

제 2 교 시

2021학년도 사관학교 1차 선발시험 문제지

영 어 영 역

공 통

성명		수험번호									
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- 먼저 문제지의 해당란에 성명과 수험번호를 기입하십시오.
- 답안지의 해당란에 성명과 수험번호를 정확하게 표기하십시오.
- 문제는 2점 35문항, 3점 10문항 총 45문항입니다.
(3점 문항에만 점수가 표시되어 있고, 나머지는 모두 2점 문항입니다.)

※ 시험 시작 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마시오.

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망

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

John : Excuse me. I'm sorry to bother you, but I'm looking for the conference room. Do you know where it is?

Amy : Yes! It's down the hall to your right. Are you here for the annual military leadership seminar?

John : I am! Are you here for that as well? I heard a special guest speaker from the U.S. Navy Command was invited to talk about the future military exercise.

Amy : Well, that speaker is actually me. I'm from the U.S. Navy Command and I'm here to encourage South Korea's participation in our annual Navy exercise to further enhance our alliance.

John : What a nice surprise! It's an honor to meet you in person. I have so many questions.

Amy : Well, I'll do my best to answer them.

- ① Amy wants to know where the conference room is.
- ② John is the special guest for the annual military leadership seminar.
- ③ Amy wants South Korea to participate in the annual Air Force exercise.
- ④ John wants South Korea to invite the U.S. Navy to the future military exercise.
- ⑤ Amy is the guest speaker from the U.S. Navy Command.

2. Choose the best answer for the blank.

Doctor : Based on your Xray results, your lower back pain is due to muscle strain. It's not a disc problem, so that's good news.

Patient : Does that mean I can go back to work by next week?

Doctor : You could, but you cannot lift any heavy objects or participate in any activity that will strain your lower back muscle. I recommend you take some days off to relax.

Patient : Is there anything else I can do to expedite my recovery? I have to go back to work as soon as possible.

Doctor : I understand you have important things to do, but your body needs to relax. Your back pain is only going to get worse if you don't take care of yourself.

Patient : Okay, _____. Thank you.

- ① I'll get back to work right away as you recommended
- ② I'll come back next week for the X-ray results
- ③ I'll get myself ready for the disc surgery
- ④ I'll try to get some time off from work
- ⑤ I'll go do some weight lifting now

3. Which is the best sequence of answers for the blanks? [3점]

Aaron : Good afternoon. Thank you for calling Global Travel Agency. This is Aaron. How may I help you?

Nancy : Yes, hi! I have some questions about the 10day Southeast Asia package tour.

Aaron : Well, the package includes visiting Thailand, Vietnam, and Malaysia for the first 7 days and you'll be given the option to either stay with the group and go to Cambodia or join a different group to visit Bali.

Nancy : _____

Aaron : Definitely! We can set that up for you. However, you'll have to move to a new hotel. There won't be any additional fee and you can select one on our website.

Nancy : Ah! That sounds great. _____ Thank you.

<보 기>

- a. Would it be possible to stay in Thailand longer instead of selecting Cambodia or Bali?
- b. Call me as soon as you choose the package.
- c. I'll call you back as soon as I pick the hotel.
- d. Do I get to pick the countries that I will visit or are they preset?

① a — b — d

② a — c — d

③ b — a — d

④ d — a — b

⑤ d — a — c

4. What is the relationship between the man and the woman?

Man : Now, for the second question, last time you talked about your passion for women's history. So, is it safe to assume that this is the reason for your involvement in the current project?

Woman : Oh, definitely. And it's not just about representing women's history, but more specifically about women in the scientific field.

Man : Were you ever into science when you were young?

Woman : Yes, I was! I even went to the science camp and completed a NASA internship when I was in college. That's why I am very excited to take on this role.

Man : Well, I can't wait to see you star in the film.

Woman : I also can't wait to read your film review in your next issue.

① news anchor — correspondent

② professor — college student

③ movie director — scriptwriter

④ magazine reporter — actress

⑤ job interviewer — job interviewee

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

Mother : Hey honey, is everything okay? You look tired.

Daughter : I don't know, Mom. I just can't seem to focus and I have nasal congestion. I think I am coming down with something.

Mother : Do you want me to take you to the hospital? It might be something serious.

Daughter : Maybe later in the afternoon. I purchased some overthecounter medication at the pharmacy. I'll let you know if I feel worse.

Mother : Well, try to get some rest and drink lots of water.

Daughter : Okay, I will, Mom.

- ① The daughter has a stuffy nose.
- ② The daughter bought some overthecounter medicine.
- ③ The mother thinks her daughter might be in a serious condition.
- ④ The daughter will let her mother know if her condition gets worse.
- ⑤ The daughter is getting better after she came back from the hospital.

6. Choose the sentence that best describes the situation.

Michael : Hey Linda. Any plans for the summer break?

Linda : I think I'm just going to stay home and maybe look for a parttime job. I'm really short on cash right now and need to save as much as I can.

Michael : What happened? Is everything okay?

Linda : Well, my dog had a car accident and I had to spend a lot of money on his surgery. He is recovering very well and will come home tomorrow.

Michael : That's good. Well, I'm going to the lake with my friends this weekend. You are more than welcome to join. I'm sure it'll be great for your dog, too.

Linda : That sounds really nice. Just let me know when and where to meet and I'll be there with my dog.

- ① Linda has found a parttime job at the lake.
- ② Linda has saved a lot of money for her holiday travel.
- ③ Michael is inviting Linda to go to the lake with her dog.
- ④ Michael wants to take care of Linda's dog while she is away.
- ⑤ Linda is reluctant to go to the lake with Michael and his friends.

7. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

In a specialized economy, the food supply of the nation, and to some extent foreign markets, is somewhat contingent upon a dependable, long-term supply of water for irrigation. About 19 percent of crops produced and sold in the United States come from irrigated land. Without irrigation water this production would not occur, and the price of commodities would be much higher. Thus it behooves the general public as consumers to understand that irrigation water and water conservation are extremely important to their own interests. Consumers must be willing to support public funding for water conservation research and for water supply development. The public must understand more about agricultural water problems and more about the processes for solving them.

* behoove: ~할 필요가 있다

- ① 소비자에게 안전한 물이 제공될 수 있도록 수질 검사 절차를 개선해야 한다.
- ② 전 세계는 각 국가의 물 부족 실태를 공유하고 해결책을 함께 모색해야 한다.
- ③ 대중은 농업용수와 물 보존의 중요성을 이해하고 관련 활동을 지원해야 한다.
- ④ 일반 대중에게 충분한 식수를 공급하기 위해 농업용수의 사용을 줄여야 한다.
- ⑤ 물 소비의 불균형 문제 해소를 위한 활동에 전 국민이 적극적으로 참여해야 한다.

8. 다음 글이 시사하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

My wife, Tami, and I have had our fair share of disagreements and disputes—and will undoubtedly continue to have them. But as a result of confronting these issues and resolving them, our relationship has become stronger and we have matured individually and as a couple. Why? Because underneath the hurt, frustration, irritation, or fear there is always a strong desire to learn and grow and make our relationship better. We dislike conflicts and certainly do not seek them out; but when they find us, we plunge into the storm. And when we reach the ominous stillness in the eye of the storm—the point of realization and recognition, the point of knowing and of clear seeing—we hold one another and together, leading or being led, make it out to safer shores. Conflicts do not necessarily happen for the best, but we are learning to make the best of conflicts that happen.

- ① A friend in need is a friend indeed.
- ② After the rain comes the sunshine.
- ③ Many hands make light work.
- ④ Strike while the iron is hot.
- ⑤ Blood is thicker than water.

[9~10] 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

9. Diplomats are almost always kept under close control by their capitals, and this will be truer for the larger developed nations. Diplomats are not free to make up their own foreign policy as they go along but are instead told what to say through *instructions*. The instructions will be carefully reviewed in the capital and sent by encoded means to the nation's embassy or mission abroad. Sometimes there will be an internal conflict in the capital regarding a particular issue, and different departments will take different positions. For example, in the United States, the State Department may not always take the same view as other departments that have an interest in international relations—the Defense Department or the Commerce Department. These internal differences must first be settled in the capital before the diplomat in some foreign city can be issued instructions. And it occasionally happens that internal disagreements in the capital have left the lonely diplomat having to attend a scheduled meeting without instructions or not knowing what he or she is authorized to say or negotiate.

- ① 본국 정부 부처 간 의견 불일치는 외교관의 직무 수행을 어렵게 할 수 있다.
- ② 외교관에게는 긴급 상황 발생 시 신속한 독자적 판단 능력이 요구된다.
- ③ 외교관의 주요 임무는 주재국에서 본국의 이미지를 제고하는 것이다.
- ④ 외교관은 주재국의 사정을 본국에 신속 정확하게 알릴 필요가 있다.
- ⑤ 국가 간의 갈등은 외교로 해결하는 것이 당사국 모두에게 이롭다.

10. Some contact or acquaintance between a pair of people is an essential precondition for the formation of a relationship between them. Evidence from Festinger, Schachter, and Back documents the obvious fact that the less the physical distance between people and the more in the course of their daily activities their required paths cross, the more likely they are to develop social visiting relationships. Presumably this is so because contacts between people depend upon the ecological factors of distance and pathways. Similarly, Powell found that the differential proximity of houses in two Costa Rican villages was associated with the frequency of visiting between families. In a village where the houses are all grouped closely together fifty-three per cent of the visiting was reported to be on a daily basis, whereas in an open-country type of settlement where the houses are spread out over a considerable distance only thirty-four per cent of the visiting was on a daily basis. Gullahorn explicitly investigated rate of interaction as a function of proximity in an office of thirty-seven people in a large corporation. After two and one half months of observation and interviewing, he concluded that distance was the most important factor in determining rate of interaction.

- ① 집단 구성원 간의 접촉이 많을수록 갈등의 빈도도 높아진다.
- ② 사람 간의 물리적 거리는 상호작용의 빈도에 영향을 미친다.
- ③ 사람 간에 만나는 빈도가 높을수록 협동심도 높아진다.
- ④ 사회 활동의 폭이 넓은 사람일수록 대인관계가 원만하다.
- ⑤ 친밀도에 영향을 미치는 것은 거리가 아니라 접촉 빈도이다.

[11~12] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

11. Skepticism, as a method of doubt that demands evidence and reasons for hypotheses, is essential to the process of scientific research, philosophical dialogue, and critical intelligence. It is also vital in ordinary life, where the demands of common sense are always a challenge to us to develop and act upon the most reliable hypotheses and beliefs available. It is the foe of absolute certainty and dogmatic finality. It appreciates the snares and pitfalls of all kinds of human knowledge and the importance of the principles of fallibilism and probabilism in regard to the degrees of certainty of our knowledge. This differs sharply from the skepticisms of old, and it can contribute substantially to the advancement of human knowledge and the moral progress of humankind. It has important implications for our knowledge of the universe and our moral and social life. Skepticism in this sense provides a positive and constructive framework that can assist us in interpreting the cosmos in which we live and in achieving some wisdom in conduct.

- ① significance of skepticism for the advancement of human knowledge and conduct
- ② weaknesses of skepticism in the context of artificial knowledge and behavior
- ③ importance of old skeptical inquiries in studying logical reasoning
- ④ differences between modified skepticism and scientific reasoning
- ⑤ ways to distinguish between different forms of skepticism

12. Explorations of the nature of thought, like the rest of psychology, began life in the philosopher's armchair. The study of thought processes, however, took longer than many other areas of psychology to pull loose from philosophy. Because of the elusive, private, intensely personal nature of thought, on the one hand, and because of its relation to "truth," "knowledge," and "judgment," on the other, philosophers have been reluctant to part with this province of the study, and they have not entirely given it up today. Nevertheless, the study of thinking has moved out of the philosopher's library and into the laboratory—out of the philosopher's head and into the scientist's. Thought was introduced to the laboratory at the beginning of the twentieth century. Before that time, the psychology of thinking was strictly the philosopher's province, and so its history is studded with names of the great and near great, especially in the centuries during which empirical philosophy flourished in Great Britain.

* elusive: 파악하기 어려운 ** be studded with: ~로 산재해 있다

- ① various approaches to the nature of thought in philosophy
- ② harmonious coexistence between philosophy and psychology
- ③ different views of philosophers and psychologists on thought
- ④ conversion of the study of thinking from philosophy to psychology
- ⑤ characteristics of thinking processes revealed by modern psychology

[13~14] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

13. So slow and painful is the process of mastering a technique, whether of handicraftsmanship or of art, so imbued are we with the need of education for the acquirement of knowledge, that we are taken aback by the realization that all around us are creatures carrying on the most elaborate technique, going through the most complicated procedures and apparently possessed of the surest knowledge without the possibility of teaching. The flight of birds, the obstetric and nursing procedures of all animals, and especially the complicated and systematized labors of bees, ants and other insects, have aroused the wonder, admiration and awe of scientists. The female insect lays its eggs, the male insect fertilizes them, the progeny go through the states of evolution leading to adult life without teaching and without the possibility of previous experience. Since the parent never sees the progeny, and the progeny assume various shapes and have very varied capacities at these times, there can be no possible teaching of what is remarkably skillful and marvelously adapted conduct.

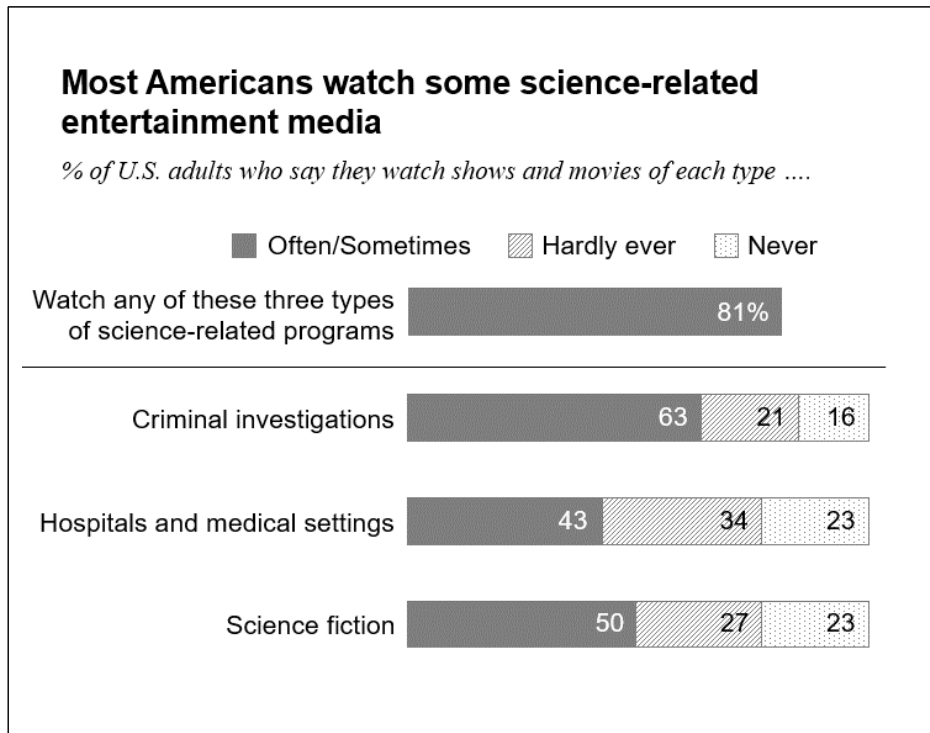
* imbue: 불어넣다 ** obstetric: 출산의 *** progeny: 자손

- ① Evolution: A Process Going on Forever
- ② Wonder of Knowing Without Being Taught
- ③ Nature: The True Teacher of Human Beings
- ④ Superiority of Human Beings over Other Creatures
- ⑤ Teaching and Learning: All Creatures' Way of Survival

14. A feeling of calm is regulated in part by a pathway of the autonomic nervous system called the *smart vagus*. When you're feeling stressed, your primitive brain wants to kick in—and when the primitive brain is in charge, it tends to make decisions that are bad news for relationships. When you have strong relationships, the smart vagus can modulate the stress response and keep the primitive brain from taking over. You're healthier, can think more clearly, and you're more likely to solve problems through creative thinking instead of exploding in anger or running away. But when you're isolated from other people, your smart vagus can suffer from what neuroscientists call *poor tone*. This means that your primitive brain is more likely to call the shots. In the short term, this leads to relationship problems. Over time, you can expect chronic stress, illness, depression, and big-time irritability.

- ① The Smart Vagus Brings Distraction to Your Mind
- ② Having Good Relationships: The Road to Staying Calm
- ③ The Location of Our Emotion: Still a Mystery to Neuroscientists
- ④ Understanding Ourselves Through Primitive Human Behaviors
- ⑤ The Primitive Brain: The Modulator of the Smart Vagus

15. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the percentage of U.S. adults who say they watch each type of science-related shows and movies: criminal investigations, hospitals and medical settings, or science fiction. ① About eightinten U.S. adults say they often or sometimes watch any of the three types of shows and movies. ② In all three types of shows and movies, the percentage of adults who say that they often or sometimes watch them is the highest, while the percentage of adults who say they never watch them is the lowest. ③ The percentage of adults who say that they often or sometimes watch shows and movies of criminal investigations is three times larger than that of adults who say they hardly ever do. ④ The percentage of adults who say they often or sometimes watch shows and movies of hospitals and medical settings is more than twice that of adults who say they never do. ⑤ The percentage of adults who say they never watch shows and movies of hospitals and medical settings is the same as that of adults who say they never watch shows and movies of science fiction.

16. Carl von Clausewitz에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Carl von Clausewitz was born in Prussia on 1 June 1780 as the fourth and youngest son of a family that made claims to noble status which Carl accepted. Clausewitz entered the Prussian military service at the age of twelve, eventually attaining the rank of major general. On 14 October 1806, when Napoleon invaded Prussia and defeated the Prussian army, he was captured and held prisoner in France from 1807 to 1808. Returning to Prussia, he assisted in the reform of the Prussian army and state. Opposed to Prussia's enforced alliance with Napoleon I, Clausewitz left the Prussian army and served in the Imperial Russian Army from 1812 to 1813. He wrote a careful, systematic, philosophical examination of war in all its aspects. The result was his principal book, *On War*. Clausewitz died without completing the book, but despite this his ideas have been widely influential in military theory and have had a strong influence on German military thought specifically. He died of cholera on 17 November 1831.

* major general: 소장

- ① 1780년 6월에 Prussia에서 한 가정의 막내아들로 태어났다.
- ② 열두 살에 Prussia 군에 입대하여 결국 소장으로 진급했다.
- ③ 1807년부터 1808년까지 프랑스에서 포로로 잡혀 있었다.
- ④ 나폴레옹 1세와 Prussia의 동맹에 반대해 제정 러시아군에서 복무했다.
- ⑤ 사망 전에 *On War*를 완성하여 군사 이론에 널리 영향을 미쳤다.

17. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

A young officer in the army was training to take parade. He walked along the rows of foot soldiers standing straight and still, all staring ahead as if in a trance. They were battle worn, they had been fighting and were just back at camp to parade for the young officer before retiring. The young officer was accompanied by an old, seasoned general who was training ① him to be a leader. As they walked along the rows, the officer remembered an important leadership principle and quizzed the general. "Sir," ② he stammered still looking at the men in their emotionless eyes, "how does one learn to become humble while inspecting these men?" "The truth is, I feel superior to every one," ③ he admitted. The general smiled to himself. "That's easy," ④ he said softly. "Simply look down at their boots." The young officer looked down and saw the rough and ravaged boots of the men. Many were barely holding together and some had blood showing through the toes of men who had driven themselves to the limit. ⑤ He felt a strong and sudden upsurge of emotion and unexpectedly felt compassion and humility. "Thank you," he said.

* trance: 몽 환

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

18. What culture does is take ① what is available in the physical and human environment and interpret it socially and fill it with socially shared meaning and feeling. The world of human beings is a culturally interpreted social world. In this perspective we are somewhat ② like and somewhat unlike the rest of humankind. We are like others, naturally, insofar as all peoples (as far as we know) mate, reproduce, live in some variation of a cave (house), get around (transportation), and the like. We differ from others culturally insofar as different groups of people assign different meanings and values to being a father or mother, a man or a woman, to ③ have children, and to types of housing, modes of transportation, and so on. A child may be viewed as an economic asset or an economic liability. All houses are not constructed ④ equally; there are highclass and low-class houses. Transportation for an Eskimo is not the same as transportation for a typical U.S. suburbanite, and a twenty-year-old, “pre-used” car does not mean the same thing as the latest-model luxury automobile. Culture is all about the distinctive, shared meanings and feelings ⑤ characteristic of a given group at a certain time and place. [3점]

19. Why are our brains located in our heads? Wouldn't they be safer if they were deep in our chest, similar to the location of our hearts? Brains, regardless of ① how small or simple, have evolved at the best possible location to perform their principal function: survival of the individual and the species. With very few exceptions, brains are always located at the front end of an animal's feeding “tube” or mechanism, ② which in humans and many other organisms is the tubular system that extends from the mouth to the anus. Your brain makes it possible for you to find food by sight, sound, and smell and then to organize your behavior so that the front end of your feeding tube can get close enough to taste the food and check it for ③ beneficially or potentially harmful contents before you ingest it. Once the food is in your feeding tube, it is ④ absorbed and becomes available to the cells of your body. Your entire feeding tube and associated organs, also known as the gastrointestinal system, ⑤ use nearly 70% of the energy you consume just to make the remaining 30% available to the rest of your body. [3점]

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

20. Tactical command and control is the process whereby units actually engaged with opposing forces communicate with one another and coordinate their activities. Tactical command and control can improve responsiveness in battle by helping tactical commanders react quickly as the battle unfolds and (A) capitalize/capitalizes on tactical-level opportunities. It can enhance integration by affecting the coordination of deployments and troop movements on the battlefield. More broadly, tactical command and control can affect the degree to (B) which/what individual units and commands work well together and synchronize their operations. Tactical command and control can improve skill by providing soldiers with the cues (C) necessary/necessarily to perform complicated synchronized fire, maneuver, or other activities. * deployment: 배치

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|
| ① | capitalize | ..... | which | ..... | necessary |
| ② | capitalize | ..... | what | ..... | necessarily |
| ③ | capitalize | ..... | which | ..... | necessarily |
| ④ | capitalizes | ..... | what | ..... | necessary |
| ⑤ | capitalizes | ..... | which | ..... | necessarily |

21. I would like to suggest that when our heads are filled with judgments and analyses that others are bad, greedy, irresponsible, lying, cheating, polluting the environment, valuing profit more than life, or (A) behave/behaving in other ways they shouldn't, very few of them will be interested in our needs. If we want to protect the environment, and we go to a corporate executive with the attitude, "You know, you are really a killer of the planet, you have no right to abuse the land in this way," we have severely impaired our chances of getting our needs (B) to meet/met. It is a rare human being who can maintain focus on our needs when we are expressing them through images of their wrongness. Of course, we may be successful in using such judgments to intimidate people into meeting our needs. If they feel (C) so/such frightened, guilty, or ashamed that they change their behavior, we may come to believe that it is possible to "win" by telling people what's wrong with them.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|----------|-------|---------|-------|------|
| ① | behave | ..... | to meet | ..... | so |
| ② | behave | ..... | met | ..... | so |
| ③ | behaving | ..... | met | ..... | such |
| ④ | behaving | ..... | met | ..... | so |
| ⑤ | behaving | ..... | to meet | ..... | such |

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

22. Political power of any kind creates envy, and one of the best ways to deflect it before it takes root is to seem ① unambitious. When Ivan the Terrible died, Boris Godunov knew he was the only one on the scene who could lead Russia. But if he sought the position ② eagerly, he would stir up envy and suspicion among the boyars, so he refused the crown, not once but several times. He made people insist that he ③ reject the throne. George Washington used the same strategy to great effect, first in refusing to keep the position of Commander in Chief of the American army, second in ④ resisting the presidency. In both cases he made himself more popular than ever. People cannot envy the power that they themselves have given a person who does not seem to ⑤ desire it.

* boyar: (옛 러시아의) 귀족

23. The key to any successful strategy is to know both one's enemy and oneself, and Gandhi, educated in London, understood the English well. He judged them to be essentially liberal people who saw themselves as ① upholding traditions of political freedom and civilized behavior. This selfimage—though riddled with contradictions, as indicated by their sometimes ② brutal behavior in their colonies—was deeply important to the English. The Indians, on the other hand, had been ③ humiliated by many years of subservience to their English overlords. They were largely unarmed and in no position to engage in a rebellion or guerilla war. If they rebelled ④ violently, as other colonies had done, the English would crush them and claim to be acting out of self-defense; their civilized selfimage would suffer no damage. The use of nonviolence, on the other hand—an ideal and philosophy that Gandhi deeply valued and one that had a rich tradition in India—would exploit to perfection the English ⑤ willingness to respond with force unless absolutely necessary. [3점]

* subservience: 종속

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

24. What exactly is metaphysics? What are metaphysical questions and metaphysical answers? Answering these questions requires a distinction between *a* metaphysics and metaphysics. *A* metaphysics is a view of the world that seeks to be accurate, consistent, comprehensive, and supported by sound evidence. Metaphysics, on the other hand, is the learned discipline one practices when one seeks to develop *a* metaphysics, consisting therefore in a set of (A) procedures/consequences. Metaphysics is different from natural science. The sciences are disciplines of learning that, like metaphysics, seek to develop views that are accurate, consistent and supported by sound evidence, but, unlike metaphysics, do not seek to be comprehensive. The sciences have (B) restricted/expanded areas of competence and specialized methods. Astronomy deals only with astral bodies and its method involves observation and mathematical calculations; physics studies only certain properties of the physical universe and does so with very (C) specific/widespread methods; and so on.

- | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|----------------|-------|------------|-------|------------|
| ① procedures | ..... | restricted | ..... | specific |
| ② procedures | ..... | expanded | ..... | specific |
| ③ procedures | ..... | restricted | ..... | widespread |
| ④ consequences | ..... | expanded | ..... | specific |
| ⑤ consequences | ..... | restricted | ..... | widespread |

25. Police interrogators, corporate personnel interviewers, reporters, and attorneys all know a basic fact about the people they question, which they use to great advantage: Interview subjects fear (A) silence/confrontation; to avoid it, they will talk, even without thinking. This is why an attorney who questions you may, at the end of your perfectly adequate response, just stare silently at you as if to say, "That can't be all you have to say; you've got to be kidding!" In fact, when most of the people who answer (B) truthfully/untruthfully are faced with such a silence they will wrongly assume the questioner knows something more and will blurt out the truth. It's a neat trick to get more information from you, the witness; if not to (C) cover/uncover a concealed truth, then at least to get you to reveal new areas of information. Now that you know about it, don't get caught. In much of life talking is success and silence is failure. On the witness stand, having the sense to sustain a silence after your response is success, and talking too much is failure. [3점]

- | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|-----------------|-------|--------------|-------|---------|
| ① silence | ..... | untruthfully | ..... | cover |
| ② silence | ..... | untruthfully | ..... | uncover |
| ③ silence | ..... | truthfully | ..... | uncover |
| ④ confrontation | ..... | untruthfully | ..... | cover |
| ⑤ confrontation | ..... | truthfully | ..... | cover |

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

26. The mass media bestow prestige and enhance the authority of individuals and groups by _____. Recognition by the press or radio or magazines or newsreels testifies that one has arrived, that one is important enough to have been singled out from the large, anonymous masses, that one's behavior and opinions are significant enough to require public notice. The operation of this statusconfirmation function may be witnessed most vividly in the advertising pattern of testimonials to a product by "prominent people." Within wide circles of the population, such testimonials not only enhance the prestige of the product but also reflect prestige on the person who provides the testimonials. They give public notice that the large and powerful world of commerce regards him as possessing sufficiently high status for his opinion to count with many people. In a word, his testimonial is a testimonial to his own status.

- ① legitimizing their status
- ② camouflaging their defects
- ③ recreating their personality
- ④ revealing hidden facts about their status
- ⑤ comparing their status with that of the public

27. In its ordinary, normal state, the informationprocessing system that constitutes consciousness does not focus on any particular range of stimuli. Like a radar dish, attention sweeps back and forth across the stimulus field, noting movements, colors, shapes, objects, sensations, memories, one after the other in no particular order or pattern. This is what happens when we walk down a street, when we lie awake in bed, when we stare out a window—in short, whenever attention is not focused in an orderly sequence. One thought follows another without rhyme or reason, and usually we cannot link one idea to the other in a sensible chain. As soon as a new thought presents itself, it pushes out the one that was there before. Knowing what is in the mind at any given time does not predict what will be there a few seconds later. This _____ of consciousness, although it produces unpredictable information, is the *probable* state of consciousness. It is probable because that is the state to which consciousness reverts as soon as there are no demands on it. [3점]

- ① random shift
- ② strict inflexibility
- ③ orderly repetition
- ④ reliable consistency
- ⑤ constant irreversibility

28. Many social psychologists are still prone to take the view that the social variables important to their study will inevitably be reflected in their research situation. Even if this were entirely true, it is not true that researchers who hold this view will _____, for they are not primed to look for them. They justify their lack of attention to the other social sciences that study such variables with the declaration that they are studying the *interaction of individuals*, which is the basic stuff of all social sciences. This view has led to literally tons of studies of “leadership” that have no bearing on leadership in real life, to grand psychological models of power relations that omit most of the major variables that make power the central problem in political science, and to a deluge of experimentation called “small group research” of which about 85 per cent is doomed to gather dust on library shelves, at least as far as anyone is concerned who is genuinely interested in group processes in real life. [3점] * deluge: 범람

- ① ask why the social sciences should be integrated into other disciplines
- ② experience important shifts in their fundamental professional relationships
- ③ have to balance the gains of a new technology against the risks entailed
- ④ be highly knowledgeable about how to use experiments for their research
- ⑤ detect the reflections of sociocultural variables in their miniature experiments

29. Pythagoras’s most important discovery was _____. This was reinforced by his investigations into music, and in particular into the relationships between notes that sounded pleasant together. The story goes that he first stumbled onto this idea when listening to blacksmiths at work. One had an anvil half the size of the other, and the sounds they made when hit with a hammer were exactly an octave (eight notes) apart. While this may be true, it was probably by experimenting with a plucked string that Pythagoras determined the ratios of the consonant intervals (the number of notes between two notes that determines whether they will sound harmonious if struck together). What he discovered was that these intervals were harmonious because the relationship between them was a precise and simple mathematical ratio. This series, which we now know as the harmonic series, confirmed for him that the elegance of the mathematics he had found in abstract geometry also existed in the natural world. [3점] * anvil: 모루 ** consonant: 협화음의

- ① the beauty of mathematics: theory rules practice
- ② the theory that the number is the ruler of forms
- ③ the principle of deductive reasoning in notes of music
- ④ the artificiality of harmonic relationships in the natural world
- ⑤ the relationships between numbers: the ratios and proportions

30. Examples of the relation between fashion, clothing and “power” include the late 1960s’ and early 1970s’ youth. These people adapted their fashions and clothing to try to reflect the new roles between different social groups. Thus, attempted changes in power relations between different races and different sexes were expressed or reflected in terms of fashion and dress. Many workers in professions like social work are wary of wearing anything that will distinguish them from their clients and will tend to avoid a show of opulence. Consequently fashions and clothing that will _____ will be avoided and some sort of attempt made to dress on a level with the client. Doing this, of course, they run the risk of falling into the “sandals and oatmeal-coloured hand-knits” stereotype. In the 1970s and 1980s, various American police forces abandoned their uniforms and adopted civilian clothes in order to appear more friendly and approachable.

* opulence: 부유함

- ① show their positive attitudes towards their clients
- ② mark them out as establishment or authority figures
- ③ hide their true identity and make them look ordinary
- ④ jeopardize their roles indicative of power and authority
- ⑤ reveal them as a person with friendliness and kindness

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

31.

Darwin justly observed that the struggle between two organisms is as active as they are analogous. Having the same needs and pursuing the same objects, they are in rivalry everywhere.

- (A) The dentist does not struggle with the psychiatrist, nor the shoemaker with the hatter. Since they perform different services, they can perform them parallelly.
- (B) As long as they have more resources than they need, they can live side by side, but if their number increases to such proportions that all appetites can no longer be sufficiently satisfied, war breaks out. It is quite different if the coexisting individuals are of different species or varieties.
- (C) As they do not feed in the same manner, and do not lead the same kind of life, they do not disturb each other. Men submit to the same law. In the same city different occupations can coexist without being obliged mutually to destroy one another, for they pursue different objects.

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

32.

One experiment gave subjects a memory task. Some were asked to remember a twodigit number; some were given a sevendigit number.

- (A) The subjects were then led to a lobby where they would await further testing. In front of them in the waiting area were slices of cake and fruit. The real test was what they would choose while they waited, while rehearsing those numbers in their heads.
- (B) It requires conscious action to prevent the automatic choice. When our mental bandwidth is used on something else, like rehearsing digits, we have less capacity to prevent ourselves from eating cake.
- (C) Those whose minds were not terribly occupied by the twodigit number chose the fruit most of the time. Those whose minds were busy rehearsing the sevendigit number chose the cake 50 percent more often. The cake is the impulsive choice.

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

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

33.

You will soon find that what you do in such a state of heightened awareness, instead of being stressful, tedious, or irritating, is actually becoming enjoyable.

Here is a spiritual practice that will bring empowerment and creative expansion into your life. Make a list of a number of everyday routine activities that you perform frequently. (①) Include activities that you may consider uninteresting, boring, tedious, irritating, or stressful. (②) The list may include traveling to and from work, buying groceries, doing your laundry, or anything that you find tedious or stressful in your daily work. (③) Then, whenever you are engaged in those activities, let them be a vehicle for alertness. (④) Be absolutely present in what you do and sense the alert, alive stillness within you in the background of the activity. (⑤) To be more precise, what you are enjoying is not really the outward action but the inner dimension of consciousness that flows into the action.

34.

The efforts and legacy of those humanists, however, have not always been appreciated in their own right by historians of philosophy and science.

The Renaissance was one of the most innovative periods in Western civilization. New waves of expression in fine arts and literature bloomed in Italy and gradually spread all over Europe. (①) A new approach with a strong philological emphasis, called “humanism” by historians, was also introduced to scholarship. (②) The intellectual fecundity of the Renaissance was ensured by the intense activity of the humanists who were engaged in collecting, editing, translating and publishing the ancient literary heritage, mostly in Greek and Latin, which had hitherto been scarcely read or entirely unknown to the medieval world. (③) The humanists were active not only in deciphering and interpreting these “newly recovered” texts but also in producing original writings inspired by the ideas and themes they found in the ancient sources. (④) Through these activities, Renaissance humanist culture brought about a remarkable moment in Western intellectual history. (⑤) In particular, the impact of humanism on the evolution of natural philosophy still awaits thorough research by specialists.

* philological: 문헌학의 ** fecundity: 풍요

[35~36] 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

35. It is man's inherent nature to seek what he believes to be greener pastures in the distance.

① When a man begins to look for a better position and more pay, he usually seeks opportunity in the distance with some other employer. ② Sometimes this may be necessary, but changes in employment, while they may bring advantages, always bring some disadvantages, the most outstanding of which is the fact that one is never as efficient in a new position, a new environment, and among new associates, as he is where he is familiar with the details of his work and has the confidence of his associates. ③ Of course, most people can't afford to leave their current job willingly, but delaying too long can be damaging to yourself and to others. ④ Moreover, the changing of positions deprives an individual of much of the goodwill value built around himself through long association with an employer. ⑤ Therefore, before deciding to change employers, be sure that you have exhausted the possibilities of your present position.

36. Seeing only the good in one's own actions and the bad in those of others is a common human weakness, and validating only the positive or negative aspects of the human experience is not productive. It is very tempting to focus on just the good (or the bad) in the world, *but it is not good science*, and we must not make this mistake in advancing positive psychology.

① Although we do not agree with the principles of the previous pathology models, it would be inaccurate to describe their proponents as being poor scholars, poor scientists, poor practitioners, or bad people. ② Instead, this previous paradigm was advanced by well-meaning, bright people who were responding to the particular circumstances of their times. ③ Nevertheless, advocates of the previous pathology approach were shortsighted and prejudiced in their portrayals of humankind. ④ Likewise, it is not as if these people were wrong in their depictions of people. ⑤ They developed diagnoses and measurement approaches for schizophrenia, depression, and alcoholism and validated many effective treatments for specific problems such as panic disorder and blood and injury phobia.

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

A paradox occurs when you avoid what you fear, because your fear then grows. This is counterintuitive, because when you avoid what you fear for a short time, your fear does decrease. Over a longer period, however, avoidance allows the anxiety to flourish. For example, let's say that you are anxious about going to a dinner party because you fear talking to strangers. For a brief time, avoiding the evening enables your anxiety to lessen. However, if you avoid the next dinner party invitation, and then the next and the next, you have created a problem. Because of your avoidance of those dinner parties, you have made your anxiety about talking to strangers worse than it was at the start. You have to try to work against avoidance, even though it seems to make you feel better. I call this *challenging the paradox*. Challenging the paradox involves doing away with avoidance and replacing it with exposure. Exposure means facing what makes you feel anxious. By exposing yourself to anxiety-provoking situations, you become habituated to them, and your anxiety will eventually diminish.



A good way to ____ (A) ____ situations that make you feel anxious is to ____ (B) ____ such situations whenever possible without any hesitation.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|------------|-------|------------|
| ① overcome | ..... | reject |
| ② overcome | ..... | experience |
| ③ forget | ..... | experience |
| ④ avoid | ..... | ignore |
| ⑤ avoid | ..... | reject |

[38~39] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

In considering event possibilities, strive to think creatively; people are attracted to events that are special and unusual. If you have been offering an event for several years, be aware that people can become tired of repeating the same program in the same way. Volunteers become stale, and the audience becomes bored unless you provide something fresh. Developing a distinctive and original event in the charitable marketplace can help (a) attract a following.

Another reason to be creative is competition. In the long run, whatever niche or special advantage you create for your event, there is a tendency for (b) decline, due to others copying your idea. You may enjoy the advantage of uniqueness for a while, but expect this to be (c) temporary. Add innovation to your program or undertaking with different, imaginative events to stay ahead of your competition.

To think creatively, you must first develop an attitude of exploring different ideas. Assume that nothing is fixed and that any fundraising event is open to change. Even though previous events may have been successful, circumstances may have changed or there may be better and different ways to continue the event. You must be open to (d) accepting familiar formats. If necessary, you must be willing to fall out of love with a cherished tradition or program. This openness to ideas involves taking risks. Remember that you are not seeking the unique for the sake of just being different. What matters most in this (e) exploratory process is the willingness to look for worthwhile ideas.

38. 위글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① the role of experiences in creative thinking
- ② benefits of participating in a fundraising event
- ③ the impact of excessive competition on the market
- ④ ways to make your products attractive to consumers
- ⑤ the necessity of generating creative ideas for an event

39. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[40~41] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

We often imagine that we generally operate by some kind of plan, that we have goals we are trying to reach. But we're usually _____ (A) _____ ourselves; what we have are not goals but wishes. Our emotions infect us with hazy desire: we want fame, success, security—something large and abstract. This haziness unbalances our plans from the beginning and sets them on a chaotic course. What have distinguished all history's grand strategists and can distinguish you, too, are specific, detailed, focused goals. Contemplate them day in and day out, and imagine how it will feel to reach them and what reaching them will look like. By a psychological law peculiar to humans, clearly visualizing them this way will turn into a self-fulfilling prophecy.

Having clear objectives was crucial to Napoleon. He visualized his goals in intense detail—at the beginning of a campaign, he could see its last battle clearly in his mind. Examining a map with his aides, he would point to the exact spot where it would end—a _____ (B) _____ prediction, it might seem, since not only is war in any period subject to chance and to whatever the enemy comes up with to surprise you, but the maps of Napoleon's era were notoriously unreliable. Yet time and again his predictions would prove uncannily correct. He would also visualize the campaign's aftermath: the signing of the treaty, its conditions, how the defeated Russian czar or Austrian emperor would look, and exactly how the achievement of this particular goal would position Napoleon for his next campaign.

40. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① The First Step to Success: Have a Wish
- ② Focus on Your Goals and Envision Them Clearly
- ③ Not Everything You Dream and Visualize Comes True
- ④ Don't Let Your Emotions Interfere with Your Objectives
- ⑤ The Road to Becoming a Grand Strategist: Know Yourself

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

- | (A) | | (B) |
|-------------------|-------|------------|
| ① fooling | ..... | ridiculous |
| ② fooling | ..... | reasonable |
| ③ criticizing | ..... | ridiculous |
| ④ underestimating | ..... | reasonable |
| ⑤ underestimating | ..... | plausible |

[42~43] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

The primary problem for artists in Leonardo da Vinci's day was the constant pressure to produce more and more work. They had to produce at a relatively high rate in order to keep the commissions coming and remain in the public eye. This influenced the quality of their work. A style had developed in which artists could quickly create effect in their painting that would (a) superficially excite viewers. To create such effects they would depend on bright colors, unusual juxtapositions and compositions, and dramatic scenes. In the process, they would inevitably gloss over the details in the (b) background and even in the people they portrayed. They did not pay much attention to the flowers or trees or the hands of figures in the foreground. They had to dazzle on the surface. Leonardo recognized this fact early in his career and it (c) distressed him. It went against his grain in two ways—he hated the feeling of having to hurry with anything, and he loved immersing himself in details for their own sake. He was not interested in creating surface effects. He was animated by a hunger to understand life forms from the inside out and to grasp the force that makes them dynamic, and to somehow express all of this on a flat surface. And so, not fitting in, he went on his own peculiar path, mixing science and art.

To complete his quest, Leonardo had to become what he termed “universal”—for each object he had to be able to render all of its details, and he had to (d) extend this knowledge as far as possible, to as many objects in the world as he could study. Through sheer (e) elimination of such details, the essence of life itself became visible to him, and his understanding of this life force became visible in his artwork.

* juxtaposition: 병렬, 병치 ** grain: 기질

42. 밑줄에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 다빈치 시대의 화가들은 다작에 대한 압박을 끊임없이 느꼈다.
- ② 다빈치 시대의 화가들은 밝은 색상과 극적인 장면에 의존하곤 했다.
- ③ 다빈치는 자신의 경력 초기에 당대 화가들의 관행을 인식하고 있었다.
- ④ 다빈치는 생명체의 역동적인 면 대신 정적인 면을 파악하려고 했다.
- ⑤ 다빈치는 과학과 예술을 혼합하면서 자신의 독자적인 길을 나아갔다.

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[44~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Long ago in the great city of Vanasrai the king kept a stable of elephants. His favorite elephant had an unusual best friend—a dog who first came to the stable to eat the rice that fell from the elephant’s mouth as she ate her dinner. As time went on, the elephant and the dog developed a close and loving relationship, until it came to pass that the elephant would not eat unless the dog was there to share her meal.

(B)

The adviser carefully examined the elephant. He clearly saw that there was nothing physically wrong with the beast. The elephant’s caretaker said, “The elephant had a great friend in a dog, who has vanished recently.” With that the adviser went back to the king and said, “Your elephant is heartbroken at the disappearance of a dog she much loved. To find the dog, I recommend putting forth a proclamation declaring that anyone who is found in custody of a dog from the king’s elephant stable will be forced to pay a large fine.”

(C)

One day an unkind stableman sold the dog to a passing peasant for a few coins. The elephant was miserable. She would not eat, drink, or bathe. When the king was told of the worsening condition of his favorite animal he was very upset. He called in his wisest adviser and told him, “Go to my beloved elephant and find out what is wrong with her.”

(D)

So it was done, and as soon as the peasant who had bought the dog heard of the proclamation, he immediately released it, and the dog dashed directly back to the elephant stable. When the exhausted dog returned, the elephant wept tears of joy, and she scooped the dog up with her trunk and cradled it. She would not eat until the dog had been fed; then she ate her food as well and was soon back to her old ways, her canine friend forever at her side.

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

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

45. 밑줄에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 코끼리는 개와 함께 먹이를 나누지 않으면 먹으려 하지 않았다.
 ② 코끼리 관리인은 코끼리와 친했던 개가 최근에 사라졌다고 말했다.
 ③ 고문은 왕에게 개를 데리고 있는 사람에게 큰 상을 주자고 제안했다.
 ④ 포고문에 대해 듣자마자 농부는 개를 즉시 풀어주었다.
 ⑤ 개가 돌아왔을 때 코끼리는 기쁨의 눈물을 흘렸다.

※확인사항

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