

제 2 교 시

2020학년도 사관학교 1차 선발시험 문제지

# 영 어 영 역

공 통

성명		수험번호									
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- 먼저 문제지에 성명과 수험번호를 기입하십시오.
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- 문제는 2점 35문항, 3점 10문항 총 45문항입니다.  
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※ 시험 시작 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마시오.

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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 uns spicy 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 합의를 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.

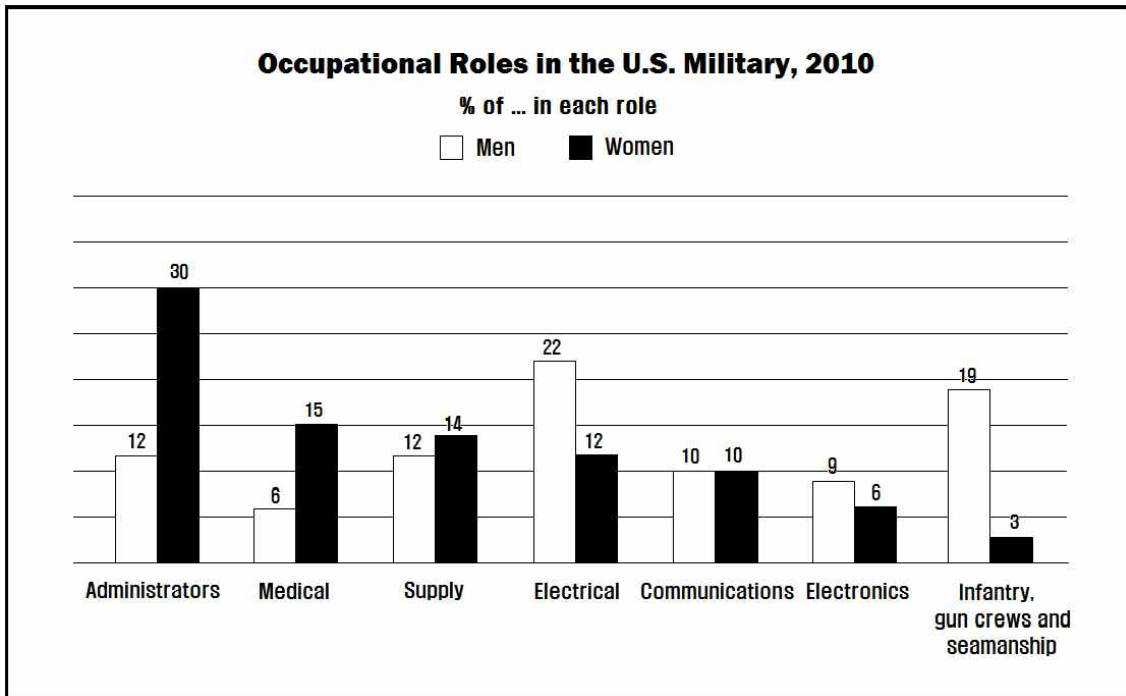
- ① Does Diversity Harm Democracy?
- ② Are Democracy's Weaknesses Inherent?
- ③ The Rise of Diversity Is a Threat to Democracy
- ④ The Majority Rule: A Basic Principle of Democracy
- ⑤ Democracy Is Contagious: Democratization in Progress

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 답하십시오.

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.

관  
망

관  
망