

제 2 교 시



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공 통

성명	
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수험번호									
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- 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.

육 군 사 관 학 교

권
말

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 |

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

15. The melting pot view of society has some appeal, because it suggests that everyone can succeed if only they try hard enough. However, at some point we should realize that this type of equity usually means eliminating differences and variety. The melting pot ideal generally requires that an individual sacrifice his or her uniqueness to fit into an existing system. The only way to become successful, at least in a socially acceptable fashion (as opposed to becoming a famous gangster), requires developing ways to fit in while giving up on one's cultural background. We use the idea of the melting pot as a way to blend different ingredients, but we should recognize that the result of this melting pot is a homogeneous product wherein distinctive features are diluted. In short, the melting pot metaphor reflects a desire for _____.

- ① diversity ② challenge ③ sameness
④ originality ⑤ independence

16. Time adds an important and necessary dimension to our understanding of the world and our place in it—it seems almost impossible to conceive of what our world of experience might be like in the absence of time; after all, events happen in time. This has resulted in physicists treating time, along with space, as a theoretical and an empirical primitive. The view that time constitutes, at some level, part of the physical fabric of the cosmos, and as such is physically real, accords with what I will term the common-place view of time. Most people believe in this view of time, a 'true' time, a time that actually exists in a physical sense; on this account, time _____, as reflected in the physical laws which govern the environment we inhabit. While time may itself be "imperceptible," it is nonetheless real, manifesting tangible consequences. Without time's "passage" there could be no succession and thus no experience of duration. [3점]

- ① passes with its own driving force ② cannot be perceived physically
③ is not dealt with in the field of physics ④ is objectively embedded in the external world
⑤ is an imaginary construct of human experience

17. The problem that many of us face is that we have great dreams and ambitions. Caught up in the emotions of our dreams and the vastness of our desires, we find it very difficult to focus on the small, tedious steps usually necessary to attain them. We tend to think in terms of giant leaps toward our goals. But in the social world as in nature, anything of size and stability grows slowly. The piecemeal strategy is the perfect antidote to our natural impatience: it focuses us on something small and immediate, a first bite, then how and where a second bite can get us closer to our ultimate objective. It forces us to think in terms of a process, a sequence of connected steps and actions, no matter how small, which has immeasurable psychological benefits as well. Too often the magnitude of our desires overwhelms us; _____ makes them seem realizable. There is nothing more therapeutic than action.

*antidote 해독제, 교정수단

- ① getting help from others ② taking that small first step
③ looking back into the past ④ sharing our desires with someone
⑤ sacrificing ourselves for a good cause

[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

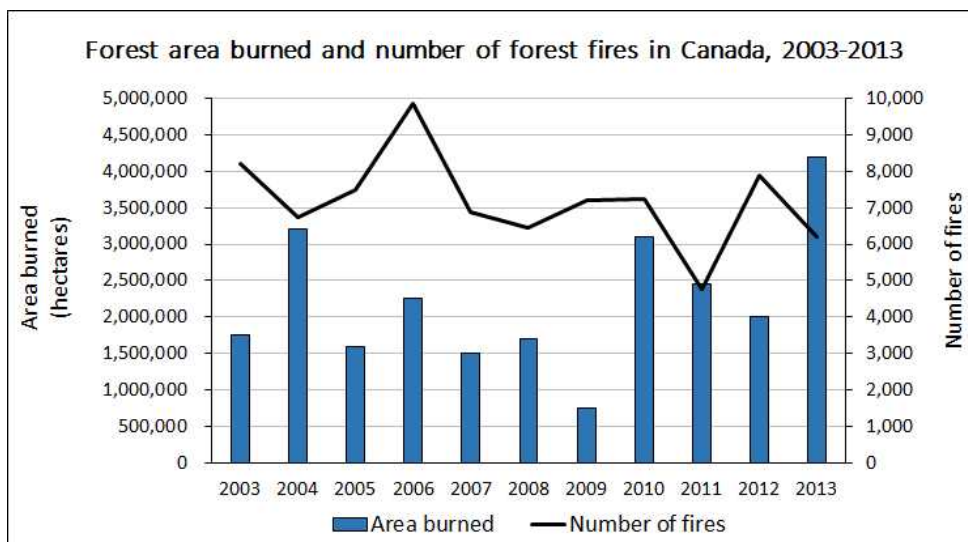
32. 러시아 문학에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

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 |

[40~41] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

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 답하시오.

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 답하시오.

(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.

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