. Thus it behooves the general public as consumers to understand that irrigation water and water conservation are extremely important to their own interests. Consumers must be willing to support public funding for water conservation research and for water supply development. The public must understand more about agricultural water problems and more about the processes for solving them.

* behoove: ~할 필요가 있다

- ① 소비자에게 안전한 물이 제공될 수 있도록 수질 검사 절차를 개선해야 한다.
- ② 전 세계는 각 국가의 물 부족 실태를 공유하고 해결책을 함께 모색해야 한다.
- ③ 대중은 농업용수와 물 보존의 중요성을 이해하고 관련 활동을 지원해야 한다.
- ④ 일반 대중에게 충분한 식수를 공급하기 위해 농업용수의 사용을 줄여야 한다.
- ⑤ 물 소비의 불균형 문제 해소를 위한 활동에 전 국민이 적극적으로 참여해야 한다.

8. 다음 글이 시사하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

My wife, Tami, and I have had our fair share of disagreements and disputes—and will undoubtedly continue to have them. But as a result of confronting these issues and resolving them, our relationship has become stronger and we have matured individually and as a couple. Why? Because underneath the hurt, frustration, irritation, or fear there is always a strong desire to learn and grow and make our relationship better. We dislike conflicts and certainly do not seek them out; but when they find us, we plunge into the storm. And when we reach the ominous stillness in the eye of the storm—the point of realization and recognition, the point of knowing and of clear seeing—we hold one another and together, leading or being led, make it out to safer shores. Conflicts do not necessarily happen for the best, but we are learning to make the best of conflicts that happen.

- ① A friend in need is a friend indeed.
- ② After the rain comes the sunshine.
- ③ Many hands make light work.
- ④ Strike while the iron is hot.
- ⑤ Blood is thicker than water.

[9~10] 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

9. Diplomats are almost always kept under close control by their capitals, and this will be truer for the larger developed nations. Diplomats are not free to make up their own foreign policy as they go along but are instead told what to say through *instructions*. The instructions will be carefully reviewed in the capital and sent by encoded means to the nation's embassy or mission abroad. Sometimes there will be an internal conflict in the capital regarding a particular issue, and different departments will take different positions. For example, in the United States, the State Department may not always take the same view as other departments that have an interest in international relations—the Defense Department or the Commerce Department. These internal differences must first be settled in the capital before the diplomat in some foreign city can be issued instructions. And it occasionally happens that internal disagreements in the capital have left the lonely diplomat having to attend a scheduled meeting without instructions or not knowing what he or she is authorized to say or negotiate.

- ① 본국 정부 부처 간 의견 불일치는 외교관의 직무 수행을 어렵게 할 수 있다.
- ② 외교관에게는 긴급 상황 발생 시 신속한 독자적 판단 능력이 요구된다.
- ③ 외교관의 주요 임무는 주재국에서 본국의 이미지를 제고하는 것이다.
- ④ 외교관은 주재국의 사정을 본국에 신속 정확하게 알릴 필요가 있다.
- ⑤ 국가 간의 갈등은 외교로 해결하는 것이 당사국 모두에게 이롭다.

10. Some contact or acquaintance between a pair of people is an essential precondition for the formation of a relationship between them. Evidence from Festinger, Schachter, and Back documents the obvious fact that the less the physical distance between people and the more in the course of their daily activities their required paths cross, the more likely they are to develop social visiting relationships. Presumably this is so because contacts between people depend upon the ecological factors of distance and pathways. Similarly, Powell found that the differential proximity of houses in two Costa Rican villages was associated with the frequency of visiting between families. In a village where the houses are all grouped closely together fifty-three per cent of the visiting was reported to be on a daily basis, whereas in an open-country type of settlement where the houses are spread out over a considerable distance only thirty-four per cent of the visiting was on a daily basis. Gullahorn explicitly investigated rate of interaction as a function of proximity in an office of thirty-seven people in a large corporation. After two and one half months of observation and interviewing, he concluded that distance was the most important factor in determining rate of interaction.

- ① 집단 구성원 간의 접촉이 많을수록 갈등의 빈도도 높아진다.
- ② 사람 간의 물리적 거리는 상호작용의 빈도에 영향을 미친다.
- ③ 사람 간에 만나는 빈도가 높을수록 협동심도 높아진다.
- ④ 사회 활동의 폭이 넓은 사람일수록 대인관계가 원만하다.
- ⑤ 친밀도에 영향을 미치는 것은 거리가 아니라 접촉 빈도이다.

[11~12] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

11. Skepticism, as a method of doubt that demands evidence and reasons for hypotheses, is essential to the process of scientific research, philosophical dialogue, and critical intelligence. It is also vital in ordinary life, where the demands of common sense are always a challenge to us to develop and act upon the most reliable hypotheses and beliefs available. It is the foe of absolute certainty and dogmatic finality. It appreciates the snares and pitfalls of all kinds of human knowledge and the importance of the principles of fallibilism and probabilism in regard to the degrees of certainty of our knowledge. This differs sharply from the skepticisms of old, and it can contribute substantially to the advancement of human knowledge and the moral progress of humankind. It has important implications for our knowledge of the universe and our moral and social life. Skepticism in this sense provides a positive and constructive framework that can assist us in interpreting the cosmos in which we live and in achieving some wisdom in conduct.

- ① significance of skepticism for the advancement of human knowledge and conduct
- ② weaknesses of skepticism in the context of artificial knowledge and behavior
- ③ importance of old skeptical inquiries in studying logical reasoning
- ④ differences between modified skepticism and scientific reasoning
- ⑤ ways to distinguish between different forms of skepticism

12. Explorations of the nature of thought, like the rest of psychology, began life in the philosopher's armchair. The study of thought processes, however, took longer than many other areas of psychology to pull loose from philosophy. Because of the elusive, private, intensely personal nature of thought, on the one hand, and because of its relation to "truth," "knowledge," and "judgment," on the other, philosophers have been reluctant to part with this province of the study, and they have not entirely given it up today. Nevertheless, the study of thinking has moved out of the philosopher's library and into the laboratory—out of the philosopher's head and into the scientist's. Thought was introduced to the laboratory at the beginning of the twentieth century. Before that time, the psychology of thinking was strictly the philosopher's province, and so its history is studded with names of the great and near great, especially in the centuries during which empirical philosophy flourished in Great Britain.

* elusive: 파악하기 어려운 ** be studded with: ~로 산재해 있다

- ① various approaches to the nature of thought in philosophy
- ② harmonious coexistence between philosophy and psychology
- ③ different views of philosophers and psychologists on thought
- ④ conversion of the study of thinking from philosophy to psychology
- ⑤ characteristics of thinking processes revealed by modern psychology

[13~14] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

13. So slow and painful is the process of mastering a technique, whether of handicraftsmanship or of art, so imbued are we with the need of education for the acquirement of knowledge, that we are taken aback by the realization that all around us are creatures carrying on the most elaborate technique, going through the most complicated procedures and apparently possessed of the surest knowledge without the possibility of teaching. The flight of birds, the obstetric and nursing procedures of all animals, and especially the complicated and systematized labors of bees, ants and other insects, have aroused the wonder, admiration and awe of scientists. The female insect lays its eggs, the male insect fertilizes them, the progeny go through the states of evolution leading to adult life without teaching and without the possibility of previous experience. Since the parent never sees the progeny, and the progeny assume various shapes and have very varied capacities at these times, there can be no possible teaching of what is remarkably skillful and marvelously adapted conduct.

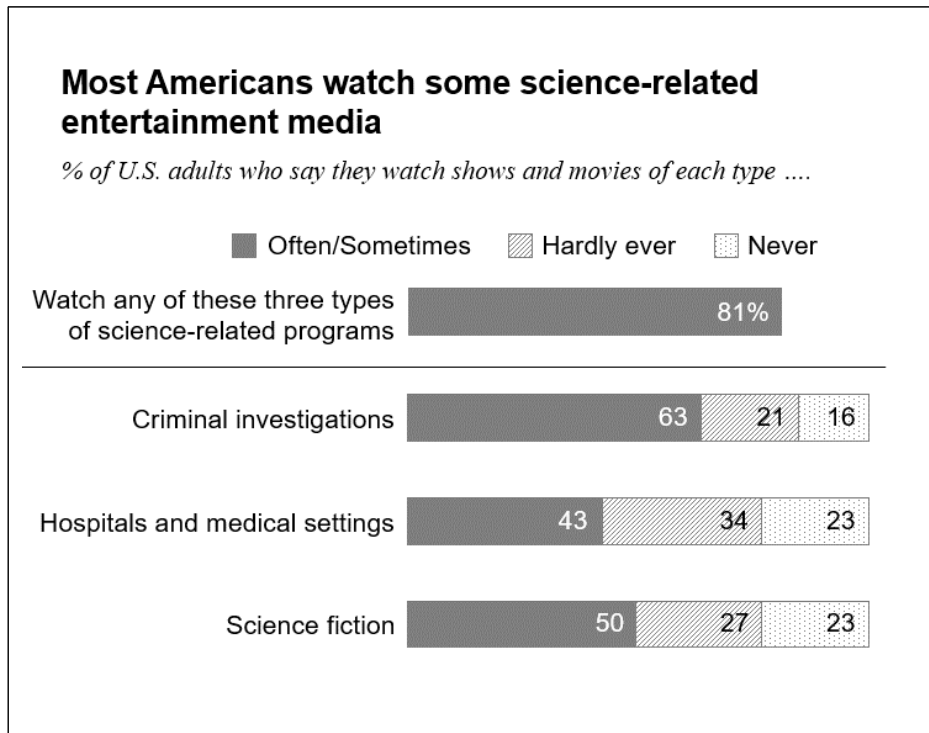
* imbue: 불어넣다 ** obstetric: 출산의 *** progeny: 자손

- ① Evolution: A Process Going on Forever
- ② Wonder of Knowing Without Being Taught
- ③ Nature: The True Teacher of Human Beings
- ④ Superiority of Human Beings over Other Creatures
- ⑤ Teaching and Learning: All Creatures' Way of Survival

14. A feeling of calm is regulated in part by a pathway of the autonomic nervous system called the *smart vagus*. When you're feeling stressed, your primitive brain wants to kick in—and when the primitive brain is in charge, it tends to make decisions that are bad news for relationships. When you have strong relationships, the smart vagus can modulate the stress response and keep the primitive brain from taking over. You're healthier, can think more clearly, and you're more likely to solve problems through creative thinking instead of exploding in anger or running away. But when you're isolated from other people, your smart vagus can suffer from what neuroscientists call *poor tone*. This means that your primitive brain is more likely to call the shots. In the short term, this leads to relationship problems. Over time, you can expect chronic stress, illness, depression, and big-time irritability.

- ① The Smart Vagus Brings Distraction to Your Mind
- ② Having Good Relationships: The Road to Staying Calm
- ③ The Location of Our Emotion: Still a Mystery to Neuroscientists
- ④ Understanding Ourselves Through Primitive Human Behaviors
- ⑤ The Primitive Brain: The Modulator of the Smart Vagus

15. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the percentage of U.S. adults who say they watch each type of science-related shows and movies: criminal investigations, hospitals and medical settings, or science fiction. ① About eight-tenths U.S. adults say they often or sometimes watch any of the three types of shows and movies. ② In all three types of shows and movies, the percentage of adults who say that they often or sometimes watch them is the highest, while the percentage of adults who say they never watch them is the lowest. ③ The percentage of adults who say that they often or sometimes watch shows and movies of criminal investigations is three times larger than that of adults who say they hardly ever do. ④ The percentage of adults who say they often or sometimes watch shows and movies of hospitals and medical settings is more than twice that of adults who say they never do. ⑤ The percentage of adults who say they never watch shows and movies of hospitals and medical settings is the same as that of adults who say they never watch shows and movies of science fiction.

16. Carl von Clausewitz에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Carl von Clausewitz was born in Prussia on 1 June 1780 as the fourth and youngest son of a family that made claims to noble status which Carl accepted. Clausewitz entered the Prussian military service at the age of twelve, eventually attaining the rank of major general. On 14 October 1806, when Napoleon invaded Prussia and defeated the Prussian army, he was captured and held prisoner in France from 1807 to 1808. Returning to Prussia, he assisted in the reform of the Prussian army and state. Opposed to Prussia's enforced alliance with Napoleon I, Clausewitz left the Prussian army and served in the Imperial Russian Army from 1812 to 1813. He wrote a careful, systematic, philosophical examination of war in all its aspects. The result was his principal book, *On War*. Clausewitz died without completing the book, but despite this his ideas have been widely influential in military theory and have had a strong influence on German military thought specifically. He died of cholera on 17 November 1831.

* major general: 소장

- ① 1780년 6월에 Prussia에서 한 가정의 막내아들로 태어났다.
- ② 열두 살에 Prussia 군에 입대하여 결국 소장으로 진급했다.
- ③ 1807년부터 1808년까지 프랑스에서 포로로 잡혀 있었다.
- ④ 나폴레옹 1세와 Prussia의 동맹에 반대해 제정 러시아군에서 복무했다.
- ⑤ 사망 전에 *On War*를 완성하여 군사 이론에 널리 영향을 미쳤다.

17. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

A young officer in the army was training to take parade. He walked along the rows of foot soldiers standing straight and still, all staring ahead as if in a trance. They were battle worn, they had been fighting and were just back at camp to parade for the young officer before retiring. The young officer was accompanied by an old, seasoned general who was training ① him to be a leader. As they walked along the rows, the officer remembered an important leadership principle and quizzed the general. "Sir," ② he stammered still looking at the men in their emotionless eyes, "how does one learn to become humble while inspecting these men?" "The truth is, I feel superior to every one," ③ he admitted. The general smiled to himself. "That's easy," ④ he said softly. "Simply look down at their boots." The young officer looked down and saw the rough and ravaged boots of the men. Many were barely holding together and some had blood showing through the toes of men who had driven themselves to the limit. ⑤ He felt a strong and sudden upsurge of emotion and unexpectedly felt compassion and humility. "Thank you," he said.

* trance: 몽환

[18~19] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

18. What culture does is take ① what is available in the physical and human environment and interpret it socially and fill it with socially shared meaning and feeling. The world of human beings is a culturally interpreted social world. In this perspective we are somewhat ② like and somewhat unlike the rest of humankind. We are like others, naturally, insofar as all peoples (as far as we know) mate, reproduce, live in some variation of a cave (house), get around (transportation), and the like. We differ from others culturally insofar as different groups of people assign different meanings and values to being a father or mother, a man or a woman, to ③ have children, and to types of housing, modes of transportation, and so on. A child may be viewed as an economic asset or an economic liability. All houses are not constructed ④ equally; there are highclass and low-class houses. Transportation for an Eskimo is not the same as transportation for a typical U.S. suburbanite, and a twenty-year-old, “pre-used” car does not mean the same thing as the latest-model luxury automobile. Culture is all about the distinctive, shared meanings and feelings ⑤ characteristic of a given group at a certain time and place. [3점]

19. Why are our brains located in our heads? Wouldn't they be safer if they were deep in our chest, similar to the location of our hearts? Brains, regardless of ① how small or simple, have evolved at the best possible location to perform their principal function: survival of the individual and the species. With very few exceptions, brains are always located at the front end of an animal's feeding “tube” or mechanism, ② which in humans and many other organisms is the tubular system that extends from the mouth to the anus. Your brain makes it possible for you to find food by sight, sound, and smell and then to organize your behavior so that the front end of your feeding tube can get close enough to taste the food and check it for ③ beneficially or potentially harmful contents before you ingest it. Once the food is in your feeding tube, it is ④ absorbed and becomes available to the cells of your body. Your entire feeding tube and associated organs, also known as the gastrointestinal system, ⑤ use nearly 70% of the energy you consume just to make the remaining 30% available to the rest of your body. [3점]

[20~21] (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

20. Tactical command and control is the process whereby units actually engaged with opposing forces communicate with one another and coordinate their activities. Tactical command and control can improve responsiveness in battle by helping tactical commanders react quickly as the battle unfolds and (A) capitalize/capitalizes on tactical-level opportunities. It can enhance integration by affecting the coordination of deployments and troop movements on the battlefield. More broadly, tactical command and control can affect the degree to (B) which/what individual units and commands work well together and synchronize their operations. Tactical command and control can improve skill by providing soldiers with the cues (C) necessary/necessarily to perform complicated synchronized fire, maneuver, or other activities. * deployment: 배치

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------------|-------|-------------|
| ① | capitalize | which | necessary |
| ② | capitalize | what | necessarily |
| ③ | capitalize | which | necessarily |
| ④ | capitalizes | what | necessary |
| ⑤ | capitalizes | which | necessarily |

21. I would like to suggest that when our heads are filled with judgments and analyses that others are bad, greedy, irresponsible, lying, cheating, polluting the environment, valuing profit more than life, or (A) behave/behaving in other ways they shouldn't, very few of them will be interested in our needs. If we want to protect the environment, and we go to a corporate executive with the attitude, "You know, you are really a killer of the planet, you have no right to abuse the land in this way," we have severely impaired our chances of getting our needs (B) to meet/met. It is a rare human being who can maintain focus on our needs when we are expressing them through images of their wrongness. Of course, we may be successful in using such judgments to intimidate people into meeting our needs. If they feel (C) so/such frightened, guilty, or ashamed that they change their behavior, we may come to believe that it is possible to "win" by telling people what's wrong with them.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|---------|------|
| ① | behave | to meet | so |
| ② | behave | met | so |
| ③ | behaving | met | such |
| ④ | behaving | met | so |
| ⑤ | behaving | to meet | such |

[22~23] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

22. Political power of any kind creates envy, and one of the best ways to deflect it before it takes root is to seem ① unambitious. When Ivan the Terrible died, Boris Godunov knew he was the only one on the scene who could lead Russia. But if he sought the position ② eagerly, he would stir up envy and suspicion among the boyars, so he refused the crown, not once but several times. He made people insist that he ③ reject the throne. George Washington used the same strategy to great effect, first in refusing to keep the position of Commander in Chief of the American army, second in ④ resisting the presidency. In both cases he made himself more popular than ever. People cannot envy the power that they themselves have given a person who does not seem to ⑤ desire it. * boyar: (옛 러시아의) 귀족

23. The key to any successful strategy is to know both one's enemy and oneself, and Gandhi, educated in London, understood the English well. He judged them to be essentially liberal people who saw themselves as ① upholding traditions of political freedom and civilized behavior. This selfimage—though riddled with contradictions, as indicated by their sometimes ② brutal behavior in their colonies—was deeply important to the English. The Indians, on the other hand, had been ③ humiliated by many years of subservience to their English overlords. They were largely unarmed and in no position to engage in a rebellion or guerilla war. If they rebelled ④ violently, as other colonies had done, the English would crush them and claim to be acting out of self-defense; their civilized selfimage would suffer no damage. The use of nonviolence, on the other hand—an ideal and philosophy that Gandhi deeply valued and one that had a rich tradition in India—would exploit to perfection the English ⑤ willingness to respond with force unless absolutely necessary. [3점] * subservience: 종속

[24~25] (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

24. What exactly is metaphysics? What are metaphysical questions and metaphysical answers? Answering these questions requires a distinction between *a* metaphysics and metaphysics. *A* metaphysics is a view of the world that seeks to be accurate, consistent, comprehensive, and supported by sound evidence. Metaphysics, on the other hand, is the learned discipline one practices when one seeks to develop *a* metaphysics, consisting therefore in a set of (A) procedures/consequences. Metaphysics is different from natural science. The sciences are disciplines of learning that, like metaphysics, seek to develop views that are accurate, consistent and supported by sound evidence, but, unlike metaphysics, do not seek to be comprehensive. The sciences have (B) restricted/expanded areas of competence and specialized methods. Astronomy deals only with astral bodies and its method involves observation and mathematical calculations; physics studies only certain properties of the physical universe and does so with very (C) specific/widespread methods; and so on.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| ① procedures | restricted | specific |
| ② procedures | expanded | specific |
| ③ procedures | restricted | widespread |
| ④ consequences | expanded | specific |
| ⑤ consequences | restricted | widespread |

25. Police interrogators, corporate personnel interviewers, reporters, and attorneys all know a basic fact about the people they question, which they use to great advantage: Interview subjects fear (A) silence/confrontation; to avoid it, they will talk, even without thinking. This is why an attorney who questions you may, at the end of your perfectly adequate response, just stare silently at you as if to say, "That can't be all you have to say; you've got to be kidding!" In fact, when most of the people who answer (B) truthfully/untruthfully are faced with such a silence they will wrongly assume the questioner knows something more and will blurt out the truth. It's a neat trick to get more information from you, the witness; if not to (C) cover/uncover a concealed truth, then at least to get you to reveal new areas of information. Now that you know about it, don't get caught. In much of life talking is success and silence is failure. On the witness stand, having the sense to sustain a silence after your response is success, and talking too much is failure. [3점]

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|
| ① silence | untruthfully | cover |
| ② silence | untruthfully | uncover |
| ③ silence | truthfully | uncover |
| ④ confrontation | untruthfully | cover |
| ⑤ confrontation | truthfully | cover |

[26~30] 다음 글을 읽고, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

26. The mass media bestow prestige and enhance the authority of individuals and groups by _____. Recognition by the press or radio or magazines or newsreels testifies that one has arrived, that one is important enough to have been singled out from the large, anonymous masses, that one's behavior and opinions are significant enough to require public notice. The operation of this status-confirmation function may be witnessed most vividly in the advertising pattern of testimonials to a product by "prominent people." Within wide circles of the population, such testimonials not only enhance the prestige of the product but also reflect prestige on the person who provides the testimonials. They give public notice that the large and powerful world of commerce regards him as possessing sufficiently high status for his opinion to count with many people. In a word, his testimonial is a testimonial to his own status.

- ① legitimizing their status
- ② camouflaging their defects
- ③ recreating their personality
- ④ revealing hidden facts about their status
- ⑤ comparing their status with that of the public

27. In its ordinary, normal state, the information-processing system that constitutes consciousness does not focus on any particular range of stimuli. Like a radar dish, attention sweeps back and forth across the stimulus field, noting movements, colors, shapes, objects, sensations, memories, one after the other in no particular order or pattern. This is what happens when we walk down a street, when we lie awake in bed, when we stare out a window—in short, whenever attention is not focused in an orderly sequence. One thought follows another without rhyme or reason, and usually we cannot link one idea to the other in a sensible chain. As soon as a new thought presents itself, it pushes out the one that was there before. Knowing what is in the mind at any given time does not predict what will be there a few seconds later. This _____ of consciousness, although it produces unpredictable information, is the *probable* state of consciousness. It is probable because that is the state to which consciousness reverts as soon as there are no demands on it. [3점]

- ① random shift
- ② strict inflexibility
- ③ orderly repetition
- ④ reliable consistency
- ⑤ constant irreversibility

28. Many social psychologists are still prone to take the view that the social variables important to their study will inevitably be reflected in their research situation. Even if this were entirely true, it is not true that researchers who hold this view will _____, for they are not primed to look for them. They justify their lack of attention to the other social sciences that study such variables with the declaration that they are studying the *interaction of individuals*, which is the basic stuff of all social sciences. This view has led to literally tons of studies of “leadership” that have no bearing on leadership in real life, to grand psychological models of power relations that omit most of the major variables that make power the central problem in political science, and to a deluge of experimentation called “small group research” of which about 85 per cent is doomed to gather dust on library shelves, at least as far as anyone is concerned who is genuinely interested in group processes in real life. [3점] * deluge: 범람

- ① ask why the social sciences should be integrated into other disciplines
- ② experience important shifts in their fundamental professional relationships
- ③ have to balance the gains of a new technology against the risks entailed
- ④ be highly knowledgeable about how to use experiments for their research
- ⑤ detect the reflections of sociocultural variables in their miniature experiments

29. Pythagoras’s most important discovery was _____. This was reinforced by his investigations into music, and in particular into the relationships between notes that sounded pleasant together. The story goes that he first stumbled onto this idea when listening to blacksmiths at work. One had an anvil half the size of the other, and the sounds they made when hit with a hammer were exactly an octave (eight notes) apart. While this may be true, it was probably by experimenting with a plucked string that Pythagoras determined the ratios of the consonant intervals (the number of notes between two notes that determines whether they will sound harmonious if struck together). What he discovered was that these intervals were harmonious because the relationship between them was a precise and simple mathematical ratio. This series, which we now know as the harmonic series, confirmed for him that the elegance of the mathematics he had found in abstract geometry also existed in the natural world. [3점] * anvil: 모루 ** consonant: 협화음의

- ① the beauty of mathematics: theory rules practice
- ② the theory that the number is the ruler of forms
- ③ the principle of deductive reasoning in notes of music
- ④ the artificiality of harmonic relationships in the natural world
- ⑤ the relationships between numbers: the ratios and proportions

30. Examples of the relation between fashion, clothing and “power” include the late 1960s’ and early 1970s’ youth. These people adapted their fashions and clothing to try to reflect the new roles between different social groups. Thus, attempted changes in power relations between different races and different sexes were expressed or reflected in terms of fashion and dress. Many workers in professions like social work are wary of wearing anything that will distinguish them from their clients and will tend to avoid a show of opulence. Consequently fashions and clothing that will _____ will be avoided and some sort of attempt made to dress on a level with the client. Doing this, of course, they run the risk of falling into the “sandals and oatmeal-coloured hand-knits” stereotype. In the 1970s and 1980s, various American police forces abandoned their uniforms and adopted civilian clothes in order to appear more friendly and approachable. * opulence: 부유함

- ① show their positive attitudes towards their clients
- ② mark them out as establishment or authority figures
- ③ hide their true identity and make them look ordinary
- ④ jeopardize their roles indicative of power and authority
- ⑤ reveal them as a person with friendliness and kindness

[31~32] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31.

Darwin justly observed that the struggle between two organisms is as active as they are analogous. Having the same needs and pursuing the same objects, they are in rivalry everywhere.

- (A) The dentist does not struggle with the psychiatrist, nor the shoemaker with the hatter. Since they perform different services, they can perform them parallelly.
- (B) As long as they have more resources than they need, they can live side by side, but if their number increases to such proportions that all appetites can no longer be sufficiently satisfied, war breaks out. It is quite different if the coexisting individuals are of different species or varieties.
- (C) As they do not feed in the same manner, and do not lead the same kind of life, they do not disturb each other. Men submit to the same law. In the same city different occupations can coexist without being obliged mutually to destroy one another, for they pursue different objects.

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

32.

One experiment gave subjects a memory task. Some were asked to remember a twodigit number; some were given a sevendigit number.

- (A) The subjects were then led to a lobby where they would await further testing. In front of them in the waiting area were slices of cake and fruit. The real test was what they would choose while they waited, while rehearsing those numbers in their heads.
- (B) It requires conscious action to prevent the automatic choice. When our mental bandwidth is used on something else, like rehearsing digits, we have less capacity to prevent ourselves from eating cake.
- (C) Those whose minds were not terribly occupied by the twodigit number chose the fruit most of the time. Those whose minds were busy rehearsing the sevendigit number chose the cake 50 percent more often. The cake is the impulsive choice.

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

[33~34] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

33.

You will soon find that what you do in such a state of heightened awareness, instead of being stressful, tedious, or irritating, is actually becoming enjoyable.

Here is a spiritual practice that will bring empowerment and creative expansion into your life. Make a list of a number of everyday routine activities that you perform frequently. (①) Include activities that you may consider uninteresting, boring, tedious, irritating, or stressful. (②) The list may include traveling to and from work, buying groceries, doing your laundry, or anything that you find tedious or stressful in your daily work. (③) Then, whenever you are engaged in those activities, let them be a vehicle for alertness. (④) Be absolutely present in what you do and sense the alert, alive stillness within you in the background of the activity. (⑤) To be more precise, what you are enjoying is not really the outward action but the inner dimension of consciousness that flows into the action.

34.

The efforts and legacy of those humanists, however, have not always been appreciated in their own right by historians of philosophy and science.

The Renaissance was one of the most innovative periods in Western civilization. New waves of expression in fine arts and literature bloomed in Italy and gradually spread all over Europe. (①) A new approach with a strong philological emphasis, called “humanism” by historians, was also introduced to scholarship. (②) The intellectual fecundity of the Renaissance was ensured by the intense activity of the humanists who were engaged in collecting, editing, translating and publishing the ancient literary heritage, mostly in Greek and Latin, which had hitherto been scarcely read or entirely unknown to the medieval world. (③) The humanists were active not only in deciphering and interpreting these “newly recovered” texts but also in producing original writings inspired by the ideas and themes they found in the ancient sources. (④) Through these activities, Renaissance humanist culture brought about a remarkable moment in Western intellectual history. (⑤) In particular, the impact of humanism on the evolution of natural philosophy still awaits thorough research by specialists.

* philological: 문헌학의 ** fecundity: 풍요

[35~36] 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

35. It is man's inherent nature to seek what he believes to be greener pastures in the distance. ① When a man begins to look for a better position and more pay, he usually seeks opportunity in the distance with some other employer. ② Sometimes this may be necessary, but changes in employment, while they may bring advantages, always bring some disadvantages, the most outstanding of which is the fact that one is never as efficient in a new position, a new environment, and among new associates, as he is where he is familiar with the details of his work and has the confidence of his associates. ③ Of course, most people can't afford to leave their current job willingly, but delaying too long can be damaging to yourself and to others. ④ Moreover, the changing of positions deprives an individual of much of the goodwill value built around himself through long association with an employer. ⑤ Therefore, before deciding to change employers, be sure that you have exhausted the possibilities of your present position.

36. Seeing only the good in one's own actions and the bad in those of others is a common human weakness, and validating only the positive or negative aspects of the human experience is not productive. It is very tempting to focus on just the good (or the bad) in the world, *but it is not good science*, and we must not make this mistake in advancing positive psychology. ① Although we do not agree with the principles of the previous pathology models, it would be inaccurate to describe their proponents as being poor scholars, poor scientists, poor practitioners, or bad people. ② Instead, this previous paradigm was advanced by well-meaning, bright people who were responding to the particular circumstances of their times. ③ Nevertheless, advocates of the previous pathology approach were shortsighted and prejudiced in their portrayals of humankind. ④ Likewise, it is not as if these people were wrong in their depictions of people. ⑤ They developed diagnoses and measurement approaches for schizophrenia, depression, and alcoholism and validated many effective treatments for specific problems such as panic disorder and blood and injury phobia.

37. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

A paradox occurs when you avoid what you fear, because your fear then grows. This is counterintuitive, because when you avoid what you fear for a short time, your fear does decrease. Over a longer period, however, avoidance allows the anxiety to flourish. For example, let's say that you are anxious about going to a dinner party because you fear talking to strangers. For a brief time, avoiding the evening enables your anxiety to lessen. However, if you avoid the next dinner party invitation, and then the next and the next, you have created a problem. Because of your avoidance of those dinner parties, you have made your anxiety about talking to strangers worse than it was at the start. You have to try to work against avoidance, even though it seems to make you feel better. I call this *challenging the paradox*. Challenging the paradox involves doing away with avoidance and replacing it with exposure. Exposure means facing what makes you feel anxious. By exposing yourself to anxiety-provoking situations, you become habituated to them, and your anxiety will eventually diminish.



A good way to ____ (A) ____ situations that make you feel anxious is to ____ (B) ____ such situations whenever possible without any hesitation.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|------------|-------|------------|
| ① overcome | ..... | reject |
| ② overcome | ..... | experience |
| ③ forget | ..... | experience |
| ④ avoid | ..... | ignore |
| ⑤ avoid | ..... | reject |

[38~39] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

In considering event possibilities, strive to think creatively; people are attracted to events that are special and unusual. If you have been offering an event for several years, be aware that people can become tired of repeating the same program in the same way. Volunteers become stale, and the audience becomes bored unless you provide something fresh. Developing a distinctive and original event in the charitable marketplace can help (a) attract a following.

Another reason to be creative is competition. In the long run, whatever niche or special advantage you create for your event, there is a tendency for (b) decline, due to others copying your idea. You may enjoy the advantage of uniqueness for a while, but expect this to be (c) temporary. Add innovation to your program or undertaking with different, imaginative events to stay ahead of your competition.

To think creatively, you must first develop an attitude of exploring different ideas. Assume that nothing is fixed and that any fundraising event is open to change. Even though previous events may have been successful, circumstances may have changed or there may be better and different ways to continue the event. You must be open to (d) accepting familiar formats. If necessary, you must be willing to fall out of love with a cherished tradition or program. This openness to ideas involves taking risks. Remember that you are not seeking the unique for the sake of just being different. What matters most in this (e) exploratory process is the willingness to look for worthwhile ideas.

38. 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① the role of experiences in creative thinking
- ② benefits of participating in a fundraising event
- ③ the impact of excessive competition on the market
- ④ ways to make your products attractive to consumers
- ⑤ the necessity of generating creative ideas for an event

39. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[40~41] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

We often imagine that we generally operate by some kind of plan, that we have goals we are trying to reach. But we're usually _____ (A) _____ ourselves; what we have are not goals but wishes. Our emotions infect us with hazy desire: we want fame, success, security—something large and abstract. This haziness unbalances our plans from the beginning and sets them on a chaotic course. What have distinguished all history's grand strategists and can distinguish you, too, are specific, detailed, focused goals. Contemplate them day in and day out, and imagine how it will feel to reach them and what reaching them will look like. By a psychological law peculiar to humans, clearly visualizing them this way will turn into a self-fulfilling prophecy.

Having clear objectives was crucial to Napoleon. He visualized his goals in intense detail—at the beginning of a campaign, he could see its last battle clearly in his mind. Examining a map with his aides, he would point to the exact spot where it would end—a _____ (B) _____ prediction, it might seem, since not only is war in any period subject to chance and to whatever the enemy comes up with to surprise you, but the maps of Napoleon's era were notoriously unreliable. Yet time and again his predictions would prove uncannily correct. He would also visualize the campaign's aftermath: the signing of the treaty, its conditions, how the defeated Russian czar or Austrian emperor would look, and exactly how the achievement of this particular goal would position Napoleon for his next campaign.

40. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① The First Step to Success: Have a Wish
- ② Focus on Your Goals and Envision Them Clearly
- ③ Not Everything You Dream and Visualize Comes True
- ④ Don't Let Your Emotions Interfere with Your Objectives
- ⑤ The Road to Becoming a Grand Strategist: Know Yourself

41. 윗글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- | (A) | | (B) |
|-------------------|-------|------------|
| ① fooling | ..... | ridiculous |
| ② fooling | ..... | reasonable |
| ③ criticizing | ..... | ridiculous |
| ④ underestimating | ..... | reasonable |
| ⑤ underestimating | ..... | plausible |

[42~43] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

The primary problem for artists in Leonardo da Vinci's day was the constant pressure to produce more and more work. They had to produce at a relatively high rate in order to keep the commissions coming and remain in the public eye. This influenced the quality of their work. A style had developed in which artists could quickly create effect in their painting that would (a) superficially excite viewers. To create such effects they would depend on bright colors, unusual juxtapositions and compositions, and dramatic scenes. In the process, they would inevitably gloss over the details in the (b) background and even in the people they portrayed. They did not pay much attention to the flowers or trees or the hands of figures in the foreground. They had to dazzle on the surface. Leonardo recognized this fact early in his career and it (c) distressed him. It went against his grain in two ways—he hated the feeling of having to hurry with anything, and he loved immersing himself in details for their own sake. He was not interested in creating surface effects. He was animated by a hunger to understand life forms from the inside out and to grasp the force that makes them dynamic, and to somehow express all of this on a flat surface. And so, not fitting in, he went on his own peculiar path, mixing science and art.

To complete his quest, Leonardo had to become what he termed “universal”—for each object he had to be able to render all of its details, and he had to (d) extend this knowledge as far as possible, to as many objects in the world as he could study. Through sheer (e) elimination of such details, the essence of life itself became visible to him, and his understanding of this life force became visible in his artwork.

* juxtaposition: 병렬, 병치 ** grain: 기질

42. 밑줄에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 다빈치 시대의 화가들은 다작에 대한 압박을 끊임없이 느꼈다.
- ② 다빈치 시대의 화가들은 밝은 색상과 극적인 장면에 의존하곤 했다.
- ③ 다빈치는 자신의 경력 초기에 당대 화가들의 관행을 인식하고 있었다.
- ④ 다빈치는 생명체의 역동적인 면 대신 정적인 면을 파악하려고 했다.
- ⑤ 다빈치는 과학과 예술을 혼합하면서 자신의 독자적인 길을 나아갔다.

43. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[44~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Long ago in the great city of Vanasrai the king kept a stable of elephants. His favorite elephant had an unusual best friend—a dog who first came to the stable to eat the rice that fell from the elephant’s mouth as she ate her dinner. As time went on, the elephant and the dog developed a close and loving relationship, until it came to pass that the elephant would not eat unless the dog was there to share her meal.

(B)

The adviser carefully examined the elephant. He clearly saw that there was nothing physically wrong with the beast. The elephant’s caretaker said, “The elephant had a great friend in a dog, who has vanished recently.” With that the adviser went back to the king and said, “Your elephant is heartbroken at the disappearance of a dog she much loved. To find the dog, I recommend putting forth a proclamation declaring that anyone who is found in custody of a dog from the king’s elephant stable will be forced to pay a large fine.”

(C)

One day an unkind stableman sold the dog to a passing peasant for a few coins. The elephant was miserable. She would not eat, drink, or bathe. When the king was told of the worsening condition of his favorite animal he was very upset. He called in his wisest adviser and told him, “Go to my beloved elephant and find out what is wrong with her.”

(D)

So it was done, and as soon as the peasant who had bought the dog heard of the proclamation, he immediately released it, and the dog dashed directly back to the elephant stable. When the exhausted dog returned, the elephant wept tears of joy, and she scooped the dog up with her trunk and cradled it. She would not eat until the dog had been fed; then she ate her food as well and was soon back to her old ways, her canine friend forever at her side.

44. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

45. 윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 코끼리는 개와 함께 먹이를 나누지 않으면 먹으려 하지 않았다.
 ② 코끼리 관리인은 코끼리와 친했던 개가 최근에 사라졌다고 말했다.
 ③ 고문은 왕에게 개를 데리고 있는 사람에게 큰 상을 주자고 제안했다.
 ④ 포고문에 대해 듣자마자 농부는 개를 즉시 풀어주었다.
 ⑤ 개가 돌아왔을 때 코끼리는 기쁨의 눈물을 흘렸다.

※확인사항

○답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하시오.

제 2 교 시

2022학년도 사관학교 1차 선발시험 문제지

영 어 영 역

공 통

성명		수험번호								
----	--	------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

- 먼저 문제지에 성명과 수험번호를 기입하십시오.
- 답안지에 성명과 수험번호를 정확하게 표기하십시오.
- 문제는 3점 20문항, 4점 10문항 총 30문항입니다.
(4점 문항에만 점수가 표시되어 있고, 나머지는 모두 3점 문항입니다.)

※ 시험 시작 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마시오.

1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Modern archaeological researchers, some of whom are women, ① have unearthed evidence that suggests the historical soundness of Herodotus' account of the Amazons. These scholars have found numerous graves in southern Ukraine dating from the middle of the first millennium BCE ② containing the skeletal remains of women buried with military paraphernalia such as lances, arrows, and armor. Some of the skeletons indicate that the deceased had been struck on the head or stabbed with a sharp blade, providing support for the view ③ which these are the remains of warriors rather than of women who were coincidentally buried with weapons. The graves also contain bronze mirrors and gold trim for clothing, as well as jewelry (earrings, necklaces, beads, and arm rings). Perhaps the bodies were buried so that the women would enter the next world with both the weapons they would need as warriors and the ornaments they would desire ④ to enhance their appearance. All in all, the archaeological evidence suggests that Herodotus' account of the Amazons was not, as formerly thought, an illustration of his gullibility, but rather historically ⑤ sound.

* paraphernalia: (특정 활동에 필요한) 용품 ** trim: 장식
 *** gullibility: (남의 말을) 쉽게 믿음

2. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Given their disposition to be attentive to situational cues, high self-monitors (HSMs) are keen to make sure they know the nature of the situations they are about to encounter. The *clarity* of the situational expectations is particularly important to HSMs. This was nicely demonstrated in a study in which students (A) gave/were given the choice of entering or not entering a situation in which they had to behave as extroverts. HSMs were far more likely to enter if the situation was defined clearly, irrespective of their own extroversion level. However, low self-monitors (LSMs)' choices were based on (B) what/whether they were introverts or extroverts; if they were LSM extroverts, in they went. Also, when asked how the situation might be changed to make them more (C) willing/willingly to enter it, HSMs transformed it so as to provide clearer guidelines for conduct. LSMs transformed the situation to more closely match their own dispositions to be introverted or extroverted. [4점]

(A)		(B)		(C)
① gave	.....	what	.....	willing
② gave	.....	whether	.....	willingly
③ were given	.....	whether	.....	willingly
④ were given	.....	what	.....	willingly
⑤ were given	.....	whether	.....	willing

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

Sculpture has historically been a significant form of public art, used across cultures and time to produce works that memorialized individuals and events considered ① momentous and worth remembering. As a result, sculptors often chose materials that were as ② permanent as possible, seeking to create art that would last as long as feasible. Popular materials for sculpture have included bronze and stone, especially marble, limestone, and granite. Wood and clay, which were less expensive, have also been popular media for sculpture. Occasionally, precious materials, including gold, silver, jade, and ivory, have been used, although much more ③ rarely because of their cost. Although materials used traditionally reflected those readily accessible to the sculptor, this decision was dictated by ④ availability more than any other reason. This resulted in sculptors in certain regions traditionally working with certain materials. With the advent of less expensive transportation and greater access to global markets, sculptors began using materials once considered ⑤ familiar.

4. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

According to descriptive realism, states are, as a matter of fact, motivated exclusively by national self-interest. Their behavior is not influenced by moral considerations. On this view, any appeal to ideology and values in world politics is mere rhetoric, (A) concealing / revealing the pursuit of power, which is at the root of every decision taken in the international arena. Some see this as an (B) avoidable / inevitable consequence of human nature. Since humans are naturally self-seeking, the argument goes, it is to be expected that this will be reflected in their political institutions. For ‘structural’ realists, by contrast, it is the anarchical nature of the international system—the absence of an ‘overarching sovereign’ or ‘world government’—that explains why states are so preoccupied with their own interests. The absence of a world government makes for an insecure environment which (C) forbids / forces states to seek power in order to ensure their own survival. [4점]

(A)		(B)		(C)
① concealing	.....	avoidable	.....	forbids
② concealing	.....	inevitable	.....	forces
③ concealing	.....	inevitable	.....	forbids
④ revealing	.....	inevitable	.....	forbids
⑤ revealing	.....	avoidable	.....	forces

5. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Subsidies are payments made to businesses or economic sectors with the intention of reducing prices or increasing profitability. ① They are not necessarily used for exports, as farmland is often subsidized with the intention of making food cheaper for domestic consumption, and businesses are often subsidized for the costs of hiring new employees when a government is trying to increase employment levels. ② During the course of economic warfare, one reason subsidies are used is to increase the volume of a specific product, or potentially all products, that the consumers of the targeted nation are purchasing from the businesses of the issuing nation. ③ The other purpose is to make the good produced within one's own nation cheaper to decrease the volume of exports purchased by people domestically. ④ In other words, planned economies are not responsive to market forces, which results in resource inefficiencies and shortages. ⑤ The intended goal of issuing subsidies is to redirect profits and production away from the businesses of the target nation and turn them to benefit one's own businesses. [4점]

6. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

When art fails to mirror life it fails as art. Mirroring life, however, does not mean copying it. The artist does not merely set down a photographic record of his times. Rather he reflects in his work the tempo, attitudes, aims, hopes, tensions, successes and failures of his era. He transposes these through his work. Because he is a member of society he intuitively expresses its heartbeat. One has but to walk through one of our great museums to realize the feelings and ideas — the way of life — that were important, consciously and unconsciously, to the people of a particular epoch. The restrained emotional intensity, the medieval mystical mind of the early German and Flemish painters, for example, contrasts strongly with the frivolous, gay, carefree work of the French eighteenth century court painters, such as that of Antoine Watteau.

* transpose: (다른 장소·환경으로) 옮기다 ** frivolous: 경박한

- ① 미술관에서 작품을 보면서 역사를 공부하는 것이 효과적이다.
- ② 사진과 달리 회화에서는 화가의 상상력이 표현될 수 있다.
- ③ 명작의 모방을 통해 창작을 위한 영감을 얻을 수 있다.
- ④ 예술가에 대한 생계 지원은 창작 활동의 기반이 된다.
- ⑤ 예술가는 자신이 사는 시대를 작품에 반영한다.

7. 밑줄 친 epidemic of invisibility가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

If an alien were to stumble upon an archive of American film and television, this alien would conclude that we are a mostly male, overwhelmingly white, with few people over sixty or with physical disabilities. Female speaking characters are only 29 percent of those in film and 36 percent of those on television. These statistics have not changed meaningfully in more than half a century. Whites are overrepresented, comprising 72 percent of speaking parts (versus 62 percent of the population). In a study of the top one hundred films of 2015, forty-eight did not include a single black character with a speaking part (defined as one word or more). Seventy films did not include an Asian or Asian-American character. Across film and television, only 15 percent of directors are female and 29 percent of writers are female. In film, women are even harder to find in director's chairs; about 4 percent of movies are directed by women. Media scholar Stacy Smith, who leads the massive research effort that produced these findings, calls this an "epidemic of invisibility."

- ① prevailing ignorance about the causes of infectious diseases
- ② rapid disappearance of movie-goers during the Internet Age
- ③ no visible means of economic support for aspiring entertainers
- ④ widespread failure to reflect diversity in American film and television
- ⑤ insufficient investments for training young directors in the American film industry

8. 밑줄 친 turn them into a big raft to float around on the rivers and lakes가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

One typical exchange begins with Huizi telling Zhuangzi that a king once gave him a gift of a handful of large gourd seeds: “When I planted them they grew into enormous gourds, big enough to hold twenty gallons! I tried to use them as water containers, but they were too heavy to lift; I tried cutting them to make spoons, but they were too shallow to hold any liquid. It’s not that I wasn’t impressed by their size, but I decided they weren’t really useful for anything, so I smashed them.” In China at the time, gourds were used for these two purposes, containers or spoons. Hence Huizi’s disappointment. Hearing this story, though, Zhuangzi is incredulous. “You are certainly a fool when it comes to thinking big!” he declares. He tells Huizi some stories about people who took apparently useless or trivial items and used them for unexpected purposes, winning great rewards in the process. “Now you’ve got these gourds,” he concludes. “Why didn’t it occur to you that you could turn them into a big raft to float around on the rivers and lakes, instead of lamenting how they’re too big to use as spoons! It’s as though you’ve got underbrush growing in your mind!” [4점]

* gourd: 조롱박 ** underbrush: (큰 나무 밑에 나는) 덩불

- ① conform to established conventions
- ② show respect for other people’s possessions
- ③ take a look at your current spending habits
- ④ be flexible when considering the uses of objects
- ⑤ pay attention to the size of the item you are buying

9. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Consumers all over the world tend to explore new tastes and constantly pursue opportunities for a good deal, a better price, higher quality and reliable suppliers. It is therefore difficult to retain existing customers if there is no deliberate effort to understand and respond to their needs. Through the use of good communication and reciprocity, the selling process is the best opportunity for producers to engage customers and change them from being mere explorers to loyal and committed members of their initiative. If customers are not satisfied with how you sell your products, they are likely to never do business with you again. Thus, creating a consistent and pleasurable buying experience is an integral part of building trust and loyalty. Reciprocity, as the process through which customers are somehow rewarded for their loyalty, is another important factor in ensuring that your customers keep returning. Creating loyal consumers requires a strategy which doesn't have to be expensive, it just needs to be smart!

- ① fierce competition between producers to gain customers' attention
- ② promoting brand-new products by word of mouth
- ③ ways to make consumers loyal in the selling process
- ④ reasons marketers focus on potential customers over existing ones
- ⑤ difficulties to meet loyal customers' demands for premium services

10. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

When negotiating with someone as part of a wider relationship, should you aim at cooperating (being nice) or being selfish (attempting to secure as much as you can for yourself)? Being selfish may give you the highest short-term payoff, but cooperating has the biggest reward in the long run. After organizing computer tournaments where game theorists pitched various negotiation strategies against one another, political scientist Robert Axelrod concluded that you should first cooperate and then imitate the other party's last action. The key is to realize that you and the other party are communicating through your actions. Cooperating (i.e., starting nice) sends the message that you are willing to make some accommodations. If the other party adopts a dominating strategy, then you should reciprocate that aggression. Likewise, if they are nice, then be nice. Continue imitating their last move in each subsequent instance. This creates a cooperative environment where the parties learn to search for an integrative agreement.

- ① What It Takes to Become a Crisis Negotiator
- ② Why Being Nice Can Hurt You in Negotiation
- ③ The Key to Negotiation: First Be Nice, Then Mirror
- ④ It Pays to Express Anger or Sorrow While Negotiating
- ⑤ Imitating a Successful Negotiation: Medicine or Poison?

11. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

When one virtuously reaches the mountaintop, he must not stop there—until ‘every’ hungry person in the world is fed; ‘every’ crying person is comforted; ‘every’ depressed person had cause to smile again; ‘every’ discouraged person is encouraged; and ‘every’ lethargic person is motivated. One must not ever stop creating possibilities. “To whom much is given, much is expected.” Success carries with it a wonderfully heavy responsibility to use this new power as a lever to shift the world a little closer to God. As an achiever, the time is not to luxuriate, vegetate, or procrastinate, but to dedicate. The achiever has a power base. He must use it. He has influence. He must wield it. He has success. He must share it. To laugh often and much, to win the respect of intelligent people and the affection of children, to earn the appreciation of honest critics and endure the betrayal of false friends, to appreciate beauty, to find the best in others, and to leave the world a bit better because one (the achiever) once existed—this is to have success.

* lethargic: 무기력한 ** vegetate: 무기력하게 살다

- ① 일등을 제외한 모두를 패자로 만드는 경쟁은 줄여야 한다.
- ② 성공한 사람은 더 나은 세상을 만들기 위해 노력해야 한다.
- ③ 승자의 성공 요인뿐만 아니라 패자의 패인도 분석해야 한다.
- ④ 큰 성공을 욕심내기 전에 작은 성공부터 하나씩 쌓아야 한다.
- ⑤ 경쟁에 참가할 수 있는 기회를 모두에게 공평하게 주어야 한다.

12. 다음 글이 시사하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

What you hear in the forest but cannot see might be a tiger. It might even be a conspiracy of tigers, each hungrier and more vicious than the other, led by a crocodile. But it might not be, too. If you turn and look, perhaps you’ll see that it’s just a squirrel. (I know someone who was actually chased by a squirrel.) Something is out there in the woods. You know that with certainty. But often it’s only a squirrel. If you refuse to look, however, then it’s a dragon, and you’re no knight: you’re a mouse confronting a lion; a rabbit, paralyzed by the gaze of a wolf. And I am not saying that it’s always a squirrel. Often it’s something truly terrible. But even what is terrible in actuality often pales in significance compared to what is terrible in imagination. And often what cannot be confronted because of its horror in imagination can in fact be confronted when reduced to its-still-admittedly-terrible actuality.

- ① Don’t turn away from reality.
- ② Despair gives courage to a coward.
- ③ Everything you can imagine is real.
- ④ Imagine yourself in the other’s boots.
- ⑤ Never chase your prey, just wait with bait.

13. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Krause describes a memorable encounter with an elder of the Nez Perce tribe named Angus Wilson, who chided ① him one day: “You white people know nothing about music. But I’ll teach you something about it if you want.” The next morning, Krause found ② himself led to the bank of a stream in northeastern Oregon. He was motioned to sit quietly on the ground there. After a chilly wait, a breeze picked up, and suddenly ③ his surroundings were filled with the sound of a pipe organ chord—a remarkable occurrence, since no instrument was in sight. Wilson brought ④ him over to the water’s edge and pointed to a group of reeds, broken at different lengths by wind and ice. “He took out his knife,” Krause later recalled, “and cut one at the base, whittled some holes, brought the instrument to his lips and began to play a melody. When ⑤ he stopped, he said, “This is how we learned our music.”

* whittle: 깎아서 모양을 만들다

14. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

I received a letter from your office, saying that my recent claim for additional compensation had been denied. It appears that the letter is a form letter and does not disclose the reason that I was denied the additional bonus pay for having completed the 14-month language training program with a passing grade. Therefore, I am requesting a review of this claim and a full, specific explanation about the reasons for the denial. If I do not receive a reversal of this decision, I plan to file an appeal within the required time frame to follow up on my rightful claim to this bonus. All appropriate documentation is enclosed (service letter explaining the language bonus, grades, my original letter to you, your form letter to me). I expect to hear from you immediately about this review and to receive the full compensation due me under this recruitment arrangement.

- ① 언어 연수 프로그램 수료를 보고하려고
- ② 연수 대상으로 선발되었는지 알아보려고
- ③ 보너스 수령을 위해 필요한 서류를 확인하려고
- ④ 추가 보너스 지급 거부에 대한 번복을 요구하려고
- ⑤ 언어 연수 프로그램 지원 절차에 대해 문의하려고

15. Tilly Edinger에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Tilly Edinger was born to a wealthy Jewish family in 1897. Her father, Ludwig, was a medical researcher who compared the brain structure of different animals. Edinger studied at the universities of Heidelberg and Munich from 1916 to 1918. After receiving a doctorate in 1921 from the University of Frankfurt, Edinger became a curator at the Senckenberg Museum in 1927. In 1929, she published the founding work of paleoneurology, *Die Fossilen Gehirne* (Fossil Brains), which was based on her discovery that plaster casts of the inside of fossil skulls revealed the shape of brains. She was one of the first to combine geological and biological evidence to show how the brains of animals had evolved over millions of years. After the Nazis took control of Germany, Edinger decided to leave the country. She fled Germany in 1939 and, after staying in London for a year, went to the United States. In her new country, Edinger maintained her reputation as one of the top figures in her field and published a second monumental book, *The Evolution of the Horse Brain*.

* paleoneurology: 고생물 신경학

- ① 아버지는 다양한 동물의 뇌 구조를 비교한 의학 연구원이었다.
- ② Frankfurt 대학에서 박사 학위를 받은 후 박물관의 큐레이터가 되었다.
- ③ 1929년에 *Die Fossilen Gehirne*를 출간했다.
- ④ 나치가 독일을 장악한 후 독일을 떠나 바로 미국으로 갔다.
- ⑤ 미국에서 명성을 유지했고 기념비적인 저서를 출간했다.

[16~19] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

16. Specialization of members of a group is a hallmark of advance in social evolution. One of the theorems of ergonomic theory is that for each species in a particular environment there exists an optimum mix of coordinated specialists that performs more efficiently than groups of equal size consisting wholly of generalists. It is also true that under many circumstances mixes of specialists can perform qualitatively different tasks not easily managed by otherwise equivalent groups of generalists, whereas the reverse is not true. Packs of African wild dogs, to cite one case, break into two “castes” during hunts: the adult pack that pursues, and the adults that remain behind at the den with the young. Without this _____, the pack could not hunt down a sufficient number of the large ungulates that constitute its chief prey.

* theorem: 원리, 법칙 ** ergonomic: 인체 공학의 *** ungulate: 발굽이 있는 동물

- ① team of rivals
- ② division of labor
- ③ pursuit of pleasure
- ④ balance in nutrition
- ⑤ distribution of wealth

17. Since the early Chinese philosophers aimed for an action-oriented model of perfection, they focused on training the embodied mind through physical practice, visualization exercises, music, ritual, and meditation. There was little emphasis on abstract theorizing or the learning of general principles. Although memorization played a role—students were expected to know the classics by heart at an early age—the end goal was learning to use this information in real life, flexibly and creatively. Confucius once noted, “Imagine a person who can recite the several hundred Odes by heart but, when delegated a governmental task, is unable to carry it out or, when sent abroad as an envoy, is unable to engage in repartee. No matter how many Odes he might have memorized, what good are they to him?” Simply memorizing the classics does not make one a true gentleman or lady—you need to *incorporate* this knowledge, make it part of your embodied being. This is what early Chinese training focused on. The goal was to produce a kind of flexible *know-how*, exemplified in _____. Education should be analog, holistic, and oriented toward action. [4점]

* Ode: 시경(詩經)에 나오는 시 ** repartee: 재치 있는 즉답

- ① effective engagement with the world
- ② complete abandonment of selfish actions
- ③ perfect memorization of all the given information
- ④ shared commitment to abstract theorizing
- ⑤ wise imitation of successful people

18. Early behavioral observations already argued against the idea of _____. Researchers demonstrated repeatedly that animals do not associate everything equally and cannot be trained to do all tricks the experimenter expects them to do. Behaviors that relate to the animal’s ecological niche can be trained easily because the brain is predisposed or “prepared” to do things that have survival and reproductive advantage. For example, “spontaneous alternation,” the tendency in rodents to choose different paths during foraging, is an instance of biological preparedness for the rapid acquisition of species-specific learning. Returning to the same location for food within a limited time window is not an efficient strategy because choosing an alternate route will more likely lead to reward. In contrast, associations that would be detrimental to survival are called “contraprepared.” For example, it is virtually impossible to train a rat to rear on its hindlimbs to avoid an unpleasant electric shock to the feet since rearing is an exploratory action and incompatible with the hiding and freezing behaviors deployed in case of danger. [4점]

* ecological niche: 생태(학)적 지위 ** rodent: 설치류 동물 *** detrimental: 유해한

- ① the brain as a blank slate
- ② reward as a double-edged sword
- ③ emotion as a companion of reason
- ④ disposition as a predictor of destiny
- ⑤ animal experiments as a necessary evil

19. We know that focusing conscious awareness on the mechanics of one’s performance, while useful in very early stages of skill acquisition, has a disruptive effect on more experienced players or performers. Similarly, regardless of level of expertise, focusing on the environment and effects one wishes to have upon it (“external focus”) is more effective than focusing on one’s own bodily movements or internal states (“internal focus”). For instance, swimmers told to focus on pushing the water back (external focus) as opposed to pulling their hands backwards (internal focus) swim faster, and this effect has been shown in a large variety of domains. There are various hypotheses about why directing one’s attention outward, rather than inward, is more effective in learning and performing a physical skill. When you focus on your own movements, you allow your conscious mind to insert itself where it doesn’t belong, disrupting smooth, automatic motor programs and allowing other distractions — social pressure, personal anxieties, promised material rewards — to invade and degrade your performance. _____ facilitates your ability to get “lost” in the to-and-fro of the play. [4점]

- ① Expecting reasonable rewards for your efforts
- ② Focusing on the skill-relevant environment
- ③ Balancing between work and play
- ④ Being conscious of others’ judgments
- ⑤ Isolating yourself from your day-to-day environment

[20~21] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

20.

While parents are better informed now than they were in the days of Holt and Watson about children’s need for affectionate touch, busy work schedules may not give them much opportunity to provide it. Many children are left at daycare or school after breakfast and only return home in time for supper and bed.

- (A) Some parents and caretakers may attempt to compensate for the limited tactile attention children receive by providing them with heightened visual stimulation, most notably videos and computer games (which are now directed even at infants).
- (B) While this may lead to a heightened visual consciousness appropriate for members of a society of the image, however, it cannot confer the benefits of a personal touch. It would seem that the time has not yet come for us to feel comfortable in our own skins.
- (C) This routine may not allow for much more tactile interaction than Watson’s ideal of a handshake in the morning and a kiss at bedtime. Nor are children likely to receive their quota of hugs and kisses outside of the home as childcare providers are increasingly fearful that affectionate touch maybe interpreted as an inappropriate, abusive touch.

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

21.

In spite of thousands of research studies, we are still unclear on the most basic question—What is the function of sleep? The most obvious explanation is that sleep is *restorative*.

- (A) In contrast, vulnerable animals that are too large to burrow or hide—for example, horses and cattle—sleep very little. In a study of 39 species, the combined factors of body size and danger accounted for 80% of the variability in sleep time.
- (B) Support for this idea comes from the observation that species with higher metabolic rates typically spend more time in sleep. A less obvious explanation is the *adaptive* hypothesis; according to this view, the amount of sleep an animal engages in depends on the availability of food and on safety considerations.
- (C) Elephants, for instance, which must graze for many hours to meet their food needs, sleep briefly. Animals with low vulnerability to predators, such as the lion, sleep much of the time, as do animals that find safety by hiding, like bats and burrowing animals.

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

[22~23] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

22.

Nonetheless, there may be what clinical psychologists call “secondary gain” that derives from the memory.

In many cases, the motivation to adopt (or, at least, to consider) a suggested memory may be complex. Consider, for example, an adult who now recalls some awful childhood event. (①) If the remembered event was painful or shameful, one might think the person gains nothing from this memory; instead, it hurts the person to hold these memories. (②) Perhaps the person gets long-hoped-for attention and respect. (③) Perhaps the person is excused from various responsibilities. (④) Perhaps the person at last gains the powerful feeling reflected in statements like, “Finally, my life makes sense, and I see why all these bad things happened to me,” or “At last, I realize that the bad things in my life were not my fault.” (⑤) Thus, anyone evaluating the memory and seeking to decide if the memory is accurate or not should weigh these possibilities.

23.

Rather, the primary motivators for their behaviors remain spontaneous reactions both to internal, unlearned, genetic programming as well as cues from their environment.

An important issue is that with the unfolding of the bio-ontological shift, primitive humans felt isolated from the natural world. (①) Compared to life forms whose lives are controlled mostly by thoughtless, genetic programming, humans now had the heavy burden of having to think before acting. (②) While genetic programming enacts very specific, inflexible instructions as to how to behave, thinking, by comparison, is very flexible and presents humans with *possible* ways of choosing and behaving. (③) There is certainly learning among certain nonhuman life as well as primitive, culture transferal; there are also clear indications that some species, particularly nonhuman primates, utilize a degree of thought before acting. (④) Nonetheless, the idea that the actions of nonhuman primates are *thoughtful* and that reflective thinking precedes their behavior is far-fetched. (⑤) For humans, the situation in the world is dramatically different. [4점]

* bio-ontological: 생물 존재론적인 ** transferal: 전달, 전승

24. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Paul Green, Francesca Gino, and Brad Staats studied four years' worth of employee performance data from over 300 full-time workers at one particular company. At this organization, managers did not conduct annual performance reviews. Instead, people engaged in self-evaluation and they reviewed their peers. The researchers examined these data, as well as information about each worker's network within the organization. What did they find? Individuals tended to eliminate colleagues from their network if these co-workers provided negative feedback. If they could not exclude the person, they compensated by bringing others who would be more affirming into their social circle. In short, individuals surrounded themselves with people who told them what they wanted to hear. They paid a price for this behavior. The researchers found that employee performance suffered considerably when workers disassociated themselves from colleagues offering critical feedback.



In the study, workers tended to keep their ___(A)___ colleagues who gave critical feedback and this attitude had ___(B)___ effects on their performance.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|-----------------|-------|-------------------|
| ① distance from | ..... | adverse |
| ② distance from | ..... | beneficial |
| ③ confidence in | ..... | multi-dimensional |
| ④ confidence in | ..... | unintended |
| ⑤ temper with | ..... | lasting |

[25~26] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Faced with the bewildering variety of moral customs and practices encountered throughout the world, it is tempting to seek refuge in the thought that there really is no morally right or wrong decision. Moral relativism is the idea that the truth of a moral judgment or principle is dependent upon and relative to its acceptance by some person or group of persons. Thus, confronted with a conflict of personal beliefs, we ought simply to follow our own beliefs. Or, perhaps, quite differently, we should adhere to and advocate our own personal beliefs, while learning simply to tolerate the differing beliefs of others. If we are to cultivate tolerance, how widely should our moral latitude extend? For example, would it cover toleration of the violent and brutal suppression of political opponents? Should we stand silently by and tolerate (let alone advise or participate in) the torture of such opponents, simply because it is the practice of another country?

In this instance, according to the concept of moral relativism, no one is in a privileged position of saying what is, in fact, right or wrong — we are only at best able to state with some certainty what we ourselves believe to be right or wrong. In the case of a conflict between accepted moral values (for example, about the rights of women, or of minors, or of ethnic minorities, or the treatment of political opponents) in our society versus another, relativism seems to say that _____. Relativists might further recommend, in keeping with the value of tolerance, that we adopt the moral values and practices of the society in which we find ourselves, as captured in the familiar and well-worn proverb: When in Rome, do as the Romans do.

* latitude: (행동·사상·활동 등의) 자유[허용 범위]

25. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① How Moral Relativists Approach Moral Conflicts
- ② Moral Relativism Leads to Moral Irresponsibility
- ③ Moral Individuals in Their Immoral Society
- ④ Our Ultimate Goal: Universal Morality
- ⑤ Morality: Is It Innate or Acquired?

26. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [4점]

- ① we need to search for a superior moral justification for selfishness
- ② no criticism of one society by another would be objectively valid
- ③ moral courage is a higher and rarer virtue than physical courage
- ④ there is no moral authority like that of self-sacrifice
- ⑤ we become virtuous by practicing virtue

[27~28] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

This might sound like a fevered nightmare, but climate change has triggered the collapse of advanced civilizations dating back nearly 3,000 years. Around 1200 BCE, a perfect storm of calamities—including earthquakes, famines, and a drought that lasted 150 years or more—set in motion the breakdown of the late Bronze Age kingdoms clustered around the eastern Mediterranean in an area that includes much of what is now Greece, Israel, Lebanon, Turkey and Syria. Archaeologists have unearthed persuasive evidence that part of the world experienced vibrant economic (a) growth and cultural and technological advances for more than three centuries. These ancient societies—from the Mycenaeans and Minoans to the Hittites, Assyrians, Cypriots, Canaanites and Egyptians—were intimately (b) interconnected, exchanging the services of physicians, musicians and artisans. Their well-developed trade routes transported goods and natural resources, especially commodities such as tin, essential for making bronze.

But a 2012 study revealed that surface temperatures of the Mediterranean Sea cooled rapidly during the years around 1200 BCE, (c) causing a severe drought that led to food shortages, mass migrations, and internal rebellions by poor and agrarian peasants. Ultimately, the major cities of these once-thriving Bronze Age societies were destroyed by invading armies likely fleeing their own drought-stricken homelands, (d) prompting the loss of culture, languages and technologies. The result was the first Dark Ages when these once-sophisticated and complex societies (e) continued to exist. It took centuries to recover and rebuild.

27. 밑줄의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① the impact of climate change on the late Bronze Age kingdoms
- ② the necessity of international efforts to prevent climate change
- ③ ongoing attempts to reveal a mystery about bronze artifacts
- ④ ideal climate conditions for building advanced civilizations
- ⑤ reasons the Bronze Age kingdoms prospered

28. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [4점]

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[29~30] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

Danny shouted angrily, "I won't apologize to Miss Hayward. Colin broke the window, not me. I'm not going to say I'm sorry just to please everybody!" Danny's granddad listened patiently to what his grandson had to say. "You both played with the ball, didn't you?" he asked. "Yes, but Colin dodged on purpose when I passed the ball to him. It was his fault that the ball went through Miss Hayward's kitchen window." "Remember, if you don't apologize, you will never be able to play near her house again," Grandpa reminded (a) him.
 *dodge: 몸을 피하다

(B)

And so they could both continue their journey. "Why did you show me this picture?" Danny asked. "If you are prepared to be the least, like the goat in the cartoon who lay down, (b) you and Colin can still play together in front of Miss Hayward's house," Grandpa said.

(C)

Danny thought about what his granddad said. Yes, that would be a pity. She had such a great stretch of lawn in front of her house, and she always let them swim in her pool in summer. But (c) he decided, "No, Grandpa! Even if I have nowhere to play and even if I die of heat in summer, I will not go to Miss Hayward and say that I am sorry!" Grandpa went to his desk and browsed through some newspaper clippings. "Come and have a look at this," (d) he said.

(D)

Danny looked at the cartoon that Grandpa held out to (e) him. Two goats were walking in opposite directions on the narrow ledge of a cliff, next to a gaping precipice. In the middle of the path, they came face-to-face with each other. What would happen next? Would they tackle each other until both of them fell down the cliff? No, the one goat went down on his knees and allowed the other to walk over him.
 * ledge: (절벽에서 튀어나온) 바위 턱 ** precipice: 절벽

29. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

30. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

※ 확인 사항
 ○ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하십시오.