

2008학년도 해군사관학교 1차 선발시험 문제지

제 2 교시

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공 통

성명

수험번호

1

- 먼저 문제지에 성명과 수험번호를 기입하시오.
- 답안지에 성명과 수험번호를 정확하게 표기하시오.
- 문항에 따라 배점이 다르니, 각 물음의 끝에 표시된 배점을 참고하시오. 3점에만 점수가 표시되어 있고, 나머지는 모두 2점씩입니다.

1. 다음 대화의 내용에 대한 설명으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Mrs. Roy: Good morning, Tony. I think I have a problem. Do you remember I had my brakes done a couple of days ago at your shop?

Tony: Yes, I remember. It's a Volvo, right?

Mrs. Roy: That's right. Anyway, after dropping by the car wash this morning I was taking my daughter to kindergarten and suddenly, as I was stopping at a light, my brakes made a terribly loud squeaking noise! The car stopped okay, but the noise scared both my daughter and me. It only happened that one time, but now I'm a little nervous.

Tony: You say this happened after getting the car washed?

Mrs. Roy: Yes, that's right.

Tony: Well, Mrs. Roy, you've got nothing to worry about. It's common for brakes to squeak when they get wet, especially if they are new. Trust me. Your brakes are fine. I did the job myself.

Mrs. Roy: Thanks, Tony. That's a load off my shoulders.

- ① Tony is relieving Mrs. Roy of her concern about the car.
- ② Mrs. Roy is making an appointment for service on her car.
- ③ Tony is explaining to Mrs. Roy what service her car needs.
- ④ Tony is explaining what service was done on Mrs. Roy's car.
- ⑤ Mrs. Roy is complaining about the service that was done on her car.

2. 다음 대화의 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 알맞게 짝지은 것은? [3점]

Travel Agent: Good morning. One Stop Travel Services. How can I help you?

Mr. Jenkins: Good morning. I need to get round trip prices for a flight to London.

Travel Agent: Well, you've called the right place. _____ (A) _____. First, a few questions.
When will you be departing and returning?

Mr. Jenkins: Actually, I'm flexible. I can leave any time during the first two weeks of next month. It's only important that I'm back here in New York before the end of the month.

Travel Agent: How many travelers, sir?

Mr. Jenkins: There will be two of us, my wife and I. _____ (B) _____.

Travel Agent: Congratulations! Will you need accommodations? The airlines have deals with many of the hotels in the city. _____ (C) _____.

Mr. Jenkins: Why don't you search for package deals for me?

Travel Agent: You're in luck, sir. British Air is offering an excellent fifteen-day package. It's a great price at \$1,700 per person. The hotels are four-star and all meals are included. _____ (D) _____. The only restriction is you must depart from JFK on a Wednesday and return the same day two weeks later.

Mr. Jenkins: That sounds perfect. Let's make a reservation.

- a. I can probably find you the best fare available
- b. The two together will save you a lot of money
- c. This trip is a gift to her for our fifteenth anniversary
- d. And, luckily for you, it is running through to the end of next month

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | | | |
|---|-----|-------|-----|-------|---|-------|---|
| ① | a | ..... | c | ..... | d | ..... | b |
| ② | a | ..... | c | ..... | b | ..... | d |
| ③ | a | ..... | d | ..... | c | ..... | b |
| ④ | b | ..... | c | ..... | a | ..... | d |
| ⑤ | b | ..... | d | ..... | c | ..... | a |

3. 다음 대화의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Driver: Where to, sir?

Sam: I need to get to the City Financial Building. But, instead of taking Lincoln Street, could you go down Third Avenue? I have to drop these papers off at the courthouse no later than nine.

Driver: At this time of the morning there will be a lot of traffic on Third Avenue because of the new road construction. How about taking Fifth Avenue to the rear of the courthouse? There should be less traffic on that route. It'll save us ten or fifteen minutes.

Sam: That would be great. I'm running behind schedule and I have a meeting at 9:30. Get me to City Financial before then and I'll tip you nicely.

Driver: I can't promise you, but I'll do everything I can.

- ① Sam might be late for his meeting.
- ② Sam has to be at the courthouse before 9:00.
- ③ There is road construction on Third Avenue.
- ④ The taxi driver is worried about the traffic on Fifth Avenue.
- ⑤ The taxi driver can't guarantee to get Sam to his meeting on time.

4. 다음 대화를 나누고 있는 두 사람의 관계로 가장 알맞은 것은?

Person 1: So, what were you and Uncle Steve talking about?

Person 2: He was telling me about how surprised you and mom were when I was born. Everyone was expecting a boy? Is that true?

Person 1: Yes, it is. Even the doctor thought so. We were so sure that we even decorated your room with all sorts of sports designs. Can you imagine how surprised we were when we discovered that we would have to redecorate the room?

Person 2: Were you disappointed? I mean, all that work to prepare my room....

Person 1: Are you kidding me? Of course not! I don't think there was a happier person in the world on that day. I'll never forget it.

- ① uncle and nephew
- ② mother and son
- ③ mother and daughter
- ④ father and son
- ⑤ father and daughter

17. Beauchamp and his colleagues studied 947 adults between the ages of 30 and 91. The participants were asked to rate whether they preferred to exercise alone, with groups of people of different ages, or with those of the same age. The researchers found that although older adults reported a lack of appeal for exercising with those much younger than themselves, they actually exhibited a positive preference for exercising with those of their own age. Furthermore, participants did not report a greater preference for exercising alone. So, it's vital that government officials take steps to better promote opportunities that will encourage healthy and physically active lifestyles by _____.

- ① increasing opportunities for group exercise
- ② teaching the importance of regular exercise
- ③ monitoring the exercise habits of older adults
- ④ discouraging older adults from exercising too much
- ⑤ recommending that older adults exercise alone at home

18. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은? [3점]

Our group identity permits us to feel part of a larger whole. ① Its importance is seen in the pride that people feel when a member of their family graduates from college or when a local team wins a big game. ② In wars between national, ethnic, or religious groups, individuals sacrifice and sometimes die for the sake of their group identity. ③ A group identity is also one reason people donate money to those in need, support friends in a crisis, and display other helping behaviors. ④ The roots of group identity have to be looked for at very basic levels in human psychology. ⑤ However, defining ourselves in terms of a group identity can foster an "us versus them" mentality that sets the stage for prejudice, discrimination, and intergroup conflict.

[19-20] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

19.

Those kinds of 'stops' are against the law.

A red traffic light means stop. Many people in one city often do not stop at red lights. The police there pulled over 50 drivers one afternoon for red light violations. (①) They gave these drivers tickets which could cost a person up to \$338. (②) Instead of coming to a complete stop at red lights, lots of people only slow down, which is called a California or Hollywood stop. (③) That's because the law states that you must come to a complete stop at a stop sign or red light. (④) The police hope that giving drivers tickets will help them remember to stop at red lights. (⑤) Cameras were also placed at 11 intersections to photograph red light violators. This will help catch people who fail to stop at red lights.

20.

However, there are risks associated with teeth whitening.

Most people want sparkling white teeth and beautiful smiles on their faces. This demand for a new beautiful look has led to the popularity of the teeth whitening process. (①) The two most common side effects are temporary increase of tooth sensitivity and irritation of the gums. (②) The sensitivity problem in the teeth usually occurs in the initial stages of the whitening process. (③) The irritation of the gums often occurs during the fitting of a mouthpiece tray. (④) Some other risks associated with teeth whitening are overdose or overuse, addiction, and use of unhygienic or improper instruments. (⑤) If you really want to whiten your teeth then it is mandatory that you follow your dentist's recommendations and manufacturer's directions properly to avoid any complications arising from this process.

[21-23] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

21. Smoking harms not only your health but the health of ① those around you. Environmental tobacco smoke, also called passive or secondhand smoke, ② includes exhaled smoke as well as smoke from burning cigarettes. Smoking by mothers is linked to a higher risk of their babies ③ developing asthma in childhood, especially if the mothers smoke ④ while pregnant. Babies and children ⑤ are raised in a household where there is smoking have more ear infections, colds, bronchitis, and other respiratory problems than do children from non-smoking families.

22. More than one-third of adults older than 65 ① fall each year. Many of them may have balance problems. Balance involves more than just ② planting your feet on the ground and standing straight. In fact, it starts with your head. Your brain oversees your sense of balance. It gets ③ input from your eyes and inner ears and from sensations in your feet and legs. If something goes wrong with any part of the process, you're likely to feel dizzy or ④ unbalanced. People tend to fall more often as they get older because their sensory systems grow less sensitive. Reaction times become slower. Additionally, their muscles, bones, and joints get weaker, which ⑤ makes easier to get seriously hurt and harder to recover from a fall.

23. As the interviewer, don't interrupt or correct the person you are talking to. People sometimes remember ① things wrong. That's okay. You can check dates and facts later. The important thing is to hear about the person's impressions and feelings. Listen carefully. Something the person says may inspire you to ask a question you ② didn't plan to ask. For example, let's say that the person you are talking to ③ mention that she will never forget ④ seeing television scenes of the Kennedy children at the president's funeral. You might ask why it was so unforgettable. What did the children do? And let the person ⑤ have plenty of time to talk. [3점]

24. (A), (B), (C) 각 네모 안에서 가장 적절한 표현을 골라 올바르게 짝지은 것은? [3점]

The most common health problem linked to hot weather (A) is/being heat stress. The causes of heat stress include wearing heavy clothing, physical work or exercise, hot weather, and high humidity. If several of these conditions are present at the same time, a person's body temperature may rise above safe limits. The person loses large amounts of body water and salt in perspiration. It is (B) why/how the body releases water to cool the skin. Most people suffer only muscle pain as a result of heat stress. The pain is a warning that the body is becoming too hot. Doctors say (C) when/those suffering muscle pain should stop all activity and rest in a cool place.

- | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---------|-------|-----|-------|-------|
| ① is | ..... | why | ..... | when |
| ② is | ..... | how | ..... | those |
| ③ is | ..... | how | ..... | when |
| ④ being | ..... | why | ..... | those |
| ⑤ being | ..... | how | ..... | those |

25. (A), (B), (C) 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 어휘를 골라 짝지은 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

After the recent discovery of Yale University's close ties with slave owners in the 1700s and 1800s, many Americans are now beginning to understand that for a long time slavery was as (A) ubiquitous/omnipotent in the North as in the South. The first African captives arrived in Massachusetts in the middle part of the 1600s. A century later, there were more slaves in New York City than anywhere else in the colonies except Charleston, South Carolina. Despite the fact that Quakers (B) condemned/advocated slavery in Philadelphia as early as 1693, there were at least 3,000 slaves in Pennsylvania by the mid-1700s, and Connecticut had more than 5,000. Although it's (C) certain/uncertain how many there were overall in New England, slaves at one time may have made up as much as 5 percent of the total population in Connecticut and 10 percent in Rhode Island.

- | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|--------------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|
| ① ubiquitous | ..... | condemned | ..... | certain |
| ② ubiquitous | ..... | condemned | ..... | uncertain |
| ③ ubiquitous | ..... | advocated | ..... | uncertain |
| ④ omnipotent | ..... | condemned | ..... | certain |
| ⑤ omnipotent | ..... | advocated | ..... | certain |

26. 다음 글이 전달하고자하는 내용을 가장 잘 표현한 것은?

When my son was ten, I took him to the movies. We were a dollar short when it came time to buy tickets, so I looked in my car—floor, glove box, drink holder—since there is always spare change somewhere in the vehicle. But not that day. We went back into the mall complex and looked around the floors and video arcades. Nothing. Finally, I asked a woman if she could give us a buck for the movie and assured her we weren't beggars. The woman frowned and walked away. Ever since, I like to drop coins or a dollar bill on newspaper stands, in cafes, or on the ground—sometimes a bill under someone's windshield or just about anywhere. These small offerings might help out in unforeseen ways or maybe even give a homeless person a cup of coffee. But most of all it hopefully brings smiles to people's faces since most feel that finding coins is good luck.

- ① Money can't buy happiness.
- ② Donate money to people who ask.
- ③ Be prepared for unexpected problems.
- ④ Small acts of kindness bring happiness.
- ⑤ People are rewarded for their good deeds.

27. 다음 글에서, 아버지가 큰 아들에게 벌을 준 이유와 작은 아들이 짐작한 이유가 올바르게 짝지어진 것은?

A mother and father were frustrated that their two sons had developed foul mouths from being around kids at school. The father told his wife, "I know what my father would've done if I'd used words our sons are using. He would've confined me to my room and not allowed me to eat. I believe that's the only thing that will work with these boys." Being desperate, the mother said, "O.K., we'll try that first thing Monday morning."

On Monday morning the older son came down the stairs for breakfast. He sat down and the mother asked him what he wanted for breakfast. The boy said, "I guess I want those goddamn cornflakes." Without saying a word the father confined him to his room without breakfast.

The younger son had witnessed the event from the top of the stairs. The father looked up at him and said, "What do you want for breakfast?" The boy said, "I don't know, but I sure don't want any of those goddamn cornflakes."

아버지가 벌을 준 이유

작은 아들이 짐작한 이유

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------|--------------------|
| ① 저속한 말을 사용했기 때문에 | ..... | 늦게 일어났기 때문에 |
| ② 저속한 말을 사용했기 때문에 | ..... | 저속한 말을 사용했기 때문에 |
| ③ 저속한 말을 사용했기 때문에 | ..... | 콘플레이크를 먹겠다고 했기 때문에 |
| ④ 콘플레이크를 먹겠다고 했기 때문에 | ..... | 저속한 말을 사용했기 때문에 |
| ⑤ 콘플레이크를 먹겠다고 했기 때문에 | ..... | 콘플레이크를 먹겠다고 했기 때문에 |

28. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 ‘gut feelings’와 같은 의미로 쓰인 단어는?

Most of us live in our heads and pay little or no attention to the feelings that we so aptly call ‘gut feelings.’ Our gut knows far more than we give it credit for. So, start listening to it. This is the gateway to our inner world or intuition. Intuition, as opposed to logic, reasoning, and rationale, is a gentler source of information that often opposes logic, challenges reason, and is strongly connected to feelings in the body rather than in the mind or head. Paying attention to our inner world requires that we press the pause button on the endless mental processing. It allows us to focus on emotions, feelings, and our body. With this we have taken the first crucial step to accessing our intuitive self.

- ① attention ② intuition ③ logic ④ rationale ⑤ information

[29-30] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

29. Medicine comes in lots of different packages. Painkillers in a tablet can make your headache go away. Antibiotic cream from a tube can prevent your cuts from becoming infected. But can medicine come packaged in chicken eggs? A team of scientists from Scotland says yes. They’ve engineered special chickens that lay eggs with disease-treating drugs inside. These drugs are made of proteins. Since animals can make proteins easily, they’re good candidates for making protein drugs. Researchers have already made cows, sheep, and goats that pump out protein drugs in their milk. But chickens are cheaper to take care of, need less room, and grow faster than these other animals. Those qualities could make chickens the best choice.

- ① Medicine for Chickens ② Chickens as Drug Factories
 ③ Use of Animal Protein Drugs ④ Side Effects of Genetically Produced Medicine
 ⑤ Difficulties in Developing Disease-Treating Drugs

30. Everyone knows that diamonds are special. Besides their glamorous beauty and high value, they’re also the hardest mineral on Earth. A new study suggests that even people in ancient China appreciated the wonders of diamonds. Peter Lu, a physicist at Harvard University, studied four ceremonial burial axes that were found in two tombs in southern China. The axes dated back to between 4000 and 2500 B.C. Lu used special microscopes and other high-tech equipment to figure out that the axes were mainly made up of three minerals. The most abundant mineral was a type of aluminum oxide known as corundum. Rubies and sapphires are colored forms of corundum. Finding corundum was a surprise because it’s the second hardest mineral on Earth. Because diamond is the only mineral that’s harder than corundum, Lu proposed that the ancient Chinese must have used diamond to shape and polish their axes.

- ① Corundum as Jewelry ② Diamond Jewelry in Ancient China
 ③ Myths About Diamonds in China ④ Diamond Polish for Ancient Tools
 ⑤ Ancient Tombs as Special Treasures

31. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Seven minutes can seem like a long time if you have nothing to say. Your first task, then, is to research the proposal you are given, even those topics on which you are an expert. It is likely that somewhere on the Internet, in an encyclopedia or in a newspaper you will find a piece of evidence that could devastate your opponents' arguments. Try to think how you would argue the other side of the proposal as if you were your own opponents. Once you have listed their arguments, make sure you have answers to them. It is also useful to have a list of opposition arguments and counter-arguments on the table in front of you during the debate. Then, when your opponents do introduce those arguments, you can quickly make a point of information or start working the reply into your speech.

- ① preparing for a debate
- ② conducting an interview
- ③ making an effective speech
- ④ opposing a controversial decision
- ⑤ measuring an opponent's weaknesses

32. 다음 그림에 대한 글의 내용 중 밑줄 친 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

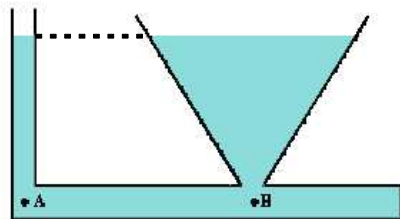


Figure 1

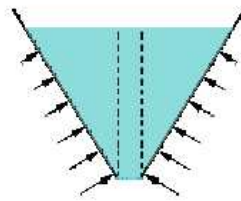


Figure 2

Figure 1 shows a vessel with two ① interconnected chambers which are open at the top and have bottom openings with the same cross-sectional areas. If you pour water into either chamber, it flows up into the other one until the water levels in both are ② identical. But why? Surely the chamber containing the larger volume of water must have a greater force per unit area at its base, and shouldn't this make the water in the smaller chamber rise to a higher level? This apparent ③ paradox can be easily resolved by the application of some elementary mechanics. The pressure at a point in a static liquid is due entirely to the weight of the liquid directly above it. This is clear from Figure 2, which shows the forces exerted by the walls of the chamber on the water above them. The forces are ④ perpendicular to the walls, but their vertical components support the water. Only the column of water directly above the bottom opening contributes to the pressure at the base of the vessel. Since the ⑤ horizontal pressures at A and B are the same, the heights of the water columns above A and B must be the same.

33. Oceanographers에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Oceanographers study the creatures which live in the ocean, the rocks that lie underneath the ocean, and the places where the ocean meets the atmosphere and the coast. A very important job for oceanographers is climate research. The oceans have a great effect on the world's climate because the sea stores so much heat. Oceanographers can help predict future changes in the temperature of the planet and give warning of sea level changes. To gather information, they use satellites and robots as well as collect data at sea from ships. Therefore, to become an oceanographer, you must get the best possible grades in mathematics and science. You will need to be able to communicate clearly with people, so you will need to do well in English, too. Oceanographers are employed in a lot of places but many of the vacancies are initially short-term contracts of three years or less, so you are likely to move around a great deal in your career.

- ① 바다 속 생물 및 암석을 연구한다.
- ② 위성과 로봇을 사용하여 연구한다.
- ③ 지구의 기후 예측에 도움을 준다.
- ④ 수학과 과학 및 영어를 잘해야 한다.
- ⑤ 대부분 한 곳에서 오랫동안 근무한다.

34. 다음은 지구 온난화가 지구에 얼마나 위협이 되는가에 관한 설문조사 결과이다. 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? [3점]

AGE	Women			Men			Grand Total
	Under 30	30 and Over	Total	Under 30	30 and Over	Total	
No Threat	67	59	126	52	46	98	224
Minimum Threat	231	291	522	307	321	628	1,150
Medium Threat	293	368	661	350	299	649	1,310
Maximum Threat	78	54	132	45	37	82	214
No Opinion	41	18	59	32	11	43	102

- ① Men have fewer “No Threat” responses than women.
- ② “No Opinion” accounts for the lowest number of responses.
- ③ The majority of those polled believe global warming is at least a “Minimum Threat.”
- ④ Women 30 and over account for the second lowest number of “Maximum Threat” responses.
- ⑤ Compared to women in the same age group, more men under 30 believe global warming is a “Minimum Threat.”

[35-37] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Person A: It is now possible to store a person's complete medical history on microchips that can be implanted under the skin. This breakthrough has caught the eye of not only medical professionals, but also insurance companies. Such chips, they claim, would save millions of dollars annually in healthcare costs. (a) This might be the case. However, such a system could never be completely and safely regulated. Doctors would have legal access to your medical history, but who else? If insurance companies gain access to the data, the information could be used to deny a person healthcare benefits. Further, such chips can store more than just medical history. Any information about a person can be stored and anyone with a simple scanner can access it. Personal information has always been a commodity to be bought and sold by untrustworthy people. These chips are just one more way "Big Brother" can (b) keep an eye on you.

Person B: As any doctor knows, immediate access to a person's complete medical history can be vital. This is especially true in emergency situations where such information could be a matter of survival. Medical history chips provide that important, instant data. These chips are (c) a tremendous breakthrough for the healthcare industry and for each of us individually. The fear that information stored on the chips might be (d) used for our benefit is unfounded. Access to information would be strictly limited to doctors and hospitals, and the proper safeguards put in place. Further, it is ridiculous to believe that these chips would store more than just a person's medical history and that any information could easily be misused. Most things anyone needs to know about a person are already available through the Internet. The purpose of these chips is to save lives with important information and any technology capable of doing so (e) must be embraced.

35. 위 두 글의 핵심 쟁점으로 가장 알맞은 것은?

- ① using medical chips
- ② raising healthcare benefits
- ③ renewing insurance policies
- ④ limiting access to the Internet
- ⑤ increasing prices of microchips

36. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중 문맥에 어울리지 않는 표현은? [3점]

- ① (a)
- ② (b)
- ③ (c)
- ④ (d)
- ⑤ (e)

37. 위 두 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

- ① A는 의료비가 증가할 가능성을 걱정한다.
- ② A는 보험 회사의 불법 관측 활동을 우려한다.
- ③ A는 개인 정보의 유출 가능성을 제기한다.
- ④ B는 긴급 상황 시 첨단 기술의 효용성을 의심한다.
- ⑤ B는 인터넷을 통한 정보 공개를 주장한다.

[38-39] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Of all the ethnic groups in the United States, Asian American children are the most likely to grow up with two parents and the least likely to be born to a single mother. Most grow up in close-knit families that stress self-discipline, thrift, and hard work. This early socialization in their families greatly helps them achieve their goals in society.

Their high rate of college graduation is also helpful in their lives. Forty-two percent of Asian Americans complete college. This is a stunning statistic when compared to the college completion rates of other ethnic groups: 26% for white Americans, 11% for Latinos, 15% for African Americans, and 11% for Native Americans. The educational achievement of Asian Americans opens doors to economic success.

_____ is another factor in their success. Japanese Americans, the most financially successful Asian Americans, are a good example. About 73% say that their best friend is not a Japanese American. Moreover, with about 40% of Asian Americans marrying someone from another racial group, they have the highest interracial marriage rate of any group.

38. 위 글의 주제로 가장 알맞은 것은?

- ① 아시아계 미국인들의 교육열
- ② 아시아계 미국인들의 성장과정
- ③ 아시아계 미국인들의 성공요인
- ④ 아시아계 미국인들의 혼인관습
- ⑤ 아시아계 미국인들의 가정환경

39. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 알맞은 것은?

- ① Religion
- ② Custom
- ③ Assimilation
- ④ Economic influence
- ⑤ Historical background

[40-41] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

In America, when it comes to opinions on foreign affairs, the (A) division / similarity is clear between those who are educated beyond high school and those who aren't. The higher-educated tend to be much more aware of the country's foreign affairs than those who are less educated. There is also a large gap in their support of America's international role. To illustrate, while both groups initially supported America's military action in Vietnam, the higher-educated (B) changed / maintained their attitudes and began staging antiwar demonstrations. However, the less-educated population continued their support throughout the war. This also shows another notable difference between the two groups. The less-educated are less likely to change their opinions as often as their higher-educated counterparts. Using Vietnam again as an example, between 1964, when there was great support for the war, and 1968, most of the higher-educated withdrew their support. The less-educated, on the other hand, (C) dramatically / scarcely changed their views.

40. (A), (B), (C) 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 어휘를 골라 짝지은 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	division	.....	maintained	.....	scarcely
②	division	.....	changed	.....	scarcely
③	division	.....	changed	.....	dramatically
④	similarity	.....	changed	.....	dramatically
⑤	similarity	.....	maintained	.....	dramatically

41. 위 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① 미국인들은 국제 분쟁에 대해 무관심하다.
- ② 베트남에 대한 미국인들의 인식이 변화하고 있다.
- ③ 미국인들은 지역에 따라 정치적 성향이 크게 다르다.
- ④ 미국의 해외 정책이 자국민들의 지지를 받지 못하고 있다.
- ⑤ 미국인들은 교육 정도에 따라 해외 정책에 대한 견해가 다르다.

[42-43] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Studies have shown that some animals are able to remember objects or events. However, it was never clear whether or not they could remember or measure time. To find the answer, an international team of researchers conducted a test using hummingbirds. Hummingbirds were chosen because timing is very important to them. These birds feed on sweet nectar which is produced in many types of flowers. Hummingbirds usually keep returning to their same feeding areas. But, if a hummingbird returns too soon to a particular flower after a previous feeding, the flower will not have had enough time to produce nectar. On the other hand, if a hummingbird waits too long before returning, other birds may get there first.

The test was quite simple. The researchers used eight different objects that looked very similar to real flowers. ㉠ These objects were placed in the same area where several wild hummingbirds were known to feed. Using a nectar substitute, the researchers wanted to see if they could train the birds to feed from ㉡ them. Every ten minutes, the researchers refilled ㉢ four of the objects with the nectar substitute. The other four objects were refilled only every twenty minutes. Interestingly, in less than two hours, the hummingbirds learned to return to ㉣ the “flowers” that were refilled every ten minutes twice as often as they returned to the others. This demonstrated that hummingbirds could not only remember the placement of these man-made flowers, but also when they had last fed from ㉤ them.

42. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤에서 가리키는 대상이 같은 것끼리 올바르게 짝지은 것은? [3점]

- ① {a, b, c} {d, e}
- ② {a, b, e} {c, d}
- ③ {a, c, e} {b, d}
- ④ {b, c, d} {a, e}
- ⑤ {b, c, e} {a, d}

43. 위 글에서 Hummingbird에 대해 내릴 수 있는 결론으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① 비전문가도 쉽게 길들일 수 있다.
- ② 동료들과 협동하여 먹이를 찾는다.
- ③ 인공적인 것과 천연적인 것을 구별한다.
- ④ 장소뿐만 아니라 시간도 기억할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 단기 기억력에 비해 장기 기억력이 부족하다.

[44-45] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Many gardeners believe that a lot of sunshine is needed to produce a good crop. But lots of vegetables grow well without much sun. An institute published a report about this subject some years ago. The report said many different kinds of foods, from blueberries to beans, can be grown in the shade.

Some vegetables do need a lot of sun. These vegetables must be put where they can get from eight to ten hours of sunlight a day. Tomatoes, melons, squashes, and red peppers are among those that need the most sun. But leafy vegetables, such as lettuce and spinach, need only six hours of sunlight a day. Some fruits also do well without a lot of sunlight. The hardy kiwi grows well in the shade. Many herbs grow well without much sun. Mint and rosemary, for example, grow well in the shade.

An experienced gardener warns against removing shade trees. He once cut down all his shade trees to provide more sun for his crops. But then he had to hang a piece of cloth to provide shade for his lettuce. Instead of cutting trees, he suggests putting plants that need a lot of sunlight, such as tomatoes, in flower pots. That way they can be moved as the sun moves.

44. 밑줄 친 That way가 의미하는 것으로 가장 알맞은 것은?

- ① 식물을 화분에 심는 것
- ② 허브 식물을 그늘에 심는 것
- ③ 천으로 덮어 온도를 높여주는 것
- ④ 햇빛 가리개로 그늘을 만드는 것
- ⑤ 나무를 잘라내어 그늘을 없애는 것

45. 위 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

- ① 토마토는 가장 적은 일조량을 필요로 하다.
- ② 멜론과 상추는 필요한 일조량이 서로 다르다.
- ③ 고추와 로즈메리는 필요한 일조량에 차이가 없다.
- ④ 키위는 많은 일조량을 필요로 한다.
- ⑤ 계절에 따라 식물의 성장에 필요한 일조량의 차이가 있다.