

제 2 교 시

2019학년도 사관학교 1차 선발시험 문제지

# 영 어 영 역

공 통

성명		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.

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

Ms. Smith : OK, class, it's time to look at the solar system again!

Sunny : Oh, Ms. Smith, do we have to? We just did that last week, and it's so boring, all planets and moons and stuff.

Ms. Smith : Well, Sunny, then perhaps you can answer some questions. If you get them all right, we can study whatever you want. Does it sound good?

Sunny : Yes, that's great! Ms. Smith, you're the best teacher! Ask away.

Ms. Smith : First question: how many moons does Mars have?

Sunny : That's easy! There's one.

Ms. Smith : Sorry, Sunny, you're wrong on the first try. There are two.

Sunny : Aw, how could I know that? I've never been there!

- ① Ms. Smith doesn't think students have to learn about the solar system again.
- ② Sunny is very interested in the planets and moons.
- ③ Sunny doesn't understand why she has to answer Ms. Smith's questions.
- ④ Sunny gives the right answer to Ms. Smith's first question.
- ⑤ Ms. Smith tells Sunny that Mars has two moons.

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

Julie : I'm starving. There are lots of places down by the river that sell good chicken.

Rachel : That sounds great. It's pretty far from here, though, right? \_\_\_\_\_

Julie : Well, there's the subway. I've got my transit pass. Do you have yours?

Rachel : No, and besides, my feet already hurt from all the running around we've done. We'd have to walk all the way to the subway station.

Julie : \_\_\_\_\_ That would be easier, if not cheaper.

Rachel : Oh, no. I don't have that much money.

Julie : Then, I think we should just hop a bus. \_\_\_\_\_

<보 기>

- |                             |                                   |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a. We could grab a taxi.    | b. I'm not sure how to get there. |
| c. There's one right there. | d. It's not that far.             |

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



## 5. Choose the best answer for the blank.

Doctor : What seems to be the trouble?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

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

8. 다음 글이 시사하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

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

[9~10] 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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

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

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

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

[11~12] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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

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

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

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

[13~14] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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

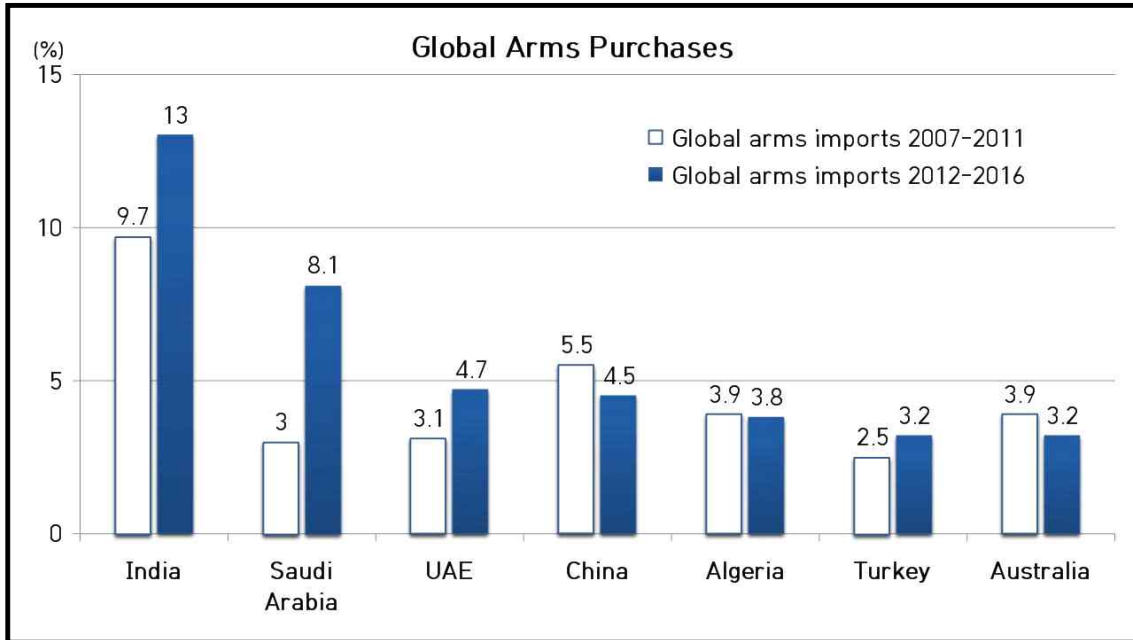
\* stampede (동물 등을) 우르르 몰다

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

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

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

15. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



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

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

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

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

17. 밑줄 친 he가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

\* sickle 낫

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

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

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

\* embed (종군 기자 등을) 파견하다

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

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

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

\* perpetuate 영속화하다

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

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

\* *accolade* 표창

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

31.

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

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

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

32.

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

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

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

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

33.

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

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

34.

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

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

[35~36] 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

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

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

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

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



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

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

[38~39] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

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

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

38. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

39. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

[40~41] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

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

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

40. 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

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

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

[42~43] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

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

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

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

\* impostor 남의 이름을 사칭하는 사람

42. 밑줄에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

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

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

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

[44~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

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

(B)

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

(C)

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

(D)

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

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

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

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

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

※ 확인사항

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