

제2교시

2017학년도 사관학교 1차 선발시험 문제지

# 영 어 영 역

공통

성명	
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수험번호									
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- 먼저 문제지에 성명과 수험번호를 기입하십시오.
- 답안지에 성명과 수험번호를 정확하게 표기하십시오.
- 문제는 2점 35문항, 3점 10문항 총 45문항입니다.  
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※ 시험 시작 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마시오.

이  
관

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

Rachel : Hello, Dave. Welcome to the gym. Are you ready to start exercising?  
 Dave : Good morning, Rachel. Actually, before we start, do you have any nutritional advice that might help me get in shape?  
 Rachel : Okay. Did you drink plenty of fluids this morning?  
 Dave : I sure did. You told me how important hydration is during your last lesson.  
 Rachel : Great! Next up, are you eating a balanced diet? It should include grains, like bread or rice, healthy fats and oils, and plenty of fruits and vegetables.  
 Dave : Oh, I love rice! Wow, I didn't realize that some fats are good for our bodies!  
 Rachel : Of course! Healthy fats can be found in fish and are essential to a balanced diet. Also, rice is a great source of energy, but it contains many calories. Try replacing a little bit of rice with some fish in the future.

- ① Rachel is a gym instructor.
- ② Dave is well-hydrated.
- ③ A balanced diet should contain several types of food.
- ④ Some fats are important to a healthy diet.
- ⑤ Dave should eat more rice.

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

Ben : Hello, ma'am. You look lost. Could I help you?  
 Susan : Oh, yes. Thank you so much! This is my first time in New York City and I don't have a clue where I'm going.  
 Ben : It's my pleasure. Well, luckily for you, there's a great tourist site just around that corner. Have you visited the Empire State Building yet? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Susan : Not yet, but I certainly plan to! Where else should I visit?  
 Ben : If you love sports, then head up 5th Avenue toward the Yankees store on 36th Street. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Susan : Great! I also love reading. Could you recommend somewhere, please?  
 Ben : Actually, the New York Public Library is just past there, on 42nd Street. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Susan : Oh, I should hurry. Thank you so much for all of your advice!

<보 기>

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a. People buy baseball souvenirs there.       | b. Just be aware that it closes at 6 p.m. |
| c. It was one of the first major skyscrapers. | d. It's a well-known hair salon.          |

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



5. Choose the best answer for the blank. [3점]

Emma : Hi, Tom. You're in advertising, right? I'd be grateful if you could offer me some expert marketing advice.

Tom : Sure, Emma. I'd love to help! What kind of business is it?

Emma : It's a take-out chicken place. I know my recipe is delicious, but there's just so much competition these days. Plus, TV advertising is very costly.

Tom : Okay. Have you considered online marketing? It's a lot cheaper.

Emma : Really? But I can't use computers very well. I don't even have a blog!

Tom : It's okay. It's a simple strategy that's very effective. You can create a business page on social media sites and offer discounts to subscribers. It's a proven way for businesses to become well-known quickly.

Emma : Wow! I really appreciate your advice. \_\_\_\_\_

- ① It sounds like a great idea! Could you help me set it up, please?
- ② However, I'm really worried about the high cost.
- ③ Okay. I'll give it a shot. My blog is linked to my business page.
- ④ I think I'd prefer to advertise on television, however. The prices are cheaper.
- ⑤ But I'm worried if this strategy is really effective. You made it sound too risky.

6. Choose the sentence that best describes the situation.

Julia : Hi, Diana. Thanks for responding to my ad.

Diana : Oh, no problem. I just hope that I'm making a good first impression!

Julia : You certainly are. However, I just need to know a few things if we're to live together. First of all, can you cook and do you own any pets?

Diana : Yes, I can. I try to live healthily. And I do have a cat, but she's quiet, well-trained and very affectionate.

Julia : That sounds fine. I don't have any pets, but I prefer cats over dogs. Next, are you an organized person? I must admit that cleanliness is really important to me.

Diana : Me too. I absolutely hate mess!

- ① Julia wants Diana's advice about raising a pet.
- ② Julia is searching for a roommate.
- ③ Julia and Diana are talking about their hobbies.
- ④ Diana is trying to make a new friend.
- ⑤ Diana is being interviewed for a job.

7. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

J. R. Kline liked to tell stories of other mathematicians. This one about Norbert Wiener was a favorite: One summer, the Klines and the Wieners had adjacent cottages on a lake in New Hampshire. Wiener was in the habit of swimming from ① his dock to a small island in the middle of the lake. On these swims, Kline would keep Wiener company by paddling a rowboat alongside, and they would carry on a conversation while Wiener was steadfastly progressing towards ② his goal. Wiener always tried to keep control of the conversation, even as ③ he was puffing and gasping towards the small land mass. On one such day, near the end of the swim, ④ he bleated out, “Kline, who are the five greatest living mathematicians?” Quietly, Kline replied, “That is an interesting question. Let’s see.” ⑤ He quickly ticked off four names (none of them “Wiener”). “Yes, yes, go on,” spluttered Wiener. With delicate humor, Kline avoided mentioning the name of the fifth one.

[8~9] 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

8. Scientific research clearly shows that a sustained high level of cortisol, triggered by chronic stress, has negative effects on long-term health. ① Among these effects is an increase in appetite and cravings for certain foods. ② Because one of the roles of cortisol is to encourage the body to refuel itself after responding to a stressor, an elevated cortisol level keeps your appetite high. ③ In addition, the type of fat that accumulates as a result of this stress-induced appetite will typically locate itself in the abdominal region to be ready for the next stress response. ④ Exercise increases cortisol levels, but this short-term increase is good for immune function, memory, and weight loss. ⑤ The major problem with abdominal fat is that this type of fat is also highly associated with the development of heart disease, diabetes, and cancer.

\*cortisol 부신피질에서 생성되는 스테로이드 호르몬

9. One study evaluated the efficacy of a daily multivitamin to prevent cognitive decline among 5,947 elderly males. ① After 12 years of follow-up, there were no differences between the multivitamin and placebo groups in overall cognitive performance or verbal memory. ② The researchers concluded that the use of a multivitamin supplement in a well-nourished elderly population did not prevent cognitive decline. ③ This conclusion was further supported by a review of some other studies that evaluated supplementation with multivitamins, B vitamins, vitamins E, C and omega-3 fatty acids, in persons with mild cognitive impairment or mild to moderate dementia. ④ While all vitamins are required for optimal health and brain function, there are a few that stand out above the rest as being essential for a healthy brain. ⑤ None of the supplements improved cognitive function, indicating that multivitamin intake has no effect on the treatment of dementia.

\*dementia 치매

10. 다음 글이 시사하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

In an experiment, two groups of mice were conditioned to feel fear in a certain location, and later the researchers put them back in that location to see if the mice showed fear. Interestingly, the mice whose eating schedule was shifted to the normal sleeping time felt fear less often in the fearful situation than their normal-schedule peers, suggesting the odd eating and sleeping schedule affected the animals' memory of scary situations. "The misaligned mice showed severe deficits in their recall of the training that they received," Colwell said. His research team previously found that jet lag has similar effects on memory in both human and mouse studies. The researchers also measured the strengthening of neural connections—a measure of learning in the brain. Not surprisingly, they found that the mice that ate during normal sleeping periods learned less quickly than the mice that ate at normal mealtimes.

- ① 양질의 음식 섭취는 학습 능력을 강화시켜 준다.
- ② 음식 섭취를 늘리는 것은 학습 능력 향상에 도움이 되지 않는다.
- ③ 정상적인 수면 시간에 음식을 먹는 것은 인지 능력을 약화시킬 수 있다.
- ④ 시차증을 쉽게 극복하려면 정상적인 수면 시간에 잠을 자야 한다.
- ⑤ 규칙적인 식사 습관이 규칙적인 수면 습관으로 이어질 수 있다.

[11~12] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

11. Before jeans were pants, *jean* was a cotton cloth used for making sturdy work clothes. The textile was produced in Genoa, Italy, ① which French weavers called *Genes*, the origin of our word "jeans." The origin of blue jeans, though, ② is really the story of Levi Strauss, an American immigrant tailor. When he arrived in San Francisco during the gold rush in the 1850s, he sold canvas for tents and covered wagons. A clever observer, he realized that miners went through trousers ③ quickly, so Strauss stitched some of his canvas into pants. Though heavy and stiff, the pants held up so well ④ that Strauss was in demand as a tailor. In the 1860s, he replaced canvas with denim. And Strauss discovered that dying neutral-colored denim pants dark blue to minimize soil stains greatly ⑤ increasing their popularity.

12. New experiences trigger change only if they cause us ① to question our beliefs. Remember, whenever we believe something, we no longer question it in any way. The moment we begin to honestly question our beliefs, we no longer feel absolutely certain about ② them. We are beginning to shake the reference legs of our cognitive tables, and as a result start to lose our feeling of absolute certainty. Have you ever doubted your ability to do something? How did you do it? You probably asked ③ yourself some poor questions like "What if it doesn't work out?" But questions can obviously be tremendously empowering if we use them to examine the validity of beliefs we may have just blindly accepted. In fact, many of our beliefs ④ supported by information we've received from others that we failed to question at the time. If we scrutinize them, we may find that ⑤ what we've unconsciously believed for years may be based on a false set of presuppositions. [3점]

[13~14] (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

13. Communication in its broadest sense occurs both verbally (via language) and nonverbally. Despite the importance of nonverbal behaviors, however, we often take them for granted. Although we receive no formal training in (A) how/what to send or receive nonverbal messages and signals, by adulthood we have become so skilled at it that we do so unconsciously and automatically. Nonverbal behaviors are just as much a language as any other. Just as verbal languages differ from culture to culture, so (B) do/are nonverbal languages. Because we are aware of the differences between verbal languages, we do not hesitate to use dictionaries and other resources to help us understand different languages. But when it comes to nonverbal language, we often mistakenly assume that our systems of communicating nonverbally are all the same. (C) Understanding/Understand cultural differences in nonverbal behavior is a step in the process of truly appreciating cultural differences in communication.

- | (A)    |       | (B) |       | (C)           |
|--------|-------|-----|-------|---------------|
| ① how  | ..... | do  | ..... | Understanding |
| ② how  | ..... | are | ..... | Understanding |
| ③ how  | ..... | do  | ..... | Understand    |
| ④ what | ..... | do  | ..... | Understanding |
| ⑤ what | ..... | are | ..... | Understand    |

14. In the developed world the widespread use of water-based toilets from the mid-nineteenth century meant that extensive, connected systems of sewage pipes (A) sending/sent the outflow into sewage processing plants were built in cities. These systems helped solve the cholera outbreaks that devastated so many urban populations in the growing industrial-commercial cities of the early nineteenth century, (B) where/which the untreated human waste was just dumped into the local rivers, contaminating the ground water and local water supplies. Although it took time to establish the link between outbreaks of disease and the faecal-contaminated water supplies, most cities in the developed world created extensive water supply systems from reservoirs and (C) build/built separate sewer systems to take the flow from the increasing numbers of toilets in buildings, which led to the development of sewage treatment systems to filter out the harmful material. [3점]

\*faecal 배설물의

- | (A)       |       | (B)   |       | (C)   |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ① sending | ..... | where | ..... | built |
| ② sending | ..... | where | ..... | build |
| ③ sent    | ..... | which | ..... | built |
| ④ sent    | ..... | which | ..... | build |
| ⑤ sent    | ..... | where | ..... | built |



18. When Josephine Baker moved to Paris, in 1925, as part of an all-black revue, her exoticism made her an overnight sensation. But Baker sensed that the French's interest in her would quickly pass to someone else. To seduce them for good, she learned French and began to sing in it. She started dressing and acting as a stylish French lady, as if to say that she preferred the French way of life to the American. Countries are like people: they feel threatened by other customs. It is often quite seductive to a people to see an outsider adopting their ways. Benjamin Disraeli was born and lived all his life in England, but he was Jewish by birth, and had exotic features; the provincial English considered him an outsider. Yet he was more English in his manners and tastes than many an Englishman, and this was part of his charm, which he proved by becoming the leader of the Conservative Party. Should you be an outsider, turn it to your advantage in such a way as to show the group \_\_\_\_\_ . [3점]

\*revue 익살극 \*\*exoticism 이국정서

- ① how deeply you prefer their tastes and customs to your own
- ② that you don't complain about how misunderstood you are
- ③ that you have distinct tastes, opinions, and experiences
- ④ how hard you try to do noble and charitable deeds
- ⑤ that you are willing to disclose your own identity

19. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Every member of the family is an individual, as well as a part of the whole family. As a parent, you have to balance your role as a caregiver with your needs as an individual. If you sacrifice all of your time and energy to your family without finding a way to socialize with adults, to feel intellectually stimulated, or to maintain a healthy body and mind, the whole family will suffer. Remember: You're modeling adulthood for your children—don't create a martyr model of parenthood. Being an empty, self-sacrificing shell of a person is hardly the role model you want them to see. Of course, it's tough, if not impossible, to satisfy all of these needs to the fullest every single day. Parenting usually involves some level of self-sacrifice, but you need to strive for a healthy balance that works for you and your family.

\*martyr 순교자

- ① 부모와 자녀는 서로의 만족을 위해 함께 애써야 한다.
- ② 부모는 어른의 기준으로 자녀를 평가하지 말아야 한다.
- ③ 부모는 자녀 양육과 자신의 삶 사이에서 균형을 잡아야 한다.
- ④ 부모는 주위에서 자녀에게 좋은 역할 모델을 찾아 주어야 한다.
- ⑤ 부모는 자녀에게 권리에는 책임이 따른다는 것을 가르쳐야 한다.

[20~21] 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

20. The very systematicity that allows us to comprehend one aspect of a concept in terms of another (e.g., comprehending an aspect of arguing in terms of battle) will necessarily \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ other aspects of the concept. In allowing us to focus on one aspect of a concept (e.g., the battling aspects of arguing), a metaphorical concept can keep us from focusing on other aspects of the concept that are inconsistent with that metaphor. For example, in the midst of a heated argument, when we are intent on attacking our opponent's position and defending our own, we may lose sight of the cooperative aspects of arguing. Someone who is arguing with you can be viewed as giving you his or her time, a valuable commodity, in an effort to achieve mutual understanding. But when we are \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ the battle aspects, we often lose sight of the cooperative aspects.

- |   | (A)    |       | (B)              |
|---|--------|-------|------------------|
| ① | hide   | ..... | indifferent to   |
| ② | reveal | ..... | engaged in       |
| ③ | hide   | ..... | preoccupied with |
| ④ | reveal | ..... | preoccupied with |
| ⑤ | affect | ..... | indifferent to   |

21. Your body image doesn't develop overnight. Rather, it is something that develops slowly over time, and many things influence it. For example, years of playing sports and being involved in athletic activities can help build a positive body image by giving a person confidence in his or her body and its strengths and abilities. \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_, hearing one thoughtless or unkind comment about your body can have a long-lasting negative impact on your body image. Furthermore, body image continues to evolve and change throughout your whole life. Most people adjust their body images as they physically, mentally, and emotionally age and mature. You can have a negative body image at one time in your life and a positive body image at another time. Building a positive body image, \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_, is a never-ending process.

- |   | (A)               |       | (B)          |
|---|-------------------|-------|--------------|
| ① | On the other hand | ..... | therefore    |
| ② | On the other hand | ..... | for instance |
| ③ | In the same way   | ..... | nevertheless |
| ④ | As a result       | ..... | nevertheless |
| ⑤ | As a result       | ..... | for instance |

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

22. In November 2007, a team of researchers from the National Institute of Mental Health and McGill University announced that they had ① uncovered the specific deficits of the ADHD brain. The disorder turns out to be largely a developmental problem; often, the brains of children with ADHD develop at a significantly ② slower pace than normal. This lag was most obvious in the prefrontal cortex, which meant that these children literally lacked the mental muscles needed to resist tempting stimuli. The good news, however, is that the brain almost always ③ recovers from its slow start. By the end of adolescence, the frontal lobes in these children reached normal size. It's not a coincidence that their behavioral problems began to ④ emerge at about the same time. The children who had had the developmental lag were finally able to ⑤ counter their urges and compulsions. They could look at the tempting marshmallow and decide that it was better to wait.

\*prefrontal cortex (뇌의) 전전두엽 피질 \*\*frontal lobes 전두엽

23. It has been said that the clothes make the man, and nowhere is this truer than in the military. A soldier's uniform ① represents everything from loyalty to title and rank. And as for camouflage, it can mean the difference between life and death—a point brought up by U.S. lawmakers as they prepared to pass a \$106 billion emergency war-spending bill that will ② fund, among other things, some 70,000 new uniforms for troops in Afghanistan. Evidently, the country's muddy, mountainous terrain doesn't ③ match the “universal camouflage pattern” designed for dusty desert cities like Baghdad. The emergence of aerial and trench warfare during World War I gave rise to the strategy—and art—of camouflaged battle dress, resulting in a fruitful ④ collaboration among soldiers, artists and naturalists like Abbott Thayer, whose 1909 book *Concealing Coloration in the Animal Kingdom* became required reading for the U.S. Army's newly launched unit of camouflage designers. Now that troops had to avoid bombs and bullets from all directions, the traditional glorious uniform worn in an earlier era of warfare began to seem ⑤ up-to-date, if not downright dangerous. [3점]

\*camouflage 위장 \*\*trench 참호

[24~25] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

24. When it comes to happiness, comparisons are rarely, if ever, helpful. Happiness is a subjective phenomenon; it is experienced differently by everyone and it means different things to different people. As the saying goes, one man's meat is another man's poison—our needs and desires vary, so what makes one person happy might not have the same impact on the next person. Although most of us realize the disparity between our individual requirements, it is easy to fall into the trap of looking over the fence, seeing what the neighbors have and thinking that we need that too. Simply put, this is unhelpful and almost certainly a direct path to unhappiness. Research strongly indicates that those who are happiest appreciate what they have and focus less on what they don't have. Long-term happiness studies clearly purport that, rather than judging themselves in relation to others, happy people simply clarify what's important to them and then focus on achieving and fulfilling their priorities.

\*purport 주장하다

- ① Avoid the Trap of Self-satisfaction
- ② Subjectivity Comes from Objectivity
- ③ Happiness Is Tailored to Each Person
- ④ Assess Yourself Through the Eyes of Others
- ⑤ The More You Achieve, the Happier You Will Be

25. Many people understand that eating too much salt, a major source of sodium, is a significant cause of cardiovascular diseases including a stroke or heart attack. However, fewer people know that too much sodium intake may also be harmful to bones. The amount of calcium that your body loses via urination increases with the amount of salt you eat. Triggered by low blood calcium levels, cells called osteoclasts break down bone to release calcium into the blood, potentially causing bone mass reduction. So, a diet high in sodium could have an additional unwanted effect—the bone-thinning disease known as osteoporosis. A 2009 study on elderly women, for example, showed that the loss of hip bone density over two years was related to the 24-hour urinary sodium excretion at the start of the study, and that the connection with bone loss was as strong as that for calcium intake. Other studies have shown that reducing sodium intake helps maintain calcium balance, suggesting that eating less salt could slow the calcium loss from your bones that occurs with aging.

\*urination 배뇨(작용) \*\*excretion 배출

- ① Significant Impact of Aging on Bone Thinning
- ② Relationship Between Losing Weight and Bone Weakness
- ③ Overlooked Causes of Abnormal Urinary Sodium Excretion
- ④ Bone Weakening: Another Threat of Excessive Sodium Intake
- ⑤ Calcium Balance: A Newly Discovered Shortcut to a Healthy Heart

[26~27] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

26.

That let him loosen the reins of command; with actors like Max von Sydow, he could just suggest what he had in mind and watch as the great actor brought his ideas to life.

Early in his career, the great Swedish film director Ingmar Bergman was often overwhelmed with frustration. ( ① ) He had visions of the films he wanted to make, but the work of being a director was so demanding and the pressure so immense that he would scold his cast and crew, shouting orders and attacking them for not giving him what he wanted. ( ② ) Some would stew with resentment at his dictatorial ways; others became obedient automatons. ( ③ ) With almost every new film, Bergman would have to start again with a new cast and crew, which only made things worse. ( ④ ) But eventually he put together a team of the finest camera operators, editors, art directors, and actors in Sweden, people who shared his high standards and whom he trusted. ( ⑤ ) Greater control could now come from letting go.

27.

Yet nations tend to restrict the import of certain goods for a variety of reasons.

There are a growing number of companies, large and small, that are doing business with firms in other countries. Some companies sell to firms in foreign countries; others buy goods around the world to import into their countries. ( ① ) Whether they buy or sell products across national borders, these businesses are all contributing to the volume of international trade that is fueling the global economy. ( ② ) Theoretically, international trade is every bit as logical and worthwhile as interstate trade between, say, California and Washington. ( ③ ) For example, in the early 2000s, the United States restricted the import of Mexican fresh tomatoes because they were undercutting the price levels of domestic fresh tomatoes. ( ④ ) Despite such restrictions, international trade has increased almost steadily since World War II. ( ⑤ ) Many of the industrialized nations have signed trade agreements intended to eliminate problems in international business and to help less-developed nations participate in world trade.

[28~29] 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

28. Listening and reading critically—that is, reacting with systematic evaluation to what you have heard and read—requires a set of skills and attitudes. These skills and attitudes are built around a series of related critical questions. While we will learn them one by one, our goal is to be able to use them together to identify the best decision available. We could have expressed them as a list of things you should do, but a system of questions is more consistent with the spirit of curiosity, wonder, and intellectual adventure essential to critical thinking. Thinking carefully is always an unfinished project, a story looking for an ending that will never arrive. Critical questions provide a stimulus and direction for critical thinking; they move us forward toward a continual, ongoing search for better opinions, decisions, or judgments.

- ① 비판적인 질문은 비판적인 사고를 하는 데 필요하다.
- ② 어려서부터 비판적인 사고력을 길러 주는 것이 중요하다.
- ③ 상대방의 비판을 무조건 수용하는 것은 바람직하지 않다.
- ④ 작가가 독자의 비판적인 질문을 예상하며 글을 쓸 필요는 없다.
- ⑤ 호기심을 자극하는 질문은 학생의 수업 참여도를 높이는 데 효과적이다.

29. Spatial cognition is a fundamental design requirement for every mobile species with a fixed territory or home base. And there is little doubt that it plays a central role in human thinking and reasoning. Indeed, the evidence for that centrality is all around us, in our language where spatial metaphors are used for many other domains and in the special role of place in memory. The idea that space is a fundamental intuition built into our nature goes back at least to Kant, and the idea that our perception of space is governed by cognitive universals informs much current cognitive science. But in some ways human spatial cognition is puzzling. First, it is unspectacular—we are not as a species, compared to bees or pigeons, bats or whales, particularly good at finding our way around. Second, human spatial cognition is obviously variable—hunters, sailors and taxi-drivers are in a different league from the ordinary city-dweller. This suggests that many aspects of effective spatial thinking depend on cultural factors, which in turn suggests limits to cognitive universals in this area. [3점]

- ① 언어와 공간의 개념은 인간의 삶에서 상호작용한다.
- ② 인간의 공간적 사고에는 인지적 보편성의 한계가 있다.
- ③ 인간의 공간적 사고는 시대와 문화를 초월하여 보편적이다.
- ④ 인간의 공간 인지 능력은 동물과 비교해서 뒤지지 않는다.
- ⑤ 인지과학은 공간 인지의 개념에 바탕을 두어야 한다.

[30~31] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

30. Inexperienced writers often make the mistake of thinking that they have a firmer grasp on their ideas than on their words. They frequently utter the complaint, “I know what I want to say; I just can’t find the words for it.” This claim is almost always untrue, not because beginning writers are deliberate liars but because they confuse their intuitive sense that they have something to say with the false sense that they already know precisely what that something is. When a writer is stuck for words, the problem is rarely a problem only of words. Inexperienced writers may think they need larger vocabularies when what they really need are clearer ideas and intentions. Being stuck for words indicates that the thought one wants to convey is still vague, unformed, cloudy, and confused. Once you finally discover your concrete meaning, you will discover the proper words for expressing it at the same time.

- ① reasons why some writers are not truthful in their writings
- ② ways of training students how to develop ideas systematically
- ③ importance of a large vocabulary in making a piece of writing effective
- ④ beginning writers’ mistake of confusing unclear ideas with a lack of words
- ⑤ difficulty of getting a clear idea without having enough words to express it

31. The seemingly simple question of “what defines a sport?” has been the subject of argument and conversation for years, among professional and armchair athletes alike. There seems to be no doubt that vigorous and highly competitive activities such as baseball, football, and soccer are truly “sports,” but when the subject of other activities such as darts, chess, and shuffleboard is brought up we find ourselves at the heart of a controversy. If say, billiards, is not a sport, then what exactly is it? Those who would dispute that it is a sport would respond that it is a simple leisure activity. They would go on to claim a true sport first and foremost requires some form of physical exertion. More to the point, if a player does not break a sweat, what he or she plays is not a sport. Beyond that, more important criteria would be the need for decent hand-eye coordination and the ever-present possibility of sustaining injury. Billiards only fits one of those specifications (hand-eye coordination), so according to the doubters, it is not a real sport.

- ① leisure activities embedded in sports
- ② popularity of highly competitive activities
- ③ dispute over the defining criteria for sports
- ④ influence of sports on humans’ mental health
- ⑤ characteristics that define billiards as a sport

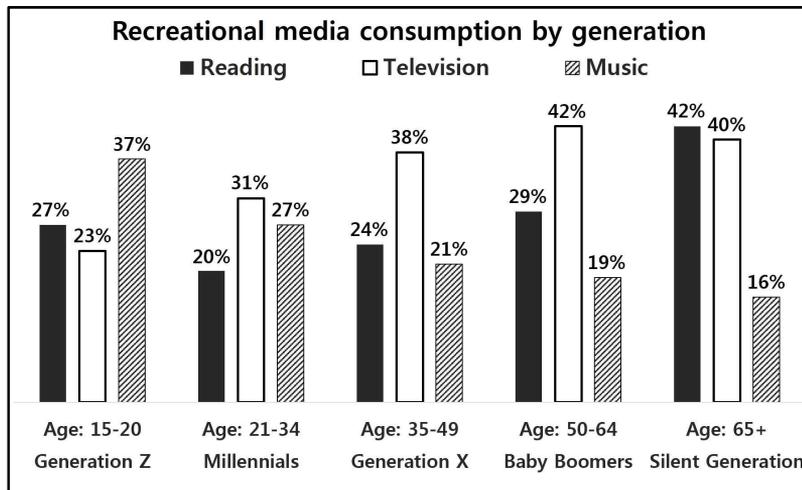
32. Andy Warhol에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

In 1967, Andy Warhol was asked to lecture at various colleges. He hated to talk, particularly about his own art; “The less something has to say,” he felt, “the more perfect it is.” But the money was good, so Warhol always found it hard to say no. His solution was simple: he asked an actor, Allen Midgette, to impersonate him. Midgette was dark-haired, tan, part Cherokee Indian. He did not resemble Warhol in the least. But Warhol and friends covered his face with powder, sprayed his brown hair silver, gave him dark glasses, and dressed him in Warhol’s clothes. Since Midgette knew nothing about art, his answers to students’ questions tended to be as short and enigmatic as Warhol’s own. The impersonation worked. Warhol may have been an icon, but no one really knew him, and since he often wore dark glasses, even his face was unfamiliar in any detail.

\*enigmatic 수수께끼 같은

- ① 자신의 예술에 대해 이야기하는 것을 싫어했다.
- ② 돈 때문에 강연 요청을 거절하기 힘들었다.
- ③ 자신을 전혀 닮지 않은 배우를 자신처럼 분장시켰다.
- ④ 예술에 조예가 깊은 사람을 골라 대신 강연하게 했다.
- ⑤ 짙은 색의 안경을 자주 썼기에 얼굴이 상세하게 알려지지 않았다.

33. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the generational participation percentages for three popular recreational media activities. ① Of the three leisure pursuits, music is the most popular spare-time activity among Generation Z, while reading is the most popular among the silent generation. ② The percentage of millennials who spend their spare time reading is visibly smaller than that of their counterparts from other generations. ③ Television is the most popular spare-time activity for all generations, except for Generation Z, less than a quarter of whom chose television as their favorite recreational activity. ④ Among Generation X, baby boomers, and the silent generation, music is less popular than reading. ⑤ The two generations that read more than the youngest are baby boomers and the silent generation.

[34~35] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

34.

Twentieth-century medicine has been marked by the emergence of medical specialties and the focus on an organ systems approach to treat disease.

- (A) Changes in one tissue or organ can lead to physiological effects in other subsystems. Integration also means therapy can have broad-ranging effects. Treatment of disease in one tissue may have complicating effects in another tissue, for instance.
- (B) This local systems approach is now giving way to an integrative methodology to medical management. A sick patient does not represent a biochemistry problem or an anatomy problem or a genetics problem or an immunology problem.
- (C) Instead, each person is the product of multiple molecular, cellular, genetic, environmental, and social influences that interact in complex ways to determine health and disease. The human body is a highly integrated set of subsystems.

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

35.

There are certain rules that, to break them, would give us such intense pain that we don't even consider the possibility. We will rarely, if ever, break them. I call these rules **threshold rules**.

- (A) Conversely, we have some rules that we don't want to break. I call these **personal standards**. If we do break them, we don't feel good about it, but depending upon the reasons, we're willing to break them in the short term. The difference between these two rules is often phrased with the words **must** and **should**.
- (B) We have certain things that we *must* do, certain things that we *must not* do, certain things that we *must never* do, and certain things that we *must always* do. The "must" and the "must never" rules are threshold rules; the "should" and "should never" rules are personal standard rules. All of them give a structure to our lives.
- (C) For example, if I asked you, "What's something you would never do?," you'd give me a threshold rule. You'd tell me a rule that you would never violate. Why? Because you link too much pain to it. [3점]

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

36. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Even in today's modern society, many people still perform rituals on a daily basis; they knock on wood to ward off bad luck or throw salt over their shoulders to (A) accept / repel evil spirits. Every culture has its own superstitions, and now anthropologists and psychologists think they know why. It is because our brains are always working to find the causes of the significant events that we perceive. When something strange happens that we can't explain, our minds are (B) uncomfortable / satisfied with the uncertainty. However, we fill this cognitive gap with whatever explanations are available to us, and superstitions provide a simple way to explain mysterious events. They believe that spirits that live in wood have to be appeased, or that throwing salt blinds the devil. Superstitions may seem silly to nonbelievers not sharing them. To believers those rituals on the other hand are providing a sense of control over situations otherwise which would be (C) secure / unsettling.

- |   | (A)    |       | (B)           |       | (C)        |
|---|--------|-------|---------------|-------|------------|
| ① | accept | ..... | uncomfortable | ..... | secure     |
| ② | accept | ..... | satisfied     | ..... | unsettling |
| ③ | repel  | ..... | uncomfortable | ..... | unsettling |
| ④ | repel  | ..... | satisfied     | ..... | secure     |
| ⑤ | repel  | ..... | uncomfortable | ..... | secure     |

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

Here is an interesting experiment which was conducted on a group of elementary students in the U.S. over thirty years ago. The teacher who partook in the experiment told her students: "According to a recent study, children with blue eyes have a higher learning aptitude than children with brown eyes." After telling her students this bit of uncertified information, she had the children write the color of their eyes on a card and hang them around their necks. The children were monitored for a week and the results were as follows. Learning motivation for children with brown eyes dropped, and the blue-eyed children became drastically better in class. Then, the teacher told the students, "There have been reports that the experimental results were wrong. In fact, brown-eyed children do better in class than blue-eyed children." What were the results? This time the children with brown eyes excelled in class and learning ambition for the children with blue eyes dropped. [3점]



According to the experiment above, \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ projected by teachers can determine students' \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_.

- |   | (A)                |       | (B)                     |
|---|--------------------|-------|-------------------------|
| ① | self-images        | ..... | academic achievement    |
| ② | self-images        | ..... | career choice           |
| ③ | traditional values | ..... | psychological wellbeing |
| ④ | traditional values | ..... | academic achievement    |
| ⑤ | prejudices         | ..... | career choice           |

[38~39] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

For many children, their first experiences with print occur in the home. Children from families that make literacy development a focal point of home activities via shared reading are at an advantage. \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, there is little research on the precise mechanisms by which early literacy experiences influence children's subsequent language and print skills. A variety of factors, including cultural beliefs, socioeconomic status, parenting styles and parental beliefs may affect children's reading development. Moreover, establishing directional causality among these factors is difficult.

It is also difficult to disentangle the effects of children's genetic make-up from the effects on them of their biological parents. Although parents' motivations, enthusiasm, and willingness to read are behavioral influences on their children, their effects may be minimal relative to a child's own wants and needs. Parents who read a lot to their children may primarily be responding to the fact that their children are interested in reading. Such influence is, at least in part, genetically determined. \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, parents who read little to their children may be responding to their children's lack of interest or to the fact that, genetically, both parents and children find reading-related activities boring or difficult. Children's genetic endowments strongly influence how their parents interact with them. Given the confounds of parents' behaviors with the family genetic make-up, experiments on parent-child shared reading are perhaps the clearest evidence thus far that home environment can affect reading-related skills.

\*confound 혼동 요인

38. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Children Are Inherently Good Readers
- ② What Influences Children's Literacy Development?
- ③ Relationship Between Literacy Skills and Cultural Beliefs
- ④ Social Intelligence: Determined by Home Environment
- ⑤ What Makes Your Children Unwilling to Read?

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

- | (A)           | ..... | (B)       |
|---------------|-------|-----------|
| ① Therefore   | ..... | Otherwise |
| ② However     | ..... | Similarly |
| ③ As a result | ..... | Moreover  |
| ④ However     | ..... | Otherwise |
| ⑤ As a result | ..... | Similarly |

[40~41] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

As Jim Collins pointed out in *Good to Great*, \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ and a failure to see the situation as it is can be not only unhelpful—it can be fatal. He called this the Stockdale paradox, after James Stockdale, a U.S. military officer. Stockdale was held captive for eight years during the Vietnam War. He was tortured numerous times and had little reason to believe he would live to see his wife again. Although Stockdale understood his predicament, he also never lost hope that he might endure it and not only survive his ordeal but use it as a defining experience in his life. And here is the paradox:

While Stockdale had remarkable faith in the unknowable, he noted that it was always the most optimistic of his prisonmates who failed to make it out of there alive. “They were the ones who said, ‘We’re going to be out by Christmas.’ And Christmas would come, and Christmas would go. Then they’d say, ‘We’re going to be out by Easter.’ And Easter would come, and Easter would go. And then Thanksgiving, and then it would be Christmas again. And they died of a broken heart.” What the optimists failed to do was confront the reality of their situation. They \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ the ostrich approach, sticking their heads in the sand and hoping for the difficulties to go away. That self-delusion might have made it easier on them in the short term, but when they were eventually forced to face reality, it had become too much and they couldn’t handle it.

And, of course, such unfounded optimism often precluded taking action to deal with the situation as best one could, which is precisely what Stockdale did.

\*predicament 곤경

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

- | (A)                      | (B)        |
|--------------------------|------------|
| ① irrational negativity  | criticized |
| ② irrational negativity  | preferred  |
| ③ unrealistic optimism   | rejected   |
| ④ unrealistic optimism   | preferred  |
| ⑤ unconditional devotion | rejected   |

41. 윗글의 James Stockdale에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 그의 이름을 따서 Stockdale paradox라는 표현이 생겨났다.
- ② 베트남 전쟁 중에 8년 동안 포로로 잡혀 지냈다.
- ③ 자신이 처한 곤경을 견뎌낼 수 있다는 희망을 잃지 않았다.
- ④ 가장 낙관적인 수용소 동료들이 살아 나오지 못하는 것에 주목했다.
- ⑤ 수용소 동료들에게 곧 풀려날 것이라는 희망을 불어 넣어주었다.

[42~43] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

The trend which has impacted the application of the laws of armed conflict is the increasing civilianisation of modern conflict. This trend is taking place through a number of processes, including the escalating prominence of internal armed conflicts in which the majority of war fighters are civilians, and the (A) shift/removal of the conduct of hostilities into civilian population centres. In addition, modern militaries increasingly outsource support and even core functions to contractors—some of whom, like private military or security firms, are engaged in armed tactical roles.

In the three-and-a-half centuries since the Treaty of Westphalia, the nation state has been the defining actor in international relations, and has held the monopoly on power and military force. The emergence of transnational armed groups, the increasing number of non-international armed conflicts and the (B) reduction/expansion of the battlespace to encompass entire territories have all meant that civilians are involved in conflicts more than ever.

Militaries are also under pressure to downsize and reduce budgets. As part of this trend, civilian contractors and employees are increasingly used to augment defence forces as an easy and flexible way to maintain military strength according to constantly changing needs. Further, as weapons and equipment become more technologically advanced, civilians are (C) excluded/recruited to provide essential maintenance and support functions, sometimes from the ‘factory to the foxhole’. Civilians are an easy and less expensive way of maintaining access to the latest technical expertise; they can be hired when needed and discharged when the need is no longer urgent.

\*hostilities 교전

42. 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① conflict resolution without military intervention
- ② civilian involvement in a variety of military affairs
- ③ maintenance of military power for national security
- ④ competition between private sectors and public sectors
- ⑤ how military technological advancement benefits civilians

43. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- |   | (A)     |       | (B)       |       | (C)       |
|---|---------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|
| ① | shift   | ..... | expansion | ..... | recruited |
| ② | shift   | ..... | reduction | ..... | excluded  |
| ③ | shift   | ..... | reduction | ..... | recruited |
| ④ | removal | ..... | expansion | ..... | excluded  |
| ⑤ | removal | ..... | reduction | ..... | excluded  |

[44~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

One summer when he was in high school, Colin attended church camp and made some new friends who proved to be a bad influence. They talked (a) him into sneaking out of camp with them to buy beer, and then they hid it in one of the toilet tanks to keep it cold. They thought no one would ever find out. But they were wrong.

(B)

He stood silent as she lectured (b) him about trust and responsibility, knowing there was no good defense for his actions. Then it was his father's turn to tell Colin how disappointed he was in his son. In the middle of the family crisis, Father Weeden—the priest at St. Margaret's—called to tell Colin's parents the whole story—about how their son had stood up like a man and taken responsibility for (c) his actions. The family was proud that Colin had done the right thing.

(C)

Because of his honesty, two other boys also admitted their guilt. All of their parents were notified, and the boys were sent home in disgrace. Riding on the train, Colin thought about what (d) he had done and regretted his involvement. How embarrassing for him and his parents! To get kicked out of church camp was worse than anything he could imagine. After walking slowly home from the train, Colin was met at the door by his scowling mother.

\*scowl 얼굴을 찌푸리다

(D)

The camp director called all the boys together to confront them with the fact that the beer had been discovered. The priest didn't yell or scream. (e) He firmly asked the guilty parties to stand up and act like men and to accept the responsibility for their misdeed. Colin Powell, because of his mother's firm hand throughout his childhood years, was the one who came clean first. "Father, I did it," Colin confessed.

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.

이  
관