

제 2 교 시

2018학년도 사관학교 1차 선발시험 문제지

영 어 영 역

공 통

성명		수험번호									
----	--	------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

- 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.

관
망

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

Jimmy : Let's go camping this weekend.

Joanne : Not again. We just went last weekend and the rain soaked us.

Jimmy : Yes, the tent leaks a bit, but the forecast says there won't be a cloud in the sky this weekend.

Joanne : Can't we just go to see a play, or something else cultural?

Jimmy : Fair enough. Since we did what I wanted last weekend, you get to make the plan this time. So what do you want to do?

Joanne : I heard about an amazing ballet performance at the cultural center downtown. You'll love it.

Jimmy : Sorry, but please don't make me go to a ballet! Ballet is the worst. How about anything else?

- ① Joanne is not interested in camping this weekend.
- ② It rained last weekend.
- ③ Their tent is not completely waterproof.
- ④ The weather is expected to be good this weekend.
- ⑤ Jimmy is a fan of the ballet.

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

Janet : I must say I really like this apartment, but I do have some concerns. First of all, I have a young son and don't want him to walk too far to school.

Dave : I totally understand. There's a good school very near here. _____

Janet : How about the utilities? We don't have a lot of money to spend, actually.

Dave : This building is quite modern and energy-efficient. _____

Janet : Oh, that's a relief. And what about the neighbors? We prefer to live in a quiet place.

Dave : There are currently only a young family with no kids and some older couples living in the building. _____

Janet : Great! I think this may be the place.

<보 기>

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. There's nothing available. | b. It shouldn't be noisy at all. |
| c. It's just a block away. | d. They're very affordable. |

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

3. Where is the dialogue most likely taking place?

Aaron : Good morning. I was wondering if you have anything available for today. I'm in town for the day, flying out tonight, and was hoping to visit some of the sites.

Krista : Well, it is short notice, but I do have several options to offer you. Did you have any preferences?

Aaron : Actually, I was kind of hoping that you would have something compact that gets good mileage.

Krista : That shouldn't be a problem. I have the perfect one. And would you like the extra insurance? I would recommend it.

Aaron : I sure would. Better safe than sorry.

Krista : Great. I just need to see your license, and then I can prepare the contract. Just make sure the tank is full when you return it.

Aaron : No problem. I'll drop it off sometime this evening.

- ① at a gas station ② at a car repair shop
③ at a car rental agency ④ at a travel agency
⑤ at an insurance company

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

Bill : Honey, on this day, our first wedding anniversary, I wanted to get you something special. I think you'll love it. Please, open it up.

Diane : Oh my lord, a puppy! We can't keep a dog. It just costs too much to raise one, and it's a huge responsibility.

Bill : It really doesn't cost that much, and now with me working at home these days it'll be quite easy for me to take care of him. You won't have to do a thing.

Diane : Are you sure? Do you promise that you'll take full responsibility for him?

Bill : Absolutely. Plus, look at him! He's adorable, and he seems to have bonded with you already. He's snuggling right up to you.

Diane : To be honest, he is awfully cute. You may have a point. Let's give it a try.

- ① Bill forgot their anniversary last year.
- ② Diane got Bill a pet for their anniversary.
- ③ Diane thinks raising a dog will be a piece of cake.
- ④ Bill doesn't work at home these days.
- ⑤ Bill and Diane are going to keep the dog.

5. Choose the most appropriate sentence for the blank.

Taxi Driver : Hi there. Where are you headed?

Passenger : Across town to the Smythe Building. And please hurry.

Taxi Driver : Don't worry, there shouldn't be much traffic at this time.

[5 minutes later]

Passenger : Sorry to bother you, but why are you going through the city instead of using the expressway? I have to be at a meeting in just 40 minutes.

Taxi Driver : There's major construction clogging up the expressway, and I know all the short cuts. I'll get you there in time.

Passenger : Okay, I hope you know what you are doing.

[25 minutes later]

Taxi Driver : Here we are sir, at your destination with time to spare.

Passenger : Apologies for my skepticism. _____

- ① Here's the fare and a well-earned tip.
- ② I'm not going to make it on time.
- ③ I should've taken the subway.
- ④ Let's take the expressway, then.
- ⑤ I'm going to complain to your supervisor.

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

Father : I can't believe my oldest is finally leaving the nest and moving out on his own. It's going to be so hard.

Tim : Don't worry, dad. You and mom will do fine without me. I'm only two hours away, so we can visit each other anytime.

Father : I'm not worried about us, son. I'm worried about you being able to take care of yourself like doing your laundry, cleaning your apartment, and paying your bills.

Tim : Actually, I was kind of hoping that I could bring my laundry here for you guys to do, that mom would come visit to clean my place, and that you would pay my bills.

Father : You must be joking. You're on your own young man. This is independence.

Tim : Of course I'm kidding. I'm more than capable of doing my own housework. Plus, my new job pays me more than enough. You don't have to worry about a thing.

- ① Tim moved back home so that he could take care of his parents.
- ② Tim's parents decided to visit Tim regularly to take care of him.
- ③ Tim's father is happy to have Tim back home after a long absence.
- ④ Tim is moving away and thinks he is prepared for his independence.
- ⑤ Tim is going away to university but will still need his parents' support.

7. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Dr. J. F. Cowan once told the story of a small college that was having financial difficulties, even though their academic standards had been exceptionally high. One day a very wealthy man came on the campus, found ① a white-haired man in overalls painting the wall, and asked where he could find the president. The painter pointed out a house on the campus and said ② he was sure the president could be seen there at noon. At the designated time the visitor knocked at the president's door and was admitted by the same man ③ he had talked to on the grounds, though now he was attired differently. The visitor accepted an invitation to have lunch with ④ the painter-president, asking a number of questions about the needs of the college, and told him he would be sending a little donation. Two days later a letter arrived enclosing a check for \$50,000. The humility of a man who was fitted for ⑤ his position as a college president, but who was not too proud to put on the clothes of a workman and do the job that needed doing so badly, had opened the wealthy man's purse strings.

[8~9] 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

8. When the first Olympic victor was recorded in 776 B.C., Rome was a mere farm community surrounded by warring tribes. ① By 500 B.C., as the athletic program at Olympia settled into a fixed, predictable pattern, the Romans were rising up against the rule of the Etruscans, their hostile neighbors to the north. ② Within two centuries Roman military might, administrative officials, language, and culture dominated all of Italy. ③ Then began their imperial conquest of Sicily, Carthage, and Greece. ④ Furthermore, Greek sports and games were too individualistic, too geared to the participants rather than to spectator appeal. ⑤ By the end of the first century B.C., the Roman empire covered the entire rim of the Mediterranean, extending to the northern reaches of Britain, to the Danube in Europe, and east to the Caspian Sea.

9. The fact that most organizations, large and small, are now filled with data is no bad thing. ① In fact, it is a huge opportunity for businesses to acquire insight and understanding in ways never before considered possible. ② However, what is a problem is that most organizations don't step back to consider how the data should be explored and understood. ③ Understanding data relating to human behavior is a long-standing skill of marketers and social scientists. ④ Analysis processes designed to uncover new insights are confused and mixed with those used to measure performance. ⑤ There is a lack of attention to which methods of analysis actually make a difference to the business—there is still too much focus on measurement as a function of ease for accessing the number rather than relevance to business outcomes. [3점]

[10~11] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

10. For years, psychology turned its attention to the study of negative emotions or negative affect, including depression, sadness, anger, stress and anxiety. Not surprisingly, psychologists found them ① interesting because they may often lead to, or signal the presence of, psychological disorders. However, positive emotions are no less fascinating, if only because of many common-sense misconceptions that ② exist about positive affect. We tend to think, for example, that positive affect typically, by its very nature, distorts or disrupts orderly, effective thinking, that positive emotions are somehow “simple” or ③ what, because these emotions are short-lived, they cannot have a long-term impact. Research has shown the above not to be the case, but it took it a while ④ to get there. It is only relatively recently that psychologists realized that positive emotions can be seen as valuable in their own right and ⑤ started studying them.

11. In Ancient Rome, messages sent over short distances, for which a quick reply was expected, were written with a stylus on wax tablets ① mounted in wooden frames that folded together like a book. To modern eyes these tablets, with their flat writing surfaces surrounded by a wooden frame, look strikingly ② similar to tablet computers. The recipient’s response could be scratched onto the same tablet, and the messenger who had ③ delivered it would then take it straight back to the sender. The tablets could be erased and reused by smoothing the colored wax with the flat end of a stylus. Within the city, this was a handy way to send a quick question to someone and ④ get a reply within an hour or two. Letters sent over longer distances ⑤ written on papyrus, which was more expensive but lighter and therefore more suitable for transport. A single sheet of papyrus typically measured about six inches wide by ten inches tall, which was enough for a short letter.

*stylus 철필

[12~13] (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

12. The personal computer can be thought of as a commodity, as an everyday object. It can end its days as a piece of junk, a “bygone object,” (A) are/to be disposed of somehow, either by literally throwing it away, or by resale, or by passing it on to someone else, or by keeping it somewhere out of sight. Christine Finn (2001) has written a brilliant book on computers-as-junk, (B) which/in which she looks at the ways they are disposed of, all the activities that take place at the supposed end of a PC’s days, whether that means having its reusable bits removed, or being snapped up by a vintage computer collector. People from my generation don’t like to think about computers as junk, because to us they’re still such new things. I find (C) it/them much harder to throw one out than, say, a tumble drier, and I can see much more (symbolic) value in a 20-year-old computer than I can in a 20-year-old car.

- | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---------|-------|----------|-------|------|
| ① are | ..... | which | ..... | them |
| ② are | ..... | in which | ..... | them |
| ③ to be | ..... | in which | ..... | it |
| ④ to be | ..... | in which | ..... | them |
| ⑤ to be | ..... | which | ..... | it |

13. Fairy stories are filled with frogs turning into princes, or pumpkins turning into coaches drawn by white horses (A) transformed/are transformed from white mice. Such fantasies are profoundly unrealistic. They couldn’t happen, not for biological reasons but mathematical ones. Such transitions would be virtually impossible, which means that for practical purposes we can rule them out. But for a caterpillar (B) to turn/turns into a butterfly is not a problem: It happens all the time, the rules having been built up over the ages by natural selection. And although no butterfly has ever been seen to turn into a caterpillar, (C) it/which should not surprise us in the same way as, say, a frog turning into a prince. Frogs don’t contain genes for making princes. But they do contain genes for making tadpoles.

*tadpole 올챙이

- | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|-------------------|-------|---------|-------|-------|
| ① transformed | ..... | to turn | ..... | it |
| ② transformed | ..... | to turn | ..... | which |
| ③ are transformed | ..... | turns | ..... | it |
| ④ are transformed | ..... | turns | ..... | which |
| ⑤ are transformed | ..... | to turn | ..... | it |

[14~17] 다음 글을 읽고, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

14. By examining the various functions of religion, we can see that religion is a(n) _____ force in a society. In a general sense religions support the status quo by keeping people in line through supernatural sanctions, relieving social conflict, and providing explanations for unfortunate events. Moreover, some of the major world religions, through both philosophical convictions and political interpretations, have tended to inhibit social change. To illustrate, orthodox Hindu beliefs, based on the notion that one's present condition in life is determined by deeds in past lives, have had the effect of making people so fatalistic that they accept their present situations as unchangeable. Such a worldview is not likely to bring about major revolutions or even minor initiatives for change. Likewise, some Muslim leaders have taken a strong stand against the introduction of new values and behaviors, particularly from the Western world.

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| ① conservative | ② democratic | ③ impartial |
| ④ intellectual | ⑤ stimulating | |

15. Imagine that you are standing in a large, square field. On one side of the field a noisy road crew is doing some repairs with a jackhammer. On an adjacent side of the field a street vendor with a food cart is playing a loud, repetitive jingle. With your eyes closed, you could wander around in the field and work out your distance from either the road crew or the food cart by gauging the loudness of the sounds. Knowing both distances would allow you to triangulate your position on the field with an accuracy limited only by your ability to discriminate loudness. What is even more interesting about this example is that you could work out your position in the field even from locations that you had never visited before, provided you had a basic understanding of the principle—two sources of sound in two different locations _____ . [3점]

- ① keep you alert for longer periods
- ② provide unambiguous cues to position
- ③ hinder your positional awareness
- ④ lead to higher distraction levels
- ⑤ diminish auditory functions

16. Like speech, most forms of nonverbal communication are symbolic behaviors: A particular body motion or distance does not inherently convey a certain message but does so only because of conventions, or common understandings. Because much nonverbal communication is arbitrary and conventional, there is great potential for misunderstanding when people do not share the same meanings for nonverbal messages—that is, when people have learned different conventions. Probably the potential for misunderstanding is even greater with nonverbal messages than with spoken language. When two people from different cultures converse, both generally know that they do not understand the other's language, so at least each person is aware of his or her own ignorance. However, both are more likely to think they understand nonverbal messages, so they _____. [3점]

- ① have to focus on verbal messages more carefully
- ② might give or take offense when none is intended
- ③ might end communication by clarifying the other's intention
- ④ will make their feelings clear to each other verbally
- ⑤ will be better at communicating with each other

17. When people are stressed they react differently. It is difficult for them to eat and sleep. They become irritable and short-tempered. They may say things in the heat of the moment they would not otherwise say. As couples tend to react differently under stress, one partner may be affected far more than the other and so the relationship is damaged. The answer is to identify the source of stress and see what can be done about it. First, you must accept that you are under stress and that this is causing problems in the relationship. Then sit down together and talk about the issues. That alone is often enough to relieve some of the stress. Whatever the cause of the stress, it is not likely to be resolved easily or quickly, but just recognizing it and having some sort of plan to tackle it is reassuring. Much more important, by sitting down with your partner and talking about it you can work together to resolve it. There is a lot of truth in the saying “_____.”

- ① Too many cooks spoil the broth
- ② A bad workman blames his tools
- ③ Absence makes the heart grow fonder
- ④ A problem shared is a problem halved
- ⑤ Better a live coward than a dead hero

18. 다음 글이 시사하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Quite often, people will come up to me after a seminar and say that they have decided upon their financial goal. When I ask them what it is, they tell me that they have decided to become a millionaire or even a billionaire in the next year or two. In almost every case, these people turn out to have no money or very little. They are often in their thirties or forties and have a lifetime of financial mismanagement behind them. Nonetheless, they think that they can neutralize all their past experiences and somehow leap into wealth and affluence with little preparation, few resources, and no clear idea of how to get there. They believe that all they need to do is to think happy thoughts and they will magically attract everything they need to overcome decades of frustration and failure. When people say to me that they want to be a millionaire as soon as possible, I suggest that they first become a “thousandaire.” After they have managed to save a thousand dollars and get out of debt, they can then become a “ten thousandaire,” and so on.

- ① Positive thinking can lead one out of debt.
- ② Each person must walk before he or she can run.
- ③ If you work really hard, you will get rich in a short period of time.
- ④ You must develop multiple courses of action before leaving your job.
- ⑤ One's quality of life depends on how he or she neutralizes past experiences.

19. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some of the biggest fears of pre-service teachers include what they are required to teach and whether or not they know enough of the subject matter to teach the class. Your jurisdiction's department of education will have mandated a curriculum for you to follow. Treat the curriculum as the stepping stones of information you are required to teach and your students are to learn. While you are required to follow the curriculum's learning outcomes, curriculum documents don't say how to teach them or how to assess them. Along with the curriculum, there are often approved textbooks that align with the jurisdiction's vision of student learning. Some of the best teachers do not solely rely on the curriculum and textbooks, but will expand on some areas based on student interest. Remember, although you should use the curriculum and textbooks as your guide to lesson planning and instruction, they shouldn't be everything.

*jurisdiction 관할구역

- ① 예비교사를 위한 교육실습 기회가 확대되어야 한다.
- ② 교사는 교과과정과 교과서에 전적으로 의존해서는 안 된다.
- ③ 교육청은 교사들에게 교과과정과 평가방법을 제시해야 한다.
- ④ 교과과정을 수립할 때 교사들의 의견을 충분히 수렴해야 한다.
- ⑤ 교과서를 집필할 때 학생들의 관심 분야를 적극 반영해야 한다.

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

20. Both internationally and domestically, tourism is seen as an effective means of transferring wealth and investment from richer, developed countries or regions to less developed, poorer areas. This ____ (A) ____ of wealth occurs, in theory, as a result of both tourist expenditures in destination areas and also of investment by the richer, tourist-generating countries in tourism facilities. In the latter case, developed countries are, in principle, supporting the economic growth and development of less developed countries by investing in tourism. However, it has long been recognized that the net retention of tourist expenditures varies considerably from one destination to another, while overseas investment in tourism facilities more often than not may lead to ____ (B) _____. This can be seen in profits often largely being diverted away from the less developed countries, potentially leaving them subject to the investor nations and corporations. [3점]

(A)

(B)

- | | | |
|------------------|-------|-------------------------------|
| ① concentration | ..... | exploitation and dependency |
| ② redistribution | ..... | exploitation and dependency |
| ③ imbalance | ..... | prosperity and security |
| ④ redistribution | ..... | prosperity and security |
| ⑤ imbalance | ..... | collaboration and development |

21. A kind of personal knowledge that we have stored in our memory is the knowledge of our likes and dislikes. This is a highly personal kind of knowledge, dependent on individual taste. If we ask you, ____ (A) ____, what your favorite kind of soup is, you might tell us that it's Borscht or Chicken Noodle or Egg Drop. You know because you have eaten many kinds of soup before, and you remember which one you liked the best. Based on that memory, you probably ask for it over and over again at home or in restaurants. ____ (B) ____, you can easily tell us who your best friend is, who your favorite singer is, and which soccer team you like best, as well as what your favorite color or book or television program is. All of these things you remember because you have had extensive direct experience with them in the past, and you can easily compare and contrast the various experiences to determine which one gave you the most pleasure.

(A)

(B)

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------|-----------|
| ① for example | ..... | Similarly |
| ② for example | ..... | Therefore |
| ③ on the contrary | ..... | Similarly |
| ④ on the contrary | ..... | Otherwise |
| ⑤ in other words | ..... | Therefore |

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

22. Domesticated animals were frequently utilized as weapons and equipment in ancient wars. The Greeks often used elephants as war equipment. Intended primarily to ① terrify the enemy, elephants were elaborately decorated with ornaments, such as headpieces and clanging bells. They were occasionally given fermented wine to drink, ② encouraging fierce behavior. However, the use of elephants on the front lines was probably more a ③ display of strength than of their practical use as a war animal. Elephants are not ④ effective in fighting human wars; if bombarded by arrows, an elephant will simply turn around and retreat, often inflicting more damage on his own army than on the enemy. Further, a female elephant will refuse to fight if separated from her young, and she would immediately ⑤ assume all military duties and rush to the rescue if her offspring cried out when wounded or trampled upon.

23. Firms exist in capitalistic societies to make a profit. If the firm's product were viewed as a one-time-only purchase by consumers (e.g., novelty items such as the pet rock), if the level of performance were not subject to regulation, and if only ① limited cross-communication channels were open to consumers, then customer satisfaction would be an unimportant goal for the purely profit-oriented firm. Few producers, however, ② encounter these conditions. Most find that repeat purchasing is essential to a continued stream of ③ profitability. Even for products with long purchase intervals (e.g., major appliances, automobiles), satisfaction is important because of word of mouth and the activities of numerous watchdog organizations, such as Consumers Union, that ④ track reports of satisfaction over time. Now becoming more available, empirical data on the influence of satisfaction, quality, and other such measures are ⑤ contradicting the long-held assumption that customer satisfaction is one key to profitability. [3점]

[24~25] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

24. Psycholinguistic researchers have found that a person will understand a positive statement in approximately two-thirds the time it takes to understand a negative one. Even if your only objective in life is to motivate others to do what you want them to do, constructive criticism will carry you much further than a negative attack. If someone has done something half right and half wrong, emphasize how great the end product would be if he consistently employed the techniques that worked well. If someone's clothing is attractive and stylish, but his hair looks like it was cut by a blind barber, compliment him on the tastefulness of his attire; and if you have a legitimate need to change his appearance, suggest that he would look even better if he conformed his hairstyle to his clothing style. Offer solutions, not just criticism; and give others the chance to take the hint. If they don't, you can always turn up the criticism until they do.

- ① Keep Your Criticism Positive
- ② Why Criticism Is So Hard to Take
- ③ Accept Negative Criticism for Growth
- ④ How to Recognize Empty Compliments
- ⑤ The Value of Offering Negative Feedback

25. People unconsciously signal that they are lying through inconsistencies in their nonverbal behavior. If you have ever caught someone in a lie, you might have noticed that statements made later in the conversation contradicted statements made at the beginning, or perhaps his or her gestures seemed to contradict the words being spoken. The person may have acted calm and aloof, but at the same time kept tapping his or her foot, playing with a button or piece of jewelry, and speaking with a higher pitch. Examinations of people's perceptions of courtroom testimony reveal that stereotypically deceptive behaviors don't necessarily trigger suspicion, but inconsistent nonverbal behaviors are frequently interpreted as deceptive regardless of the specific actions that are performed. Research has also shown that familiarity with a person's typical nonverbal behaviors makes it easier to detect deception. In particular, people are better able to tell whether a partner is telling the truth or lying when they have previous experience with that person's truthful behavior.

*aloof 초연한, 무관심한

- ① Patterns of Behavior That Reveal Deception
- ② Psychological Factors That Lead to Deception
- ③ Common Characteristics of Nonverbal Messages
- ④ Developing a Strong Relationship Free of Deception
- ⑤ Inaccurate Assessments of People's Truth or Deception

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

26.

However, the same sport can have different meanings to different groups of people.

As with education, sport has a common core of shared meaning and a periphery of additional meanings that are very much context-dependent. (①) In other words, although most of us have a common understanding of what sport is, it can still mean different things to different people. (②) In general terms we recognize that football is sport, but that ballroom dancing is not; motor racing is sport, but driving to work is not; sailing a boat on an ocean is sport, but sailing on a tanker delivering oil is not. (③) It is not necessary to define what we mean by sport whenever the word is used. (④) As an example of these differing meanings let us consider the sport of tennis. (⑤) To a professional tennis player tennis is a job; to a club player, however competitive, tennis is essentially a recreation; to a spectator at Wimbledon, tennis may be a temporary diversion or an all consuming vicarious passion.

*vicarious 대리

27.

In a stable, fully occupied habitat, there may not be enough nest sites or food available in a given year for new breeders to strike out on their own.

Flamingos, penguins, ostriches, giraffes, dolphins, crocodiles, and many other species leave their young in the care of other adults for a while. This gives parents the freedom to track down the most nutritious foods for their growing family. (①) Just who are these surrogate parents that care for the young? (②) The sitters may be parents taking random turns, or they may be nonbreeding individuals that are related to the parents. (③) Though it may look like altruism, the sitters are merely promoting their own genes tied up in the young nieces, nephews, or siblings that they are caring for. (④) If their aim is to further their genes, you may ask, why not just have their own brood? (⑤) Rather than be forced into a marginal nesting site, they might hold off for a year, learning tricks in the meantime that will make them better parents. [3점]

*surrogate 대리

[28~29] 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

28. In everyday life, people are repeatedly exposed to different aspects of consumption. Advertising, traveling on a train, grocery shopping, watching television, listening to music, surfing the Internet, clothes shopping, and reading a book are all examples of things that people consume. Almost all behaviors that humans engage in are directly or indirectly linked to consumption. Even traditional holidays such as Christmas are these days mainly about consumption. What was originally a religious holiday has mainly been overtaken by aspects of consumption with the most typical example of this being Santa Claus delivering presents. Basically there is no way of escaping the fact that consumption is a part of humans' everyday lives. Hence, without studying how consumption affects individuals and groups, one can never truly say that we understand humans.

- ① 다양한 제품 개발로 소비 활동이 촉진될 수 있다.
- ② 개인의 선호에 따라 서로 다른 소비 양상이 나타난다.
- ③ 소비자는 자극적인 광고에 영향을 많이 받는 경향이 있다.
- ④ 인간을 이해하기 위해서는 소비에 대한 연구가 반드시 필요하다.
- ⑤ 크리스마스와 같은 종교적인 휴일에는 더 많은 소비가 발생한다.

29. Complications arise when an artist attempts to illustrate a story from outside his or her realm of cultural experience. If the artist has little or no background in a particular area and is unwilling or unable to do thorough research, he or she is in danger of misrepresenting the story through illustrations, especially if an attempt is made to imitate "native" styles. It is very difficult for an outsider to extract details effectively without an understanding of the overall context from which they come. That is not to say it can't be done. Ed Young, for example, is known for his attention to authentic detail in the artwork he creates for traditional stories from other cultures. In Kimiko Kajikawa's *Tsunami!*, for example, Young accurately depicts the clothing, hairstyles, and architecture characteristic of mid-nineteenth-century Japan.

- ① 예술작품에 관해서는 문화 간의 우열을 가리는 것이 무의미하다.
- ② 삽화는 독자가 이야기의 세부내용을 이해하는데 많은 도움을 준다.
- ③ 타문화를 제대로 이해하려면 그 문화를 모방하려는 노력이 필요하다.
- ④ 배경지식이 부족하면 타문화권 이야기의 삽화를 정확하게 그리기 어렵다.
- ⑤ 타문화를 무분별하게 받아들이면 자국 문화에 부정적인 결과가 초래된다.

[30~31] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

30. Sports marketing is not new. The first known athletic event that required paid admission was a baseball game in Long Island, New York, in 1858, where spectators were charged 50 cents. Sports organizers soon realized the financial potential of sporting events and professional athletes. Golfer Gene Sarazen signed an endorsement deal with Wilson Sporting Goods in 1923. The original agreement was for \$6,000 a year plus an equal amount for travel expenses. In 1949 Babe Didrikson Zaharias signed the first significant female endorsement with Wilson Sporting Goods for \$100,000 a year. Coca-Cola partnered with the Summer Olympics in 1928 and remains a sponsor to this day. The first pay-per-view athletic event was a boxing match, the “Thrilla in Manila,” with Muhammad Ali taking on Joe Frazier in the Philippines in 1975. It was broadcast to 276 closed-circuit locations. Capitalizing on the popularity of sports, ESPN made its debut in 1979, offering advertisers a new way to reach their target markets. Today many high schools and colleges offer sports marketing programs.

- ① the emergence and expansion of sports marketing
- ② effective budgeting for sports marketing activities
- ③ social changes affecting sports marketing
- ④ misconceptions about sports marketing
- ⑤ the dark side of sports sponsorship

31. At the start of the century, interest in advertising was growing and it was not only manufacturers who could see its potential. Politicians also became interested when they realized that “how to sell products” could be applied to sell their own ideas. This was particularly evident during World War I when propaganda campaigns were used as tools to encourage people to continue fighting. For example, the British and Americans spread rumors about the appalling behavior of the Germans, such as making soap out of enemy soldiers. This was done so that people would feel that they could not possibly let such a horrible nation win the war and hence think that it was worth continuing to fight. Many so-called “atrocities stories” were used, and while some did contain an element of truth, many were invented solely for the benefit of the British and American governments. Nevertheless, they appeared to be effective in selling political agendas to the people.

*atrocities 잔학 (행위)

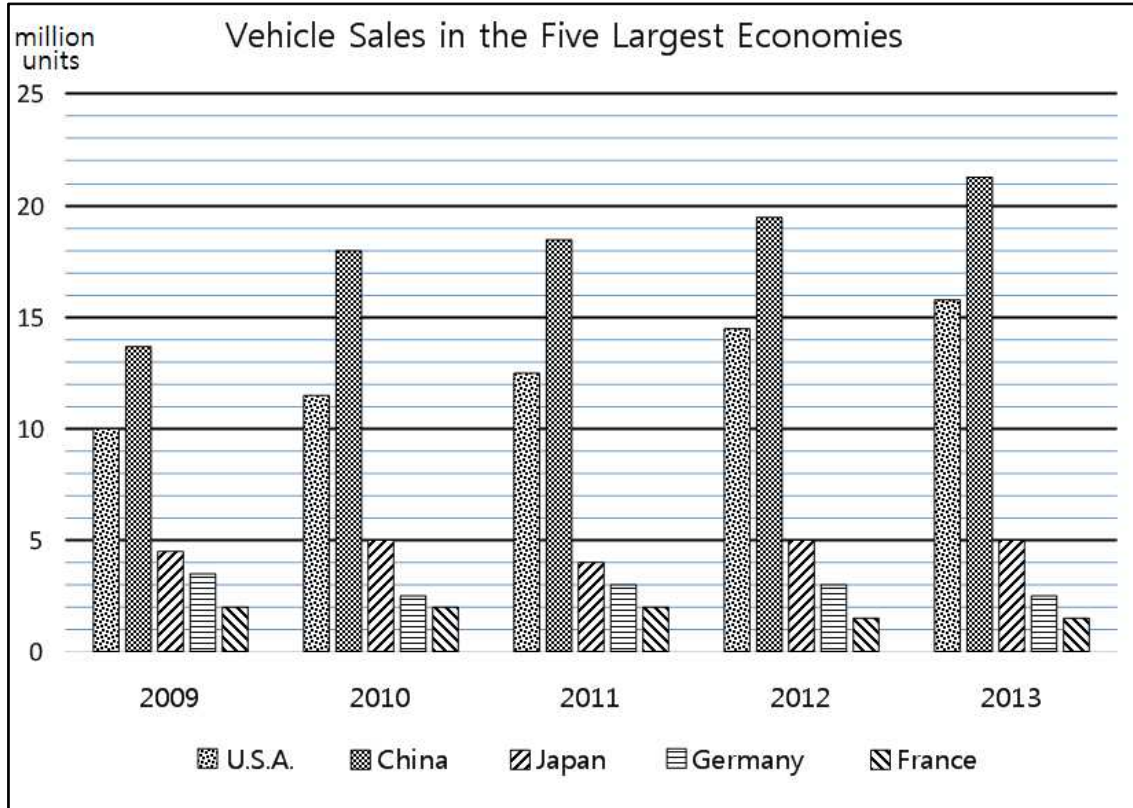
- ① different methods of advertising in different cultures
- ② political and social conflicts caused by propaganda
- ③ increasing influence of propaganda on advertising
- ④ differences between advertising and propaganda
- ⑤ the application of advertising to political matters

32. Romain Rolland에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Romain Rolland was a French dramatist, novelist, and art historian who was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1915 as a tribute to the lofty idealism of his literary production. He was born at Clamecy, Nièvre in 1866. An excellent student, he entered the École Normale Supérieure, where he studied philosophy before gravitating toward the arts and music. After graduation in 1889, he spent several years in Italy studying the Italian masterpieces of the Renaissance. Upon his return to France, Rolland earned a doctorate in the study of early European opera in 1895. That same year, he earned a master's degree for a thesis on Italian oil paintings of the 16th century. He then taught at the university level until 1912, when he resigned his position to turn his full attention to writing. His greatest literary contributions came in the form of plays. He firmly believed that theater should be physically and intellectually welcoming to the masses. He favored plays that reminded audiences of France's revolutionary history.

- ① 프랑스인으로서 1915년에 노벨문학상을 수상했다.
- ② École Normale Supérieure에서 철학을 공부했다.
- ③ 16세기 이탈리아 유화에 관한 논문으로 박사학위를 받았다.
- ④ 저술 활동에 전념하기 위해 가르치는 일을 그만두었다.
- ⑤ 관객들에게 프랑스의 혁명 역사를 상기시키는 희곡을 선호했다.

33. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the number of vehicles sold in each of the five largest economies between the years of 2009 and 2013. ① Each year during the 5-year period China showed the largest vehicle sales, consistently followed by the U.S.A. ② The number of vehicles sold in China continued to increase from year to year with close to 14 million units sold in 2009 and over 21 million units sold in 2013. ③ The gap in the numbers of vehicles sold in China and the U.S.A. was more than 3 million units in 2009 and over 5 million units in 2013. ④ While the third most vehicles were sold in Japan each year, the number of vehicles sold there in 2013 was a third of what was sold in China in the same year. ⑤ Each year the fourth most vehicles were sold in Germany, with the number of vehicles sold in the country failing to reach 4 million units in any of the 5 years, and France had the smallest vehicle sales each year.

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

34.

You see your friend running towards you. As he approaches he gets larger and larger. However, you know your friend is coming closer, not actually growing.

- (A) Likewise, as a car passes you and moves off into the distance, it appears to get smaller. However, it is known that perception of size does not vary as much as would be expected from the change in size of the retinal image.
- (B) This is because you have knowledge in your memory about the size of people and know that people do not rapidly change size. In fact, the retinal image is expanding, and the rate of expansion is an indication of how fast something, in this case your friend, is approaching.
- (C) These are the examples of *perceptual constancy*. Basically we experience a car moving away, or a person coming nearer. We do not concern ourselves with the changing size; we interpret the information as giving movement in the depth plane.

*retinal 망막의

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

35.

One of the most valuable outcomes from coaching people is that you also develop yourself in the process of coaching. It is the genuine passion and intention to grow others that spurs us on to transform ourselves.

- (A) This cycle of learning returns over and over again throughout the entire coaching relationship. As we coach more people, we inculcate knowledge, skills, and competencies in coaching that will help us in many aspects of our professional and personal lives.
- (B) During the coaching session, we gain hands-on experience and practice coaching skills and techniques. After coaching, we reflect on what happened during the dialogue and what went well, what didn't, and how we can do better next time.
- (C) To develop others, we have to first develop ourselves. And to continuously change others, we can't help but continuously transform ourselves. Before we coach, we learn, we prepare, and we reflect on how we can be an effective coach. [3점]

*inculcate 되풀이하여 가르치다

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 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? [3점]

In the past, economy and thrift were the order of the day. Nothing was thrown away no matter how little value it seemed to have. Every purchased product was important and every dollar was worth saving. Today, products are less (A) durable/fragile and are meant to be disposed of. Cigarette lighters, contact lenses, and even watches and cameras have become throwaways. Similarly, clothing and accessories are perishables in the sense that once they are out of style their usefulness (B) expires/prevails. In regard to the new shopping trend this means that consumers, young and old, are becoming more used to living in a world where things are disposed of quickly and readily, and new things are bought to replace them. As the pace of life increases steadily there is more demand for more throwaway products. Our emotional (C) attachment /aversion to personal products is becoming less over time and that means that there is ever more demand for more products.

- | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|-----------|-------|----------|-------|------------|
| ① durable | ..... | expires | ..... | attachment |
| ② durable | ..... | prevails | ..... | attachment |
| ③ durable | ..... | expires | ..... | aversion |
| ④ fragile | ..... | expires | ..... | attachment |
| ⑤ fragile | ..... | prevails | ..... | aversion |

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

In a psychological study, researchers gave questionnaires to two groups of students and asked them to respond by email. All the questions had to do with some mundane task, such as opening a bank account. But the two groups were given different instructions for answering the questions. The students in the first group were to write about what the activity implied about some intangible information such as personal traits—what kind of person has a bank account, for example. The second group wrote simply about the specific steps in the process—speaking to a bank teller, filling out forms, making an initial deposit, and so forth. There proved to be a significant difference between the response times of the two groups. The students in the first group tended to delay—in fact, some never completed the task at all. By contrast, the students in the second group, who were focused on the how, when, and where of the task, completed the task sooner than the first group.

*mundane 일상적인



In the study, the first group of students, who were given a task requiring thinking in more _____ (A) _____ terms, turned out to _____ (B) _____ their answers to a greater extent than the other group of students.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|--------------|-------|------------|
| ① | abstract | ..... | postpone |
| ② | abstract | ..... | emphasize |
| ③ | quantitative | ..... | postpone |
| ④ | practical | ..... | exaggerate |
| ⑤ | practical | ..... | emphasize |

[38~39] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Ecological approaches to human health consider human beings as part of a broader ecosystem. Disease ecologists focus on interactions between humans and the environments in which they live, helping to describe and explain patterns of health and disease across space. Humans interact with their environment in many ways that make them more or less susceptible to ill-health. Staying out too long in cold weather can lead to hypothermia, a condition of dangerously low body temperature, or too much exposure to the sun may promote the development of skin cancer, for instance. ____ (A) ____, not all connections are this direct. One of the main ways in which disease ecology has been useful in explaining disease patterns is by considering how characteristics of the environment influence where disease-causing organisms, or the vectors that carry them, can live. ____ (B) ____, many diseases are restricted to tropical climates where year-round warm temperatures allow vectors such as mosquitoes to thrive. Warm temperatures can also speed up the reproduction rates of micro-organisms such as viruses and bacteria, as well as the invertebrates that transmit them, leading to more rapid transmission of disease among humans. Analyzing relationships between people and infectious agents of disease was one of the first focuses of disease ecologists and remains a fundamental part of disease ecology today.

*vector (벡터) 매개 곤충 **invertebrate 무척추 동물

38. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Effective Hygiene Practices to Combat Diseases
- ② The Origin of Disease Ecology as a Scientific Field
- ③ The Evolution of Typical Disease-Causing Organisms
- ④ Effects of Environmental Change on the Spread of Diseases
- ⑤ Disease Ecologists' Concerns: Environment and Human Diseases

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

- | (A) | | (B) |
|------------------|-------|-------------|
| ① However | ..... | As a result |
| ② However | ..... | For example |
| ③ Furthermore | ..... | As a result |
| ④ In other words | ..... | Similarly |
| ⑤ In other words | ..... | For example |

[40~41] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Machu Picchu is surrounded by the Urubamba River located 2,000 feet below the citadel. This river was considered sacred to the Inca partly because nature was sacred to them but also because of the advantages it brought. It curves around the mountain in which Machu Picchu is located and some of the agricultural terraces extend all the way down to the river. The river cannot be navigated at the location of Machu Picchu, but further down it is possible to use boats to navigate to the Amazon River and all the way to the Atlantic Ocean and move people and goods. This may have been purposeful to avoid having people navigate directly to Machu Picchu but still offer a relatively close route of ____ (A) ____.

Proximity to the rainforest was certainly another advantage of the geography of Machu Picchu. The rainforest was the only source of rare products that were prized by the Incas such as colorful bird feathers, butterflies, coca leaves, exotic fruits and vegetables and healing herbs among other products. The Inca would exchange these products with tribes from the rainforest for things that they did not have such as potatoes, guinea pigs, precious stones, quinoa, and gold and use them for religious ceremonies. When building Machu Picchu, the Inca must have considered the benefits from being so close to the rainforest as a(n) ____ (B) ____ source.

*citadel 요새

40. 밑글이 시사하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① With no written language, the Inca left no record of how Machu Picchu was built.
- ② In building Machu Picchu, the Inca took into account their surrounding geography.
- ③ Conservation efforts are necessary for the future of Machu Picchu's tourism industry.
- ④ Machu Picchu is set in a rainforest providing a stable habitat for some endangered species.
- ⑤ The lack of direct route from the Atlantic Ocean delayed the development of Incan civilization.

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

- | (A) | | (B) |
|------------------|-------|---------|
| ① invasion | ..... | trading |
| ② invasion | ..... | energy |
| ③ tourism | ..... | labor |
| ④ transportation | ..... | trading |
| ⑤ transportation | ..... | labor |

[42~43] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

During World War II, the composer Dmitry Shostakovich and several of his colleagues were called into a meeting with the Russian ruler Joseph Stalin, who had commissioned them to write a new national anthem. Shostakovich heard meetings with Stalin were (A) fascinating / terrifying; one misstep could lead you into a very dark alley. He would stare you down until you felt your throat tighten. And, as meetings with Stalin often did, this one took a bad turn: The ruler began to criticize one of the composers for his poor arrangement of his anthem. Scared silly, the man admitted he had used an arranger who had done a bad job. Here he was digging several graves: Clearly the poor arranger could be called to task. The composer was responsible for the (B) hire / dismissal, and he, too, could pay for the mistake. And what of the other composers, including Shostakovich? Stalin could be relentless once he smelled fear.

Shostakovich had heard enough: It was foolish, he said, to blame the arranger, who was mostly following orders. He then subtly redirected the conversation to a different subject—whether a composer should do his own orchestrations. What did Stalin think on the matter? Always eager to prove his expertise, he swallowed the bait. The dangerous moment passed.

Shostakovich maintained his presence of mind in several ways. First, instead of letting Stalin intimidate him, he forced himself to see the man as he was: short, fat, ugly, unimaginative. So the dictator's famous piercing gaze was just a trick, a sign of his own (C) creativity / insecurity. Second, Shostakovich faced up to Stalin, talking to him normally and straightforwardly. By his actions and tone of voice, the composer showed that he was not intimidated.

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

- | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---------------|-------|-----------|-------|------------|
| ① fascinating | ..... | hire | ..... | creativity |
| ② fascinating | ..... | dismissal | ..... | insecurity |
| ③ terrifying | ..... | hire | ..... | insecurity |
| ④ terrifying | ..... | dismissal | ..... | insecurity |
| ⑤ terrifying | ..... | hire | ..... | creativity |

43. 밑줄의 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Shostakovich와 그의 동료들은 Stalin으로부터 국가를 작곡하라는 의뢰를 받았다.
- ② Stalin은 국가를 잘 편곡하지 못한 작곡자 중 한 명을 비난했다.
- ③ Shostakovich는 지시를 따른 편곡자를 나무라는 것은 어리석은 일이라고 말했다.
- ④ Stalin은 자신이 전문적 지식을 지녔음을 입증하는 것을 원하지 않았다.
- ⑤ Shostakovich는 Stalin을 두려워하지 않는다는 것을 보여줬다.

[44~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

When Don was 25, he went backpacking around South East Asia. For three of those weeks, he traveled around Indonesia, including a stop in a lovely town called Bukittinggi. At his guesthouse, he met a nice fellow from Sweden, Stephen, who recommended that (a) he explore a nearby lake atop a long inactive volcano.

(B)

In starting (b) his trek around the lake, Don knew that the last bus down the mountain left at 5:00 p.m., so he had to be sure to be back at the bus stop by then. As it was 1:00 p.m., he figured he had loads of time to make it all the way around the lake and back in time to catch the last bus down the mountain. It was an amazing hike. However, at about 4:00 p.m. he realized that (c) he was nowhere near half-way around the lake.

(C)

He decided to race back the way he came. As he neared the bus stop, he saw the last bus driving away without (d) him. Breathless, he had no choice but to start walking down the mountain and hope that some kind person would pick him up. He walked for hours before any vehicles even came by. Fortunately, eventually, a wonderful Indonesian gentleman stopped to help. He was very sympathetic to the situation and offered Don a ride all the way back to his guesthouse. Don was more grateful than words could express.

(D)

Following (e) his advice, Don found a bus that would take him up there. It turned out to be not so close, but rather a four-hour ride up steep, windy, and rather dangerous roads. It was worth it, though, because the view was unbelievable at the top. There was an absolutely majestic lake at the top of the mountain where the mouth of the volcano once was. It was surrounded by a lovely walking path, which according to Stephen, would take about two hours to walk around.

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.

관
망

관
망