

제 2교시

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2021학년도 사관학교 1차 선발 시험 문제지 <1회>

영어 영역

공 통

성 명	
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수험 번호									
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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.

공 란

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

Mr. Lee : Jane, why haven't you gone to bed? It's too late.  
 Jane : Dad, I wish I could, but I have to prepare for my English presentation.  
 Mr. Lee : I guess it is a group project. What is your role?  
 Jane : My role is to collect data, create contents, and then deliver the presentation.  
 Mr. Lee : What? In a group project, rational job distribution is important.  
           You're doing everything! What are your group members doing?  
 Jane : They'll give me their feedback.  
 Mr. Lee : Jane, I think you should share the task rationally with the other members.  
 Jane : You're right. I'll do that. I didn't know how difficult it would be to do all these jobs alone.

- ① Mr. Lee thinks that Jane has to do her job all by herself.
- ② Jane never feels responsible to control all processes of the group project.
- ③ One of Jane's classmates will give the presentation instead of her.
- ④ Jane's father believes that the crucial part is giving honest feedbacks.
- ⑤ Jane realizes the need to divide the work among the group members.

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

Ronaldo : Hi, Mr. Tomson. I appreciate your accepting my interview request.  
 Tomson : \_\_\_\_\_, Mr. Ronaldo.  
 Ronaldo : Can you briefly introduce your organization for our viewers?  
 Tomson : OK. We rescue and treat wild animals that are seriously sick or injured.  
 Ronaldo : \_\_\_\_\_ in the lives of these wild animals.  
           How many animals are you taking care of now?  
 Tomson : We have about seventy.  
 Ronaldo : \_\_\_\_\_.

< 보 기 >

- |                                      |                         |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) You're making a real difference. | (b) My pleasure.        |
| (c) That must be a lot of work.      | (d) Easy come, easy go. |

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

03. Where is the dialogue most likely taking place?

Michel : How are you feeling, Dorothy?  
 Dorothy : A bit tired but I'm okay.  
 Michel : Good. Here's some water.  
 Dorothy : How did I do this round?  
 Michel : Look at the crowd cheering you on! You did great, especially at the end.  
 Dorothy : My opponent is strong. No wonder she's the national lightweight champion.  
 Michel : Use your quickness. You're faster than her.  
 Dorothy : But she keeps pushing me to the corner of the ring.  
 Michel : You can't let her keep you in the corner or you'll lose this fight.  
 Dorothy : I'll keep that in mind. Anything else, coach?  
 Michel : This is the final round. Remember, believe in yourself. You're one great boxer.  
 Dorothy : Got it. Wish me luck.

① school studio ② post office ③ police station ④ boxing stadium ⑤ 119 emergency room

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

Paul : Hello?  
 John : Hello, Paul. How's going on?  
 Paul : It's fantastic, except I spend too much time writing papers.  
       I didn't expect I'd have to study this much.  
 John : And I heard you're living in your school dorm.  
 Paul : I'm moving out of the dormitory soon.  
 John : Why? Do you have any problems with the facilities?  
 Paul : Not at all. The facilities are very nice. It's something else totally.  
 John : Oh, are you having trouble with your roommate?  
 Paul : No. he's great. he helped me with many things.  
 John : Then, I don't understand why what made you decide so.  
 Paul : Actually, my family lately moved near the university. So I'm going to live with them.

- ① Paul didn't expect too many papers.  
 ② Paul has a nice roommate who helps him out.  
 ③ Paul is satisfied with the facilities of the dormitory.  
 ④ At first, John doesn't understand Paul's decision.  
 ⑤ Paul is leaving his dorm to live with his girl friend.

05. Choose the best answer for the blank.

Husband : Honey, look at this website. There's a big sale on dining tables.  
 Wife : I think we need a table for more than four people.  
 Husband : You are right. We can have visitors and dine together.  
 Wife : And we should consider our budget.  
 Husband : We can't afford a table over \$10,000.  
 Wife : So, these are within our budget.  
 Husband : I like wood tables. They look more stylish than marble.  
 Wife : I agree. Now we have just two options left.  
 Husband : Which color do you prefer? How about yellow?  
 Wife : I'm afraid that doesn't match our wallpaper well.  
 Husband : A good point. I didn't consider that. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Wife : Okay. I'll order it now.

- ① We have too many things to think about.
- ② Do as you want to do.
- ③ Why don't we give up buying a table?
- ④ Let's buy the other one.
- ⑤ Our guests don't like a table like that.

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

Chris : Hi, Judy. How was your holiday?  
 Judy : Beautiful. Didn't you have a busking last weekend? How was it?  
 Chris : Oh, it was really terrible.  
 Judy : What went wrong?  
 Chris : At first, it was good. But as a crowd gathered, I lost my mind and forgot the lyrics.  
 Judy : Sorry to hear that. You'll be better next time.  
 Chris : There is no next time. I'm considering giving up on the singing audition next month.  
 Judy : Really? That audition is such a big chance for you!  
 Chris : But after this street performance, I lost confidence.  
 Judy : It was just a one-time failure. I believe you'll perform best in the audition.  
 Chris : What if I get blank again? I don't want to have the same awful experience.  
 Judy : Forget it. Don't let the past keep you from moving forward.

- ① Judy tells Chris to give up the audition as soon as possible.
- ② Judy and Chris will cooperate to pass the audition.
- ③ Judy asks Chris not to abandon a chance of audition owing to the past.
- ④ Chris is determined to practice more not to make a mistake in the audition.
- ⑤ Chris is such a stubborn person that he always goes on his way.

07. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

What is your heart telling you? What does your gut say? Write down the situation and all of its possible solutions. Through the process of elimination, cross off any solution that does not help get you closer to your goals. If you are left with two or three options at this point, pick one using your intuition. Decision making is not a democracy: good decisions are not based on a majority vote. We need to start learning to use our own minds. Learn to think for yourself – use your thoughts, not someone else’s. Use your gut and make a decision for your own life. The best decisions are always decisions that make you feel good. They fill you with a sense of overall peace. You become excited and energized, and you have an overwhelming feeling of BOOM get her done! You find yourself saying things, taking actions, and getting results instead of continuing with activities and conversations that will not move you closer to your goal.

- ① 의사결정은 반드시 다수결의 원칙에 의해 이루어져야 한다.
- ② 타당한 근거에 바탕을 두지 않은 의사결정은 위험할 수 있다.
- ③ 의사결정 이전에 명확한 목표를 세워라.
- ④ 합리적인 의사결정은 민주주의의 기본원칙이다.
- ⑤ 의사결정을 하는데 있어 자신의 마음을 따르라.

08. 다음 글이 시사하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

When the alarm clock rings early in the morning and Eileen has to go to work, she always feels miserable and would much prefer to go on sleeping to avoid this feeling. She has a ploy that lets her do this: she always sets the alarm for a few minutes earlier than necessary, so she can spend this time in bed, but this doesn’t help the feeling, because she still knows she has to get up very soon. The miserable feeling usually lasts until she has left the house. This is a very common situation in which people do not realize, or will not admit, how much they are personally responsible for the state of affairs. “I’m a night person,” they say, “not a morning person!” It is much more convenient to see ourselves as the victims of our own predispositions – of heredity or unfavorable circumstances – rather than admitting that we can change things ourselves. There is no such thing as a night person or a morning person, even though the belief is widespread and often taken as fact; there are only people who see their work and life as a series of “musts.”

\*ploy 계획 \*\*predisposition (타고난) 기질

- ① everything depends on your will
- ② time and tide wait for no man
- ③ keep the common road, and you are safe
- ④ no man can call again yesterday
- ⑤ dreams go by contraries

[9 ~ 10] 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

09.

Choice is often an extraordinary benefit, but it can also be an immense burden. Time and attention are precious commodities, and we cannot focus on everything, even when our interests and our values are at stake. If we had to make choices about everything that affects us, we would be overwhelmed. We exercise our freedom, and we improve our welfare, by choosing not to choose. That choice opens up time and space for us, enabling us to focus on our real concerns. When you use a GPS, you are effectively asking it to choose a route for you; it provides a default route, which you can ignore if you like. Or people may make a delegation implicitly; everyone may know that they don't want to make certain choices. We often think, or even say (sometimes with enthusiasm, sometimes with irritation), "You decide." In some situations, that particular choice makes us a lot better off.

\*default 초기 설정값 \*\*delegation 위임

- ① 잘못된 선택을 하느니 차라리 선택을 회피하는 것이 낫다.
- ② 선택이라는 것은 기회비용이므로 신중히 이루어져야 한다.
- ③ 선택의 자유는 민주주의의 기본 가치 중 하나이다.
- ④ 우리에게 영향을 끼치는 모든 일에 대해 선택할 필요는 없다.
- ⑤ 남에 의존한 선택은 우리를 불행하게 만들 뿐이다.

10.

Let's take a look at the skill of throwing on the potter's wheel. If we watch a professional throw, we may try to throw exactly like that person in order to get the same qualities. What we have failed to put into the equation is how different we are physically to the professional and how our mental understandings are fashioned by all the different life experiences we have had from the professional. We have to first look to our own physical and mental abilities and use them to the fullest extent. Whatever the end result, better or worse, we would have at least produced to the best of our own ability. We have to learn to accept who we are and take pride in being different. Any good teacher will recognize how different one person is from another and proceed accordingly. The teacher of the skill must evaluate the student's capacity for being pushed and whether or not the student will respond better under stress or not.

\*throw on the potter's wheel (돌림판으로 도자기를) 빚다 \*\*equation 방정식

- ① 교육에서 학생들 간의 신체적, 정신적 능력의 차이는 크게 중요하지 않다.
- ② 학생들은 자신의 능력과 무관하게 모든 일에 최선을 다해야 한다.
- ③ 학생과 선생님 모두 학생 개개인이 다른 존재임을 인지해야 한다.
- ④ 선생님들의 성향에 따라 학생들의 발달 속도가 달라진다.
- ⑤ 결코 변하지 않는 절대원칙을 지닌 교육방법이 존재한다.

[11~12] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

11.

True knowledge management tools are not data or information management tools with a 1990s title. They do different things. Data management tools allow organizations to generate, access, store, and analyze data, usually in the form of facts and figures, which can be considered “raw material.” Information management tools enable the manipulation of information. All may be useful for the jobs they do, but such tools do not capture the complexity of context and the richness of knowledge. While knowledge management tools may indeed also handle data and information, the other types are not robust enough to truly facilitate knowledge management. Think about what it is to know a thing, versus simply having information about that thing. It is the difference between reading a description of the Mona Lisa and seeing the painting itself. Knowledge tools can help us see the paintings.

\*robust 강한, 튼튼한

- ① data management vs information management
- ② different features of advanced information era
- ③ the complexity of context and the richness of knowledge
- ④ knowledge tools helping us having big data
- ⑤ knowledge management: not simple data and information

12.

Carry-on baggage and other luggage is analyzed by X-ray analysis, a process called active screening. This procedure is routinely performed on baggage that is not carried in an aircraft’s passenger compartment. In contrast, routine preboarding screens occur in two concurrent phases. First, all passengers place their carry-on baggage onto a conveyor belt for inspection by X-ray equipment. Then, they walk through a portal that detects metal objects. If the portal alarm sounds, the passengers involved are searched more completely to ensure that they are not carrying any threatening object. Alarm-clearing searches use handheld metal detectors and physical pat-downs. However, these procedures do not detect all possible threat objects. Few airports have routine passenger screens that can operate at the highest possible level of technology for the detection of threatening objects, where imaging shows both the body and objects carried beneath clothing. Screen operators must view and interpret the images, and when they perceive threats, they can, together with airport police, body-search passengers.

\*concurrent 동시에 발생하는 \*portal 문, 입구

- ① importance of collaboration between airport staff and police
- ② principles behind various screening technologies
- ③ how ex-ray analysis works properly in airports
- ④ multi-layered screening procedures in airports
- ⑤ how to behave appropriately when alarm rings



13~14] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

13.

High-context cultures prefer personal bonds and informal agreements over precisely worded legal documents. They are looking for meaning and understanding in what is not said — in body language, in silences and pauses, and in relationships and empathy. Meanwhile, low-context cultures place emphasis on sending and receiving accurate messages directly, and by being precise with spoken or written words. U.S. business leaders often fall into a communication trap by disregarding the importance of building and maintaining personal relationships when interacting with people from high-context cultures. People should also watch for differences within high- and low-context cultures. This classification is an oversimplification. For example, although American culture is classified as low context, communication among family members tends to be high context. Family relationships and members' high level of shared experiences require fewer words because of mutual understandings.

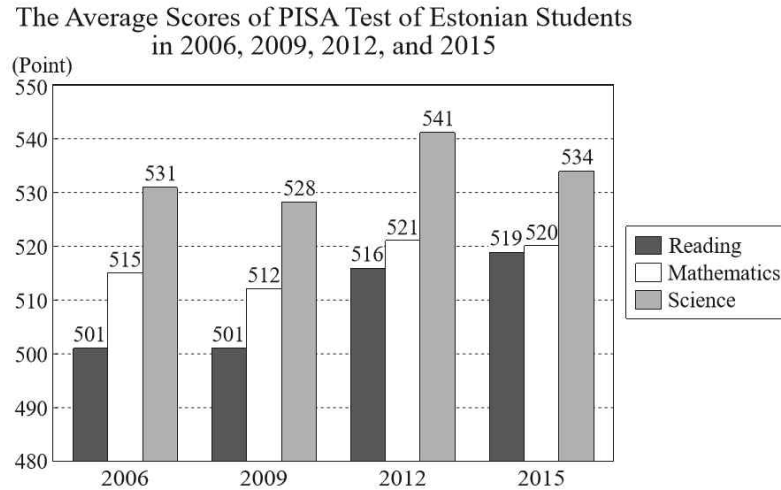
- ① superiority of low-context cultures over high-context ones
- ② communication dynamics in high- and low-context cultures
- ③ similarities between high- and low-context cultures
- ④ dangers of using high-context languages in communication
- ⑤ the path to overcoming misunderstanding between communicators

14.

The international marketing manager may have to be prepared to fight obstacles in recruiting a suitable sales force or support personnel. For example, highly skilled Chinese professionals preferred working for Western multinationals by 41 percent in 2007. Attracting talent in emerging markets has always been a challenge for Western multinationals, but historically they did enjoy an advantage. However, with Western firms and their brands taking a significant financial hit, reducing hiring, cutting expenses, and laying off employees, there has been shrinkage in Chinese professionals seeking these jobs in 2011. International marketing managers are finding that these highly skilled candidates prefer to stay domestic, potentially optimizing their immediate and long-term career development opportunities in one of the world's fastest-growing economies.

- ① radically increasing growth of China in international market
- ② benefits from being members of multinational companies
- ③ significance of predicting and responding to variability in recruitment
- ④ transfer from domestic market into international market
- ⑤ tendency to secure employees who come from a wide range of cultures

15. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the average PISA (Programme for International Student Assessment) test scores of Estonian students by subject in 2006, 2009, 2012, and 2015. ① Over the given period, the subject in which the Estonian students gained the highest average score was science. ② The average score of reading continuously increased from 2009 to 2015. ③ In 2012, the average score difference between science and mathematics was 20 points. ④ The average score difference between mathematics and reading in 2006 was the same as the average score difference between science and mathematics in 2015. ⑤ The average score of mathematics dropped from 2009 to 2012 but increased to 520 points in 2015.

16. Chester William Nimitz에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 **않는** 것은?

Chester William Nimitz, Sr. was a fleet admiral of the United States Navy. He played a major role in the naval history of World War II as Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet. Nimitz was the leading US Navy authority on submarines. Qualified in submarines during his early years, he later oversaw the conversion of these vessels' propulsion from gasoline to diesel, and then later was key in acquiring approval to build the world's first nuclear-powered submarine, USS Nautilus, whose propulsion system later completely superseded diesel-powered submarines in the US. He also, beginning in 1917, was the Navy's leading developer of underway replenishment techniques, the tool which during the Pacific war would allow the US fleet to operate away from port almost indefinitely. The chief of the Navy's Bureau of Navigation in 1939, Nimitz served as Chief of Naval Operations from 1945 until 1947. He was the United States' last surviving officer who served in the rank of fleet admiral.

\*supersede 대체하다 \*\*replenishment 보급

- ① 니미츠는 사망한 후에 'fleet admiral(원수)'로 한 계급 추서되었다.
- ② 니미츠는 2차 세계대전에서 태평양함대사령관으로서 중요한 역할을 하였다.
- ③ 니미츠는 세계 최초의 원자력추진 잠수함인 노틸러스호의 건조를 승인받는 데 중요한 역할을 하였다.
- ④ 니미츠가 개발에 일조한 기술들은 미국 함대가 항구에서 거의 무한대로 떨어져 작전하는 것을 가능케 하였다.
- ⑤ 니미츠는 3년 동안 미국 해군참모총장으로 복무하였다.

17. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 **다른** 것은?

King Oswin, ruler of the former British province of Deira and a friend of Aidan's, gave the bishop a fine horse. Soon afterward Bishop Aidan met a beggar who asked him for alms; he at once dismounted and gave the horse to the poor man. When this charitable deed came to the king's ears, ① he scolded Aidan: "Why did you give away the horse that we specially chose for your personal use when we knew that you had need of one for your journeys? We have many less valuable horses that would have been suitable for beggars." Replied Aidan, "Is this foal of a mare more valuable to ② you than a child of God?" ③ He pondered, then, suddenly casting his sword aside, knelt at Aidan's feet and begged ④ his forgiveness. Aidan, greatly moved, begged ⑤ him to go to his dinner and be merry.

\*alms 자선행위 \*\*foal (말, 나귀 등의) 새끼 \*\*\*mare (말, 나귀 등의) 암컷

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

18.

Physical appearance is not only widely utilized as a means of summing up a person's character. Body shapes more generally have over time ① come to act as symbols, signifying particular social values. At the present time in Britain and elsewhere, slender and muscular bodies are generally ② looked upon favorably. They are considered to signify health, capability, self-control and sexual attractiveness. Some people, however, may regard too much muscle as revolting. An example is body-building, ③ which the self-absorbed attention paid to the body is thought to signify narcissism. Fatness, extreme obesity, is also regarded with revulsion. An obese body in western societies often ④ symbolizes slothfulness, poor health, greed and lack of self-control. In other words, flesh-and-blood bodies ⑤ take on particular meanings. Like a script, bodies tell a story about the person they embody. The physical appearance of bodies conveys ideas and values.

\*revolting 혐오감을 주는 \*\*revulsion 혐오감 \*\*\*slothfulness 나태함

19. [3점]

The adolescent presumably is engaged in a struggle to emancipate ① himself from his parents. He, therefore, resists any dependence upon them for their guidance, approval or company, and ② rebels against any restrictions and controls that they impose upon his behavior. To facilitate the process of emancipation, he transfers his dependency to the peer group ③ which values are typically in conflict with those of his parents. Since his behavior is now largely under the control of peer-group members, he begins to adopt idiosyncratic clothing, mannerisms and other forms of peer-group fad behavior. Because of the conflicting values and pressures ④ to which the adolescent is exposed, he is ambivalent, frightened, unpredictable, and often irresponsible in his behavior. Moreover, since the adolescent finds himself in a transition stage in which he is neither child, nor adult, he is highly ⑤ confused even about his own identity.

\*emancipate 해방시키다 \*\*idiosyncratic 특이한 \*\*\*fad (일시적) 유행

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

20. [3점]

Within every problem, difficulty or hardship (A) lies / lie the opportunities of experiencing the opposite through the choice of deciding what to believe. It is your perception of the situation. Sometimes you may wonder why certain things happen, such as financial difficulties or relationship problems, and it is very difficult to understand what greater good may come of it. Within every (B) perceived / perceiving difficulty lies the ability to experience the opposite. You can change your perception towards anything by viewing life from the opposite. Both views are complementary; one cannot exist without the other. By understanding the law of opposites, next time a problem arises, you can remind yourself to think of what good has come of (C) it / them. It may be an insight that you no longer need your job and a new hob will give you an opportunity to earn more money, meet new friends and gain additional skills.

- |   | (A)  |       | (B)        |       | (C)  |
|---|------|-------|------------|-------|------|
| ① | lie  | ..... | perceived  | ..... | it   |
| ② | lie  | ..... | perceiving | ..... | it   |
| ③ | lies | ..... | perceived  | ..... | them |
| ④ | lies | ..... | perceiving | ..... | them |
| ⑤ | lies | ..... | perceived  | ..... | it   |

21.

Beer was not necessarily the first form of alcohol to pass human lips. At the time of beer's discovery, alcohol from the accidental fermentation of fruit juice (to make wine) or water and honey (to make mead) would have occurred naturally in small quantities as people tried to store fruit or honey. But fruit is seasonal and perishes easily, wild honey was only available in limited quantities, and neither wine nor mead could be stored for very long without pottery, (A) which / it did not emerge until around 6000 BCE. Beer, on the other hand, could be made from cereal crops, which were abundant and could be easily stored, allowing beer to be made reliably, and in quantity, when (B) it needed / needed. Long before pottery was available, it could have been brewed in baskets, leather bags or animal stomachs, hollowed-out trees, large shells, or stone vessels. Shells were used for cooking as recently as the nineteenth century in the Amazon basin, and Sahti, a traditional beer made in Finland, (C) being / is still brewed in hollowed-out trees today.

\*fermentation 발효 \*\*mead 꿀술 \*\*\*basin 분지, 유역

- |   | (A)   |       | (B)       |       | (C)   |
|---|-------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|
| ① | which | ..... | it needed | ..... | is    |
| ② | which | ..... | needed    | ..... | is    |
| ③ | which | ..... | needed    | ..... | being |
| ④ | it    | ..... | needed    | ..... | being |
| ⑤ | it    | ..... | it needed | ..... | being |

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

22.

Some people point out that embedded reports provided a fragmented, “soda straw” view of the war that ① lacks a larger perspective. What embeds see and report is only a small slice, and may in fact be inaccurate or distorted. Some reports were later ② disputed by broader evidence. Akin to the Stockholm Syndrome problem, some argued reporters may become tools of propaganda. Because of their ③ proximity, they may essentially become “part of the home part of the home team” using words like “we,” “us,” and “our side,” and in related fashion want to ④ downplay the negative so as not to make their comrades-in-arms look bad. Finally, the focus on action, weapons, and exciting visuals inherent in the embedded context provides little ⑤ unrealistic analysis.

\*embed 종군 기자 \*\*akin to ~와 유사한 \*\*\*comrades-in-arms 전우

23. [3점]

As the world’s ice diminishes in the face of climate change — from the dramatic decline in Arctic sea ice, to thinning at the margins of both the Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets, to retreating mountain glaciers the world over — Antarctic sea ice presents something of a ① similarity. The trend in total sea ice extent in the Antarctic has remained steady, or even increased slightly, over the past three decades, ② upsetting climate model predictions showing moderate to strong declines. This apparent intransigence ③ masks dramatic regional trends; declines in sea ice in the Bellingshausen Sea region (Antarctic) that rival the decline in the Arctic have been matched by ④ opposing increases in the Ross Sea (Antarctic). Much of the explanation lies in the unique nature of the Antarctic sea ice zone. Its position surrounding the continent and exposure to the high-energy wind and wave fields of the open Southern Ocean shape both its properties and its connection to the atmosphere and ocean in ways very ⑤ different from the Arctic.

\*intransigence 비타협, 불일치

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

24. [3점]

As the national economy grows, the national productive capacity increases and, as long as output grows at a faster rate than the population growth rate, then development is assumed to be the (A) [evitable / inevitable] consequence. This perceived 'primary role of economic forces in bringing about the development of a society has often been taken as axiomatic, so that development and economic development have come to be regarded as (B) [synonymous / disparate].' Indeed, throughout the 1950s and 1960s, the path from underdevelopment to development was seen to lie along a series of economic steps or stages and, as a result, development came to be defined according to economic measurements, such as GNP or per capita GNP, or according to economic structural criteria. Implicitly, as the economy grows - typically at an annual rate of 5-7% and as social, economic and political structures modernize to encourage or accommodate such growth, then development is considered to be (C) [occurring / suppressed].

\*axiomatic 자명한

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	evitable	.....	synonymous	.....	occurring
②	evitable	.....	disparate	.....	occurring
③	inevitable	.....	synonymous	.....	suppressed
④	inevitable	.....	disparate	.....	suppressed
⑤	inevitable	.....	synonymous	.....	occurring

25. [3점]

Military care-givers play an essential role in caring for injured or wounded service members and veterans. This enables those for whom they are caring to live better quality lives and can result in faster and improved rehabilitation and recovery. Yet playing this role can (A) [impose / get rid of] a substantial physical, emotional, and financial toll on care-givers. Improving military care-givers' well-being and ensuring their continued ability to provide care will require (B) [multifaceted / one-dimensional] approaches to reduce the burdens care-giving may create and to encourage their ability to serve as care-givers more effectively. Given the systematic differences among military care-giver groups, it is also important that (C) [stereotypical / tailored] approaches meet the unique needs and characteristics of care-givers.

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	get rid of	.....	one-dimensional	.....	stereotypical
②	get rid of	.....	one-dimensional	.....	tailored
③	impose	.....	one-dimensional	.....	tailored
④	impose	.....	multifaceted	.....	tailored
⑤	impose	.....	multifaceted	.....	stereotypical

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

26. [3점]

Foreign news is undergoing a(an) \_\_\_\_\_. For more than a hundred years the principal means of learning about events in the rest of the world has been through the reporting of journalists based abroad. The model of a foreign correspondent, working from a fixed overseas bureau, is well established across all forms of international newsgathering – newspapers, wire agencies, broadcasters. It is a feature which grew from the industrialization of news production in the late nineteenth century, when a limited number of organizations had sufficient resources to gather and distribute news, with owners seeking the prestige and influence that reporting international events brings. However, there was news from abroad before there were correspondents and bureaux. And we are now entering a new era where they may no longer be central to how we learn about the world. A wide range of pressures are undermining the role of foreign correspondent and providing opportunities for news organizations to adopt a very different approach to reporting international news.

\*bureau 지부/지점(복수형 bureaux) \*\*wire agency (뉴스) 통신사

- ① transformation
- ② established stability
- ③ sudden extinction
- ④ constant prestige
- ⑤ irreversible crisis

27.

The United States is already overpopulated in the sense that we are consuming our national ecological resources at an unsustainable rate. Our growing dependence on foreign energy supplies is a prime example. We now depend on foreign imports for 28.8 percent of our energy consumption: two-thirds of our petroleum products and about one-sixth of our natural gas consumption. Because of the abundance of our nation's resources, we have long been careless about our level of consumption, but it is the drastic rise in the U.S. population over the last four decades that has resulted in our outstripping of our national resources. We are living \_\_\_\_\_ and are doing so increasingly as our population expands. This is a serious problem with major implications for future generations. This imbalance can not be remedied without curbing both population growth and consumption as well as increasing productivity.

- ① by consuming rationally
- ② a sustainable life than ever
- ③ beyond our means
- ④ up to nature's laws
- ⑤ in a predictable way



28.

Personality psychology is all about differences between people, as we have seen, whereas the other sub-disciplines generally are not. Most psychological areas of study investigate what people have in common: the mechanisms, processes, and structures that we all share by virtue of being human. Cognitive psychologists may study how we perceive objects, social psychologists how we form stereotypes, and physiological psychologists how our brain chemicals are associated with our moods, where 'we' and 'our' are understood to refer to people in general. The focus of the studies that these psychologists conduct is usually on the average pattern of response that a group of study participants manifests. Variations among participants around that average are usually \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① welcomed as essential elements
- ② regarded as innate dispositions
- ③ ignored by personality psychologists
- ④ shared by all kinds of psychologists
- ⑤ treated as random error

29.

Most people are surprised when I mention that I was an Applied Math major at a small liberal arts college for two years. That's not something you'd normally expect to learn about a current Illustration major at an art school. As you can imagine, there are many differences between my time at these two colleges. However, there are also some surprising similarities. Generally, liberal arts colleges and art schools promote a similar philosophy. Both keep a small student population, which encourages the development of strong individual relationships with professors and emphasizes the importance of in-class discussion and participation. However, the main difference between these types of schools is in their respective levels of \_\_\_\_\_. A liberal arts college puts greater emphasis on a well-rounded education. Art schools have a laser focus, with every program dedicated to education in art and design. For example, my previous college had one room for ceramics, while my current art school has an entire building and department dedicated to it.

- ① facilities
- ② specificity
- ③ professors
- ④ student population
- ⑤ math education

30. [3점]

Unfortunately, we are educated to \_\_\_\_\_. Montaigne tried to return us to ourselves: We know how to say, ‘This is what Cicero said’; ‘This is morality for Plato.’ But what have we got to say? What judgements do we make? What are we doing? A parrot could talk as well as we do. Parroting would not be the scholar’s way of describing what it takes to write a commentary. A range of arguments could show the value of producing an exegesis on the moral thought of Plato or the ethics of Cicero. Montaigne emphasized the cowardice and tedium in the activity instead. There is little skill in secondary works and the difficulty is technical, a matter of patience and a quiet library. Furthermore, many of the books which academic tradition encourages us to parrot are not fascinating in themselves. They are accorded a central place in the syllabus because they are the work of prestigious authors, while many equally or far more valid themes languish because no grand intellectual authority ever elucidated them.

\*exegesis 설명, 해석 \*\*accord 수여하다 \*\*\*languish 사그라들다 \*\*\*\*elucidate 문제를 밝히다, 명료하게 하다

- ① first imitate what has come to us in recent years
- ② generate the authentic works through our own efforts
- ③ associate virtue with submission to textual authorities
- ④ be central location to have power in the academic area
- ⑤ create as many prestigious books as possible

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

31.

Many states have legislated class size limits in the belief that smaller classes foster greater student achievement. For example, Texas established a student-teacher ratio of 22:1.

(A) So, the question becomes: “Are the gains from reducing class size worth the extra expense?” To give you an idea of the extra expense involved, the Brookings Institute has estimated that decreasing the student-teacher ratio in the United by one student would cost at least \$12 billion in teacher salaries alone.

(B) Because of this financial burden, many states have loosened legal restrictions on class size. For example, the New York Times reports that, in the 9<sup>th</sup> grade in Los Angeles schools, the average size of English and math classes has increased from 20 to 34 students.

(C) However, in times of economic stress, lawmakers have to consider budgetary constraints, and smaller classes mean more teachers. Consequently, the student-teacher ratio is beginning to increase in 2011.

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

32.

Mealtime can be a lot more than just a chance to get nourishment into the child. Family mealtimes are one of the few times in most houses that the whole family gets together to do the same thing at the same time.

(A) But all this will happen only if mealtimes are fun. Young children are messy eaters. If parents find that the children's messiness interferes with their own eating pleasure, then they should eat separately from the children until such time as the children are able to eat with reasonable manners and neatness.

(B) If these family meals are fun for the child, they can also be times when the child learns a good many things besides eating. Children learn manners, new words for their vocabularies, new experiences, how to talk both to adults and other children and many other skills in meeting social situations.

(C) Whichever, though, parents should encourage children to begin with spoons and other utensils as early as possible. This may increase the messiness for a time, but children encouraged in this way will learn to feed themselves earlier and will enjoy eating more in the long run.

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.

[Instead, leaders should practice an impassioned curiosity and have the courage to say "I don't know" when appropriate.]

As a first year cadet in particular, success is often clouded with mystery. There is so much to learn and so little time to learn it all. ① Then, just when you think you have figured it all out, you are challenged with new tasks that make you feel like a novice again. ② To survive this intense period of learning, you must accept your vulnerabilities and lean into others for support ③ Leaders today must do the same. ④ No one expects you to have all the answers in this fast changing and complex world we live in. ⑤ The irony being, in admitting our vulnerability we often find the answers and/or develop the very competence we are seeking.

\*cadet 사관생도 \*\*novice 초보자

34. [3점]

[There is, however, growing awareness in some countries of the environmental and economic consequences of such paths.]

Production in industrialized countries has usually been highly subsidized and protected from international competition. ① These subsidies have encouraged the overuse of soil and chemicals, the pollution of both water resources and foods with these chemicals, and the degradation of the countryside. ② Much of this effort has produced surpluses and their associated financial burdens. ③ And some of these surpluses has been sent at concessional rates to the developing world. ④ And there, it has undermined the farming policies of recipient nations. ⑤ And the emphasis of agricultural policies is to encourage conservation.

\*subsidize (정부 등에서) 보조금을 지급하다 \*\*concessional rate (무역) 특혜가격

[35~36] 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장을 고르시오.

35.

The tendency in nature for any stimulus that is an exaggerated version to elicit a stronger response than normal is called the 'Supernormal Stimulus' effect. ① For example, there is an Australian beetle species whose males are sexually attracted to large and orange females - the larger and more orange the better. ② This creates a problem as the males attempt to mate with beer bottles that are just the right color - the males are more attracted to the bottles than to actual females. ③ In humans, it is argued that phenomena such as our delight for candy bars can be largely explained as examples of supernormal stimulus effects. ④ They contain more sparse sugar, salt, and fat than anything that exists in our ancestral environment and we love them. ⑤ Some people are so strongly attracted to candy and chocolate that they'll continue to eat them to the point of damaging their own health.

\*elicit 유발하다 \*\*ethologist 생태학자

36.

Geographers have always interested in animals because the goal of geography(the name of which comes from the Greek for “earth description” or “earth writing”) has been to discover, describe, and interpret all phenomena on the planet. ① Historically, however, geographic work on animals consisted only of simple descriptions of the types of animals being encountered in different parts of the world. ② As geography developed into a formal, scholarly discipline in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century in Europe and the United States, geographers began to focus in a more systematic way on animals. ③ This first wave of animal geography, called zoogeography, focused on mapping the ranges and types of wild species on the planet. ④ Animal geographers today focus on practices connecting humans and animals and on specific animals or species alone. ⑤ These historical maps remain useful today, as geographers, biologists, and conservation scientists use them to assist in understanding how animal ranges have increased or decreased over the years.

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

One of the turning points in any relationship with romantic potential occurs when two people look each other in the eye and say, “I love you.” With these three simple words the relationship moves from a friendship to romantic involvement and love. Look 6 months into the future of this relationship. After an argument, both people look at each other and utter those same three words, “I love you.” Does this phrase mean what it did 6 months earlier? Although the words may be the same, the meaning is probably quit different. The first time the couple said “I love you,” it meant their relationship was moving to a new level of intimacy. The second “I love you” came after the couple had shared many more experiences – both positive and negative. The meaning of “I love you” changes from being a significant milestone to words intended to smooth over a conflict. Although you may be able to say the same words twice, the words never mean the same thing.



Communication can be considered as a kind of \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ in that the same phrase takes on different meanings depending on \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ they are faced with.

- |   | (A)       |       | (B)        |
|---|-----------|-------|------------|
| ① | conflict  | ..... | situations |
| ② | progress  | ..... | contexts   |
| ③ | problem   | ..... | persons    |
| ④ | fixture   | ..... | problems   |
| ⑤ | structure | ..... | persons    |

[38~39] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

When is it appropriate and even productive to reject an idea? One of the most important concepts to understand about successful group idea generation is that there is a time to generate ideas, and a time to judge and select ideas. These are two very different and distinct processes that require different thinking skills. During idea generation, thinking must remain spontaneous and free of any negativity or judgment. This is the optimal condition for generating the greatest breadth and depth of fresh ideas possible. Once the idea generation process has been completed, it is then time to switch to the process of evaluating and selecting ideas, and subject the best ones to critique. It is during this phase in the session (or in a subsequent session) that ideas should be judged worthy or unworthy, practical or implausible, etc. By keeping these two processes separate, you \_\_\_\_\_. Most of us enter a brainstorm with the goal of generating fresh, innovative, game-changing ideas. However if judgment and criticism are part of the ideation process, it is highly unlikely that that goal will be achievable. Suspend judgment. Even if you know, without a doubt, that an idea is bad—really bad, even horrible—let it live, just for awhile. You just might find a game-changing gem hidden inside!

38. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Do not make decisions in haste.
- ② Create ideas without interference from others.
- ③ Filtering out ideas cannot belong to the ideation process.
- ④ Bad ideas are likely to lead to painful consequences.
- ⑤ Good or bad ideas depends on one's efforts.

39. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① optimize your effectiveness
- ② interrupt the idea generation
- ③ avoid being confused by them
- ④ render the processes simple and clear
- ⑤ make spontaneity impossible

[40~41] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Language organizes our perceptions of people, events and issues and directs our attention to certain aspects of situations. It also informs our understanding of what those aspects mean. Moreover, the words we use to label a situation highlight certain possible actions that are appropriate to take in the future. Words tell us how we make sense of a situation (what we view as important). but also how we will act in the future (where we need to go). \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, you are a consultant and have been called in by a hotel to solve the problem of guest complaints about slow elevators. What would you recommend? Instead of reducing the long wait time by replacing the elevators' motors with faster ones or installing more elevators, the real consultant in this situation diagnoses it as a "people problem" not a mechanical one and recommended simply placing mirrors on each floor by the elevators. Although the wait was just as long, the guests stopped complaining because the mirrors gave them something to do as they waited, such as fixing their hair or adjusting their clothing, and the problem was economically solved. \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, labeling it a mechanical problem would not have led to such a quick and simple solution.

40. 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① language as an excellent communication tools
- ② uselessness of language without actions
- ③ impact of language on our points of view and behaviors
- ④ power of brands which have good labels
- ⑤ danger from absent-minded use of ambiguous words

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

- |   | (A)         |       | (B)               |
|---|-------------|-------|-------------------|
| ① | For example | ..... | In contrast       |
| ② | For example | ..... | Therefore         |
| ③ | In addition | ..... | In contrast       |
| ④ | However     | ..... | Therefore         |
| ⑤ | However     | ..... | On the other hand |

[42~43] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

There was a king who ruled a nation. Favorite among his people was the court painter of whom he was very proud. Everybody agreed this old man painted the greatest pictures and the king would spend hours each day gazing at them ① in wonder. However, one day a dirty stranger appeared claiming that he was the greatest painter. The angry king announced a competition would be held between the two artists, confident it would teach the beggar an ② embarrassing lesson. After thirty days of working day and night, both artists were ready. They placed their paintings, each hidden by a cloth, on easels in the great hall of the castle. The king ordered the cloth be pulled first from the court artist's easel. Everyone gasped as a wonderful oil painting of a table set was revealed. At its centre was a bowl full of exotic fruits. As the crowd gazed admiringly, a sparrow flew down and tried to snatch one of the grapes from the painted bowl, but hit the canvas and fell down dead. 'Aha!' exclaimed the king. 'My artist has produced a painting so wonderful it has ③ fooled nature, surely you must agree that he is the greatest painter who ever lived! Now, pull the blanket from your painting and let us see what you have for us,' cried the king. But the beggar remained motionless and said nothing. Growing ④ impatient, the king stepped forward and reached out to grab the blanket and froze in horror at the last moment. 'You see,' said the beggar quietly, 'there is no blanket covering the painting. This is actually just a painting of a cloth covering a painting. And whereas your famous artist is ⑤ discontent to fool nature, I've fooled the king of the whole country.'

42. 밑줄에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 왕은 자신의 궁중화가가 가장 뛰어나다고 여겼다.
- ② 두 화가에게는 30일의 준비기간이 주어졌다.
- ③ 궁중화가의 그림에는 그 왕국의 다채로운 과일들이 그려져 있었다.
- ④ 참새는 궁중화가의 그림을 실제로 착각하였다.
- ⑤ 거지의 그림에는 실제 천이 덮여져 있지 않았다.

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) Michael was one of thirteen children of a very poor family. He had heard that the leprechauns kept a pot of gold buried somewhere in the forest, and that the location was close to where they did their shoemaking work. When he was playing in the forest one day, he heard the sound of “tap, tap, tap.” “That has to be the leprechaun shoemaker,” he thought to himself. “But I mustn’t disturb (a) him because he will put a curse on me if I do.”

\*leprechaun: (보물이 있는 곳을 알려 준다는) 요정

(B) But in all of this development, a small group of trees was left standing for the fairies. Everyone knew that it was a fairy place, and treated it with great respect. But Michael knew more than this. (b) He knew it was the spot where the fairy shoemaker worked, and that the leprechauns had given the village a pot of gold in their own special way. He often went back there to say thank you to the leprechauns. And always, when he visited, the woodpecker high in the fairy trees would keep up his “tap, tap, tap, tap.”

(C) So Michael waited until nightfall to go back to the spot where he had heard the shoemaker at work. (c) He had marked the tree nearest to the spot with a cross so that he could find it again. The moon came up, and Michael set off into the forest, thinking that now the fairy shoemaker would be in bed fast asleep. However, when he reached the spot and looked for the tree he had marked, he couldn’t believe what he saw: every single tree in that part of the forest was marked with a cross. He couldn’t understand what was going on. He had so wanted to bring back the pot of gold to help (d) his parents feed the family. He went back home with his head bent and his shoulders sagging.

(D) Weeks passed, and then strange new things began to stir in the village. A new lumber yard was opened, and many people, including Michael’s older brothers, found jobs, helping to fell the trees that had been marked with a cross. The land where the trees had been was allocated to the villagers for small holdings, and (e) his family were able to have a cow, some pigs, and some chickens, so there was now plenty of food for them all.

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 확인하시오.

공 란