

제 2교시

대성마이맥 유지성

2021학년도 사관학교 1차 선발 시험 문제지 <2회>

영어 영역

공 통

성 명	
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수험 번호							
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- 먼저 문제지에 성명과 수험번호를 기입하십시오.
- 답안지에 성명과 수험번호를 정확하게 표기하십시오.
- 문제는 2점 35문항, 3점 10문항 총 45문항입니다.
(3점 문항에만 점수가 표시되어 있고, 나머지는 모두 2점 문항입니다.)

※ 시험 시작 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마시오.

공 란

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

Jung : Can I help you?
 Mary : I'm looking for a pencil sharpener for my 9 year-old girl.
 Jung : Okay. What about this mountain-shaped one?
 Mary : I think it looks too plain.
 Jung : Then, what about this car-shaped one? It's very popular with kids.
 Mary : How does it work?
 Jung : It's automatic. When you insert your pencil, it'll sharpen the pencil automatically.
 Mary : It sounds good, but I think a manual one is more durable and can be used anywhere.
 How about that one?
 Jung : You mean the train-shaped one with a handle?
 Mary : No, the dog-shaped one. I think my daughter would like that one better.
 Jung : It's a new model, so it's a little expensive.
 Mary : She's going to love it. I'll take it.

- ① This conversation may be occurring in a school.
- ② Mary wants to buy her kid an usual pencil sharpener.
- ③ A car-shaped pencil sharpener operates manually.
- ④ Mary's daughter will be given a cat-shaped pencil sharpener.
- ⑤ A dog-shaped pencil sharpener is very cheap.

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

Lily : Wow! The air is so fresh, Dad.
 Wick : It's a beautiful day, isn't it? Hey, aren't you cold in that jacket?
 Lily : Yes. It's much colder than I expected.
 Wick : Why didn't you wear a warmer jacket?
 Lily : This is the warmest one I packed. I didn't know the temperature would be this low.
 Wick : That's why I told you to prepare for the cold weather.
 Lily : _____. And, there wasn't much space in my suitcase.
 Wick : Well, we have several scenic spots to visit today. _____.
 Lily : You're right. What should I do?
 Wick : _____.

< 보 기 >

- (a) Let's see if there is a store that sells jackets.
- (b) I thought this jacket would be warm enough.
- (c) We should go buy a bigger suitcase right now.
- (d) You simply can't be outside for hours in that jacket.

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

03. Where is the dialogue most likely taking place?

Jiseong : Good evening.
 Songyee: Hi, I want to get access to the Internet.
 Jiseong : May I have your room number, please?
 Songyee: It's 333.
 Jiseong : Oh, the third floor? I remember there's a Fastnet cable in your room.
 You can just plug it into your laptop.
 Songyee: Unfortunately, I don't have my laptop right now.
 Jiseong : Then, you can use the computers in the business center. It's next to
 the restaurant on the second floor.
 Songyee: I see. How much is it to use the business center?
 Jiseong : It's free of charge for our guests. But you have to pay for whatever you print.
 Songyee: Okay. Is it open now?
 Jiseong : Yes. It's open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. every day.

- ① hotel ② reading room ③ business center ④ restaurant ⑤ money exchange

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

June : What are you looking at, honey?
 Mimi : A brochure about popular forest lodges. We made plans to go camping next month.
 Don't you remember?
 June : Hmm.... This one has hot springs and a children's playground.
 Mimi : Our kids hate the hot springs.
 June : Right. Then how about this one? It has a children's playground and it's the cheapest.
 Mimi : But it doesn't have barbecue facilities. The kids love barbecues.
 June : Then, what about this one? It has barbecue facilities and is reasonably priced at \$150.
 Mimi : Sounds like a good place, but it's too far.
 June : That leaves us with only one place. What do you think?
 Mimi : It's a great choice. I'll make a reservation.

- ① They are planning to go camping next month.
 ② Their kids like barbecues, but not hot springs.
 ③ They don't want a place far from their house.
 ④ They eventually choose the last one which meets their requirements.
 ⑤ They don't think \$150 is proper price.

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

Christine : I don't know what to take next semester.

Peterson : I recommend Professor Osteen's Introduction to Psychology. I took it last semester.

Christine : How was it?

Peterson : She's very interesting, and the class was challenging. I learned a lot in that class.

Christine : Really? Go on.

Peterson : Her class activities and assignments were fun and creative.

Christine : Sounds like a good class.

Peterson : Yeah, she always tried to make everything interesting, so the time just flew by.

Christine : Well, what about grades? I heard that Professor Osteen is a tough grader.

Peterson : She's not a generous grader. But if you work hard, you'll be fine.

Christine : Hmm.... I'm not sure if I want to take her class.

Peterson : _____.

- ① Come on! Learning is more important than grades.
- ② I enjoyed your lecture. I'd like to take your class again.
- ③ That's wonderful! Thank you for signing up for the class.
- ④ Right. I need to reconsider whether I should take her class.
- ⑤ I'm sorry about your grades. You can do better next time.

06. Choose the sentence that best describes the situation.

Edward : Susie, did you buy a birthday present for Mom?

Susie : Not yet. Hey, why don't we go shopping together?

Edward : I wish I could. But I have to finish my report today.

Susie : Well, I guess I have to go by myself. Any ideas on where to shop?

Edward : I heard they have good things at low prices at Square's Department Store.

Susie : Oh! That's great.

Edward : By the way, are you taking the Square's credit card?

Susie : No. I don't usually use that card.

Edward : But you can get a 5% discount if you use that card.

Susie : Really? Then I'm going to look for it right now.

Edward : I think I saw it on your desk the other day.

- ① They are discussing their parents' wedding anniversary present.
- ② Edward gives Susie a tip about shopping a present for their mom.
- ③ They will go shopping together after finishing Edward's report.
- ④ Edward will not give a present to his mother this year.
- ⑤ They delay buying a present because they don't have a credit card.

07. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

When a group of undergraduate teacher-education students returns from their practicum for their last few university classes, it is almost impossible for the professor to get a word in edgewise. Students are full of experiences, stories, questions, and concerns, and it is natural for them to want to share these with their classmates. Non-teaching friends and family offer support and nod sympathetically, but they're not teachers. You have to be in the loop to deeply appreciate the frustration of marking when half the assignments are missing names, or of never being able to get time in the computer lab when you need it, or of the importance of advising a co-worker about a difficult relationship with a student. Teaching has its own culture - one that is not always understood outside the school doors. Teachers need each other and learn from each other. In recent research about teacher professional learning, more than 80 percent of teachers noted that the best professional learning they engage in is "collaboration with colleagues."

* get a word in edgewise 말참견하다

- ① 예비교사들을 위한 실습기회가 확대되어야 한다.
- ② 예비교사들은 학생들을 가르치기에 아직 미성숙하다.
- ③ 예비교사들은 협력을 통해 자신들만의 교수법을 만들어야 한다.
- ④ 예비교사들은 훌륭한 교사가 되기 위해 많은 노력이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 예비교사들은 서로 이해하고 배울 수 있는 동료가 필요하다.

08. 다음 글이 시사하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Every day during training you were challenged with multiple physical events—long runs, long swims, obstacle courses, hours of calisthenics—something designed to test your mettle. Every event had standards—times you had to meet. If you failed to meet those standards your name was posted on a list and at the end of the day those on the list were invited to a "circus." A circus was two hours of additional calisthenics—designed to wear you down, to break your spirit, to force you to quit. No one wanted a circus. A circus meant that for that day you didn't measure up. A circus meant more fatigue—and more fatigue meant that the following day would be more difficult—and more circuses were likely. But at some time during SEAL training, everyone—everyone—made the circus list. But an interesting thing happened to those who were constantly on the list. Over time those students—who did two hours of extra calisthenics—got stronger and stronger. The pain of the circuses built inner strength, built physical resiliency. Life is filled with circuses. You will fail. You will likely fail often. It will be painful. It will be discouraging. At times it will test you to your very core.

*calisthenics 미용(유연) 체조법 **mettle 기개, 용기 ***measure up 기준을 충족시키다

- ① Find someone to help you keep going.
- ② Measure a person by the size of his heart, not by the size of his flippers.
- ③ If you can't do the little things right, you will never do the big things right.
- ④ Get over being a sugar cookie.
- ⑤ What starts here changes the world.

[9 ~ 10] 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

09.

The term behavioral economics has recently become popular in a number of contexts, but it refers to rather different approaches that display little by way of shared methodology or even a common view of the nature of human behavior. The behavioral economics of Herbert Simon suggests, for instance, that firms and consumers do not maximize but “satisfice” producing satisfactory results rather than acting optimally, simply because humans do not have the information or the cognitive skills that would be required to maximize. Moreover, Kahneman and Tversky have demonstrated dramatically that people’s behavior often deviates substantially from the norms of economic theory. And a range of behavior change strategies such as “nudging,” which entails making small changes in behavior—modifying it incrementally rather than seeking to make major alterations all at once—have seized the popular imagination.

*methodology 방법론 **incrementally 점진적으로

- ① 행동 경제학은 인간의 행위에 관한 공통된 방법론과 견해와는 구분되는 학문이다.
- ② 인간은 자신의 이익을 최대화하는데 필요한 정보와 능력을 지녀야 한다.
- ③ 행동 경제학은 어떤 의미에서는 심리학의 하위분야라고 볼 수 있다.
- ④ 성공하기 위해서는 일반적인 경제학 이론과는 반대로 행동해야 한다.
- ⑤ 행동 경제학은 꼭 배워야 하는 최근 가장 인기 있는 학문이다.

10.

Cultural perspective can help us understand why certain actions are considered right or wrong by a particular culture. For example, an ancient society might have considered dyeing one’s hair green to be a punishable offense. Most modern societies would find that strange. Yet, good cultural perspective might tell us more. If we were to find out that green hair was a sign of a smuggler, we would understand that it wasn’t the hair color itself, but the smuggling that was truly considered “wrong.” However, the problem with moving from cultural perspective to cultural relativism is the erosion of reason it causes. Rather than simply saying, “we need to understand the morals of other cultures,” it says, “we cannot judge the morals of other cultures,” regardless of the reasons for their actions. There is no longer any perspective, and it becomes literally impossible to argue that anything a culture does is right or wrong. Holding to strict cultural relativism, it is not possible to say that human sacrifice is “wrong,” or that respect for the elderly is “right.” After all, those are products of the culture. This takes any talk of morality right over the cliff, and into meaningless gibberish.

*smuggler 밀수꾼 **gibberish 황설수설

- ① 문화 조망은 다른 문화를 이해하는 것을 막는다.
- ② 엄격한 문화 상대주의는 옳고 그름의 판단을 막는다.
- ③ 문화 절대주의보다 문화 상대주의가 보편적인 개념이다.
- ④ 특정 행동이 다른 문화에서는 다른 의미로 이해될 수 있다.
- ⑤ 우리는 문화 조망보다는 문화 상대주의 시각을 가져야 한다.

[11~12] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

11.

Gross impression is a commonly used practice in sports marketing. Gross impression is the number of times per advertisement, game, or show that a product or service is associated with an athlete, team, or entertainer. Often the message is subtle one. Brands show in movies, televisions shows, and televised sporting events all represent gross impressions. Every time you see a product or company logo on a pair of shoes, in a movie scene, or on a billboard, your brain records that image. Advertisers hope you will remember it when you are ready to buy such a product. Many college and professional teams now have company or product logos on their uniforms. Marketer hope the spectators will see them, will want to be associated with the elite team or athlete, and will buy the sponsor's products. Every time the media mentions a player or team in association with a sponsor's product, there is one more gross impression made on a potential customer.

- ① drawbacks of gross impression to consumers
- ② various areas which can't apply gross impression to their marketing
- ③ what gross impression is and how it operates
- ④ advantages of gross impression over other marketing skills
- ⑤ gross impression affecting product qualities

12.

Let us first decide what knowledge can be considered as true. To qualify as being true knowledge in the strictest sense of the term, the knowledge in question must be absolutely true – perfectly, permanently, unconditionally and independently true. That is, it must be a knowledge that is true in its own right, a knowledge that is true at all times, in all states and under all conditions, a knowledge whose truth is not in any way dependent upon, limited by or relative to any other thing, a knowledge whose truth is ever unchanging and immutable, being unaffected by anything else that may appear or disappear, or by any changes that may occur around it. In addition, it must be self-evident, perfectly clear and absolutely reliable – devoid of even the least ambiguity or uncertainty – and must be known directly – not through any intervening media upon whose truth and reliability its own truth and reliability would then depend. Only such knowledge can be considered to be true knowledge in an absolute sense.

*immutable 변하지 않는 **devoid of ~가 없는

- ① a variety of views about what is true knowledge
- ② importance of distinguishing true knowledge from false one
- ③ media's role in delivering true knowledge to public
- ④ necessity of media literacy education for students
- ⑤ prerequisites for knowledge's being regarded as authentic

13~14] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

13.

In our research we came across an interesting study that demonstrates that your attack on another will enhance his image, while diminishing yours. Individuals were asked to watch someone give a speech during a debate. When the speaker's opponent shook his head, rolled his eyes, mouthed disagreement or showed other signs of disapproval, the speaker was thought to be more credible and likable than when his opponent did not. Though the experiment involved behaviors that would more appropriately be characterized as disagreement than anger, we're certain that if the opponent's behavior had escalated to more obvious signs of anger, the speaker's ratings would have increased even further at the opponent's expense. When faced with disagreement, and particularly angry disagreement, keep this study in mind. It may be difficult to control your emotional response, but if your objective is to come out on top, keep your anger under control.

- ① negative effects of strong emotions on your reason
- ② necessity of holding back your temper during a debate
- ③ efficient techniques for controlling your anger properly
- ④ importance of hiding your true intention from opponents
- ⑤ helpful several body languages for a debate

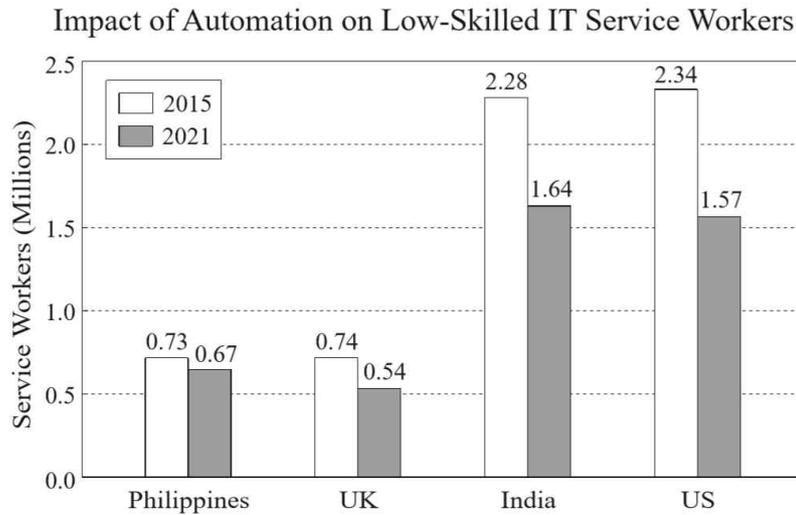
14.

Specific cues reveal deception. Supposedly, liars can't look you in the eye, they fidget nervously, or they might smile when not speaking the truth. In fact, because these traits are generally seen as revealing a lie, many people become skilled at controlling these behaviors. The result, then, is that cues to deception arise in channels that are more difficult for people to control. Nonverbal leakage occurs when a deceiver subconsciously reveals their deception through uncontrollable nonverbal behaviors. For example, a liar may not have shifty eyes, but the eyes can signal whether a person is lying or telling the truth. The pupils may try to describe too little things during deception, which is an impossible behavior to control. Research also shows that deception corresponds with increased blinking of the eyes. The voice is another nonverbal channel that is difficult to control and, therefore, it provides a cue to deception. One of the most consistent findings is that deceivers display a higher rate of speech errors.

*fidget 안절부절 하다 **shifty 구린 데가 있는 것 같은

- ① a crucial psychological trait of deceivers : low self-esteem
- ② a path to identifying liars : learn about their eye movements
- ③ detecting deception : pay attention to nonverbal cues
- ④ control over deception : listen to your inner voice
- ⑤ means of increasing skilled detectives : long way to go

15. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the results of the impact of automation on low-skilled IT service workers of four selected countries in 2015 and 2021. ① During the given period, automation is expected to have a negative influence on the number of IT service workers. ② The decrease in the number of IT service workers is projected to be the highest in the US, while it will be the lowest in the Philippines. ③ In 2015, the number of IT service workers in India was nearly three times larger than that in the UK. ④ In 2021, the number of IT service workers in the UK is expected to be larger than that in the Philippines. ⑤ In 2015 the number of IT service workers was the largest in the US, but in 2021 it is expected to be the largest in India.

16. Douglas MacArthur에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 **않는** 것은?

Douglas MacArthur was recalled to active duty in 1941 as commander of United States Army Forces in the Far East. A series of disasters followed, starting with the destruction of his air forces on 8 December 1941, and the invasion of the Philippines by the Japanese. MacArthur's forces were soon compelled to withdraw to Bataan, where they held out until May 1942. In March 1942, MacArthur, his family and his staff left nearby Corregidor Island in PT boats and escaped to Australia, where MacArthur became Supreme Commander, Southwest Pacific Area. Upon his arrival, MacArthur gave a speech in which he famously promised "I shall return" to the Philippines. After more than two years of fighting in the Pacific, he fulfilled that promise. For his defense of the Philippines, MacArthur was awarded the Medal of Honor. He officially accepted Japan's surrender on 2 September 1945 aboard USS Missouri anchored in Tokyo Bay.

- ① 맥아더는 1941년에 극동군사령관으로 복무하였다.
- ② 맥아더의 부대는 일본의 필리핀 침공 때문에 Bataan 지역으로 후퇴하여 1942년 5월까지 저항하였다.
- ③ 맥아더는 호주로 탈출한 후 그곳에서 최고사령관으로 임명되었다.
- ④ 맥아더는 일본의 도쿄 공격에 대한 공로를 인정받아 명예훈장 수여자가 되었다.
- ⑤ 맥아더는 1945년 9월 도쿄만에 정박한 미국 전함 미주리호에서 일본의 항복을 공식적으로 받아들였다.

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

A crow sat in a tree holding in his beak a piece of meat that he had stolen. A fox which saw him determined to get the meat. ① He stood under the tree and began to tell him what a beautiful big bird he was. ② He ought to be king of all the bird, the fox said; and he would undoubtedly have been made king, if only ③ he had a voice as well. The crow was so anxious to prove that he had a voice, that he dropped the meat and croaked for all ④ he was worth. Up ran the fox, snapped up the meat, and said to ⑤ him, "If you added brains to all your other qualifications, you would make an ideal king."

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

18. [3점]

Categorization of emotions into positive and negative – that is, seeing them as black and white – ① does not benefit us. Perhaps we can see emotions of all kinds as human experiences that give us information about ourselves. Emotions can also be a motivator for our actions and a precursor to reactions. For example, fear is supposed to warn us and help us prepare for danger, ultimately ② bringing us closer to safety. Anger can tell us when something feels wrong, which might give us the urge and strength to deal with an issue that we might otherwise ignore ③ it. Sadness can inform us about the pain of our loss and help us to look a little closer at it. Although they may feel uncomfortable, all of these emotions are completely normal and important. In fact, Elisabeth Kübler-Ross points out that there are five emotional stages ④ which we all must go through in order to overcome grief; the stages are denial, anger, bargaining, depression, and acceptance. She explains that if we don't get in touch with each feeling during each stage, we might get stuck in one of them and ⑤ suffer even more.

19.

Marcus Tullius Cicero was a Roman philosopher, politician and lawyer. When Julius Caesar relocated ① him from Rome to a distant output, Cicero drew on an elaborate communication system and social network to stay abreast of events in the capital. Printing presses did not exist at the time, nor ② was paper for that matter. So papyrus rolls were used to exchange letters and other documents, which were in turn copied, commented on and shared. In this way, Cicero received ③ timely updates on politics and gossip coming from Rome, having asked his contacts in the capital ④ to write him daily. Common abbreviations were soon used to save space and time, much like today's acronyms on social media. Often, letters were also ⑤ quoted in other letters, much like blog posts today. In fact, some letters during Cicero's time were "addressed to several people and were written to be posted in public for general consumption."

*stay abreast of (소식 등을) 파악하다 **abbreviation 축약어 ***acronym 단어의 첫 글자들로 말을 만드는 것(예:AIDS)

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

20.

The personal computer has become a commodity in the sense that there is very little differentiation between computers, and the primary factor that controls their sale is their price. Hundreds of manufacturers all over the world now (A) [creates / create] parts for personal computers. Dozens of companies buy these parts and assemble the computers. As commodities, there are essentially no differences between computers made by these different companies. Profit margins for personal computers are razor-thin, (B) [led / leading] hardware developers to find the lowest-cost manufacturing. There is one brand of computer for which this is not the case - Apple. Because Apple does not make computers that run on the same open standards as other manufacturers, (C) [which / it] can make a unique product that no one can easily copy. By creating what many consider to be a superior product, Apple can charge more for their computers than other manufacturers. Just as with the iPad and iPhone, Apple has chosen a strategy of differentiation, which, at least at this time, seems to be paying off.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|---------|-------|---------|-------|-------|
| ① | create | ..... | leading | ..... | it |
| ② | create | ..... | led | ..... | it |
| ③ | create | ..... | leading | ..... | which |
| ④ | creates | ..... | led | ..... | which |
| ⑤ | creates | ..... | led | ..... | it |

21. [3점]

Richard Dawkins's point is that evolution has an internal logic to it. The diversity we observe across nature can be readily explained through the interaction between genes and the environment in which they operate. Caterpillars morph into butterflies because that change has been written into their genes over millions of years. Tadpoles likewise mature into frogs and toads because they possess the necessary DNA for doing so. Indeed, we can identify the specific genes (A) [responsible / responsibly] in each case. A report that claimed to have reversed the physiological development of butterflies, turning them into caterpillars, would not be unthinkable on its face, for reasons that bear no relevance to the regime of myth. Never mind that the transition from land back to the sea by our mammalian ancestors (B) [involve / involves] a series of some of the most brilliant discoveries in all of science. Or that bodyplans subjected to environmental changes can shift over time and diverge from earlier lineages in accordance with natural selection (C) [being / is] as well documented a theory as any other in the literature. That barriers to gene flow encourage population splitting and divergence, and so forth.

*morph into ~로 바뀌다 **lineage 혈통

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-------------|-------|----------|-------|-------|
| ① | responsible | ..... | involve | ..... | is |
| ② | responsibly | ..... | involves | ..... | being |
| ③ | responsible | ..... | involves | ..... | being |
| ④ | responsibly | ..... | involve | ..... | being |
| ⑤ | responsible | ..... | involves | ..... | is |

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

22.

Military war dogs are an increasingly precious resource. With terrorists targeting public transportation and tourist sites all over the world, global demand for bomb-sniffing dogs has ① **surged**. Canines with finely trained noses now sell at \$25,000 and up on the open market, where border patrol units, the State Department, and private security firms ② **go for** canine talent. Even the war on bedbugs ③ **depend on** some of the best noses in the business. And that's just U.S. demand. So, out of necessity, the Department of Defense is buying up lifelike canine mannequins to better train medics that care for ④ **human** soldiers when they fall. Since these dog dolls hit the market in January, the Pentagon has ⑤ **purchased** about 80 of them from TraumaFX, an Atlanta-based unit of defense contractor KForce Government Solutions Inc.

*canine 개(犬)의, 개과의

23. [3점]

While most people would agree with the premise that satisfaction with consumption benefits consumers, firms, industries, and governments, few ① **agree on** what this concept called “satisfaction” is. Without a sense of resolution on this issue, little reason would exist to continue with the present discussion. Thus, it would be useful if some ② **consensus** existed on an early definition of what a promise of “satisfaction” means. Satisfaction is derived from the Latin *satis* (enough) and *facere* (to do or make). Thus, satisfying products and services ③ **ensure** the capacity to provide what is sought to the point of being “enough.” Two related words are *satiating*, which loosely means enough up to the point of excess, and *satiety*, which can mean a surfeit or too much, as if to say that too much is necessarily ④ **desirable**. These terms illustrate the point that satisfaction implies a filling or fulfillment, perhaps up to a ⑤ **threshold** of undesirable effects (e.g., overindulging, such as credit purchasing beyond one’s financial means).

*surfeit 과식 **threshold 경계

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

24. [3점]

One possible objection against true immortality is that there might be some absolute logical reason why humans cannot live (A) [beyond / below] a certain age. Insurance companies are, of course, keen to know if there are any fundamental limits to human longevity. During the 20th century, human lifetime expectancies have risen (B) [dramatically / subtly], leading some to predict life expectancies exceeding 100 years by the year 2060. However, a more realistic appraisal of human biology indicates a "warranty period", during which genetic repair mechanisms are (C) [effective / ineffective]. After the warranty expires, genetic errors accumulate rapidly, leading to age related disorders, and ultimately death.

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	beyond	.....	dramatically	.....	effective
②	beyond	.....	subtly	.....	effective
③	below	.....	subtly	.....	ineffective
④	below	.....	dramatically	.....	ineffective
⑤	below	.....	subtly	.....	effective

25. [3점]

Historically, nationalism has been used to define and explain everything from radical political and militaristic movements like Nazism to strong protectionist policies controlling modern foreign policy and economy. While patriotism (an easily confused term with nationalism) is perhaps harmless, nationalism is more (A) [altruistic / sinister] in nature. Nationalism centers on a country's culture, language, and often race. It may also include shared literature, sports, or the arts, but is primarily driven by cultural associations. And, it promotes the nation (B) [at the expense of / by blending in] others. Nationalist countries or leaders don't join international organizations or associations, and maintain a superior view of themselves to the detriment of other nations. Nationalism has a positive view of conquering other nations as it sees itself as the ultimate nation. Any ideologies that undercut or contradict the nation are (C) [welcomed / opposed]. Nationalism, in its extreme forms, has led to genocide, the Holocaust, and, more specifically, the ethnic cleansing in Bosnia in the 1990s.

* detriment 손상

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	sinister	.....	at the expense of	.....	welcomed
②	sinister	.....	at the expense of	.....	opposed
③	sinister	.....	by blending in	.....	welcomed
④	altruistic	.....	by blending in	.....	opposed
⑤	altruistic	.....	by blending in	.....	welcomed

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

26. [3점]

Continuity is often stressed or implied by an appeal to ‘tradition’, but tradition is not the _____ system it is frequently made to appear. Indeed, we repeatedly have to ask: what tradition, whose tradition, when and where was this tradition established? In the realm of *sharia* or Islamic law, for example, despite certain guiding principles, different schools of law and interpretation have developed in different places, at different times. There is thus not one monolithic, universally applicable set of rules – there is no single tradition. Writing of contemporary conservative Jews, the religious studies scholar Paul Morris notes that ‘the calls for a return to the timeless ways of traditional Judaism usually require a return to the early or mid-nineteenth century’ Tradition is thus a flexible concept that can be pressed into service to legitimize any number of ideas, practices and lifestyles. As the American folklorist Henry Glassie cautions, ‘tradition is the creation of the future out of the past’, and history ‘is an artful assembly of materials from the past, designed for usefulness in the future.’

*Judaism 유대교 **folklorist 민속학자

- ① unambiguous
- ② time-constrained
- ③ individual
- ④ non-repeatable
- ⑤ unstable

27.

Anyone who has witnessed majestic whales or lumbering elephant seals in person would be forgiven for associating ocean life with unlimited size in mammals, but new research reveals that mammal growth is actually _____. This finding by Stanford researchers is in contrast to previous theories suggesting that pressure on body size should be more relaxed in water, perhaps because of the large environment and ability for animals to float rather than have to support their body weight on legs. Instead, the group found that aquatic mammal size is bounded at the small end by the need to retain heat and at the large end by difficulties getting enough food to survive. “Many people have viewed going into the water as more freeing for mammals, but what we’re seeing is that it’s totally false.” said co-author Jonathan Payne, a professor of geological sciences at Stanford.

* lumbering 육중한 ** be bounded at ~의 경계에 있다

- ① much less limited than any other life
- ② far from being hindered by their environment.
- ③ second to none in the world
- ④ even constrained in water
- ⑤ independent of what surrounds them

28. [3점]

If we succeed in explaining how some people came to dominate other people, may this not seem to justify the domination? Doesn't it seem to say that the outcome was inevitable, and that it would therefore be futile to try to change the outcome today? This objection rests on a common tendency to confuse an explanation of causes with a justification or acceptance of results. What use one makes of a historical explanation is a question separate from the explanation itself. Understanding is more often used to try to _____ outcome. That's why psychologists try to understand the minds of murderers and rapists, why social historians try to understand genocide, and why physicians try to understand the causes of human disease. Those investigators do not seek to justify murder, rape, genocide, and illness. Instead, they seek to use their understanding of a chain of causes to interrupt the chain.

*futile 무익한

- ① engrave ② forget ③ alter ④ uphold ⑤ analyze

29.

All joy or sorrow for the happiness or calamities of others is produced by an act of the imagination, which realizes the event, however fictitious, or approximates it, however remote, by placing us, for a time, in the condition of him whose fortune we contemplate; so that we feel, while the deception lasts, whatever emotions would be excited by the same good or evil happening to ourselves. However, it is not easy for the most artful writer to give us an interest in happiness or misery, which we think ourselves never likely to feel, and with which we have never yet been made acquainted. Likewise, the very fact that our society consists of such a diverse background of members with different characteristics _____.

- ① removes the difficulty in writing
 ② increases the acquaintance to each other
 ③ induces the conflict between them
 ④ blocks the chance of misunderstanding
 ⑤ makes empathic imagination tricky

30.

Don't words such as "civilization," and phrases such as "rise of civilization," convey the false impression that civilization is good, tribal hunter-gatherers are miserable, and history for the past 13,000 years has involved progress toward greater human happiness? In fact, I do not assume that industrialized states are "better" than hunter-gatherer tribes, or that the abandonment of the hunter-gatherer lifestyle for iron-based statehood represents "progress," or that it has led to an increase in human happiness. My own impression, from having divided my life between United States cities and New Guinea villages, is that the so-called blessings of civilization are _____. For example, compared with hunter-gatherers, citizens of modern industrialized states enjoy better medical care, lower risk of death by homicide, and a longer life span, but receive much less social support from friendships and extended families. My motive for investigating these geographic differences in human societies is not to celebrate one type of society over another but simply to understand what happened in history.

- ① mixed ② apparent ③ physical ④ short-lived ⑤ invaluable

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

31.

A typical constancy is the '*shape constancy*.' As you look at an opening door, the shape of the moving door projected on the retina of your eyes keeps changing, but your perception of the door's shape does not change.

(A) Fortunately, shape constancy is as true for elderly adults as it is for younger adults. Otherwise, we would be living in a chaotic perceptual world as we grow older.

(B) Similarly, a coin tossed in the air continues to be perceived as circular even though the images on the retina are unlikely to be circular. These are familiar examples of shape constancy.

(C) Our past experiences with these objects provide the information needed to know that they are not changing shapes, even though what is seen by the eyes is changing.

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

32.

The way to grow your staff is to promote the idea of information flowing from the bottom up. Art Gensler used to ask me why I thought all the information had to come from the top down.

(A) I would ask why do them this way when they might be more efficient another way. I always took a proactive approach to improve the organizations where I worked, and in my own company I encourage people to do the same.

(B) I am on his side. It would be refreshing if ideas were also generated by the people on the front-lines. I was one of those people who looked at things considered “sacred cows” in the office, tasks that everyone did without question just because they had always been done that way.

(C) Some of the best ideas don't come from the principals of the companies we work with but from their staff. Encouraging people to speak up builds an environment of growth and learning.

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

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

33.

[The groups mentioned here have positive interpretations of sport.]

If we look more closely at a set of meanings of the sports experience, we can more closely approach the function of sport. ① Sport for a group of hill walkers will mean things like freedom from everyday worries, possibly a sense of awe and wonder, and an exhilaration at being in a natural and remote environment. ② Sport for a group in an aerobics class could mean getting and staying healthy, socializing and stress reduction. ③ Unfortunately for some children, the experience of sport is not always positive and can come to mean getting wet and cold and being exposed to failure, and may lead to a complete lack of enthusiasm and enjoyment. ④ It can clearly be seen that in promoting the benefits of sport and an active lifestyle, school sport and physical education have a major contribution to make. ⑤ Thus, sport has different connotations for different groups in different contexts.

34. [3점]

[But as modern people came to admit that they did not know the answers to some very important questions, they found it necessary to look for completely new knowledge.]

Modern science has no dogma. ① Yet it has a common core of research methods, which are all based on collecting empirical observations – those we can observe with at least one of our senses – and putting them together with the help of mathematical tools. ② People throughout history collected empirical observations, but the importance of these observations was usually limited. ③ Why waste precious resources obtaining new observations when we already have all the answers we need? ④ Consequently, the dominant modern research method takes for granted the insufficiency of old knowledge. ⑤ Instead of studying old traditions, emphasis is now placed on new observations and experiments.

[35~36] 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장을 고르시오.

35.

As early as 186 B.C., wealthy Roman citizens brought professional athletes from the Greek circuit to display their talents in Rome. Their efforts met with a mixed reception. ① Roman spectators were shocked to see young Greeks strip nude for the games; many left for home long before the games were finished but Roman consuls and emperors became patrons of Greek games. ② During the first century B.C., Sulla, Pompey, and Julius Caesar all arranged Greek athletic contests in the Imperial City. ③ Caesar Augustus attempted to restore the old festivals in Greece, and to create new ones. ④ For the ancient Romans, the Olympic Games were a kind of means of integrating all parts of Roman empire. ⑤ Even, Tiberius, actually participated in the Olympic Games in his youth, winning the four-horse chariot race.

*consul 로마의 집정관 **chariot (전쟁·경기용) 전차

36.

What really matters is the use that's being made of a particular metric and to what end. ① Data-driven decisions need to take the real world into account, a world that is often ambiguous and ill-defined with a context that will frequently change. ② It is also a tall order for any computer to be able to capture the subtlety and personalization that real human beings demonstrate across social contexts. ③ The message is that any measure can be 'the wrong measure' in the wrong hands. ④ If we don't realize that we are already into the information era, we will be left behind. ⑤ And even the 'right' metrics may get a bad name for themselves if they are used in a sloppy or unthinking way as proxy for something they don't measure very well.

*tall 까다로운 **slopy 엉성한 ***proxy (측정·계산하려는 다른 것을 대표하도록 이용하는) 대용물

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

In a study, each player is matched with another, and participants are given a few minutes to get to know their partner. Then they are separated into different rooms, and each is shown two buttons. You push one button to cooperate with the other player. You push the other button to sabotage him. If both players push cooperate, each wins two dollars. If both push sabotage, they win one dollar each. If one pushes cooperate and the other pushes sabotage, the saboteur wins three dollars and the cooperator gets nothing. In repeated rounds, some players cooperate for a while and then try to trick their partner by sabotaging them and having a chance to greatly increase their personal payoff. Now and then, players get themselves locked into repeated, angry use of their sabotage button. (Who among us han't been led by anger into a lose-lose scenario?) But cooperation and maximization of mutual profit almost always eventually win out and become the norm in iterated versions of the game.

*sabotage 고의로 방해하다 **iterated 반복되는



At first, _____ (A) _____ caused participants to make decisions of doing harm one another. But as _____ (B) _____ games were conducted. they got to realized that cooperation makes them more better off.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|--------------|-------|--------------|
| ① | selfishness | ..... | identical |
| ② | selfishness | ..... | random |
| ③ | anger | ..... | unsuccessive |
| ④ | selflessness | ..... | random |
| ⑤ | selflessness | ..... | identical |

[38~39] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Typhoid is an infectious disease spread in conditions of poor sanitation. A person infected with the disease passes the pathogen in their urine, which can then be passed to others through contaminated food or drink. People can be infected with typhoid but show no symptoms; in other cases people recover from the disease and yet continue to excrete the pathogen. These individuals are examples of carriers. Mary Mallon is probably the most famous disease carrier in history. A carrier of typhoid, Mary worked as a cook in New York in the early 1900s—and ideal situation for spreading a food—and water-borne disease. She is thought to have infected at least 51 people, three of whom died. Public health authorities identified her as the source of several typhoid outbreaks and informed her of her potential to spread the disease. Mary became notorious for refusing to stop working as a cook, and denying her role in spreading the disease. Subsequently, she was forcibly quarantined twice and ultimately died in quarantine after 26 years of isolation. It is important to remember that disease transmission patterns were poorly understood at this time, and the idea that a _____ person could transmit disease was not widely understood.

*pathogen 병원균 **urine 소변 ***excrete 배출하다 ****quarantine 격리하다

38. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① typhoid, the cause of poor sanitation
- ② infected, but not always leading to self-destruction
- ③ dangers of prejudices over innocent persons
- ④ ideal conditions for infectious diseases
- ⑤ importance of good sanitation habits

39. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① sanitary ② healthy ③ unsanitary ④ famous ⑤ cautious

[40~41] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Japan's 2009 request to include Hashima Island in the UNESCO World Heritage Site list was initially opposed by South Korean authorities on the grounds that Korean and Chinese forced laborers were used on the island prior to and during World War II. A week before the beginning of the 39th UNESCO World Heritage Committee (WHC) meeting in Bonn, Germany, Korea and Japan agreed on a compromise: that Japan would include the use of forced labor in the explanation of facilities in relevant sites. In July 2015, during the WHC meeting, South Korea withdrew its opposition after Japan's acknowledgement of this issue as part of the history of the island. (A), they noted that "there were a large number of Koreans and others who were brought against their will and forced to work under harsh conditions in the 1940s at some of the sites and that Japan was "prepared to incorporate appropriate measures into the interpretive strategy to remember the victims such as the establishment of information center". The site was subsequently approved for inclusion on the UNESCO World Heritage list on July 5.

(B), on the same day immediately after the UNESCO WHC meeting, Japanese Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida publicly announced that "the remarks [forced to work under harsh conditions] by the Japanese government representative did not mean 'forced labor'". A monitoring mechanism for the implementation of 'the measures to remember the victims' was set up by the WHC and it was assessed during the WHC Session in June 2018. In this meeting, the UNESCO committee concluded that Japan's effort and progress to implement appropriate measures to commemorate the victims and acknowledge the full history of the island were unsatisfactory and "strongly urged" Japan to keep their promises.

*interpretive 해석상의, 해석을 제공하는

40. 밑글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① A country which has little or no national power never survives in the international society.
- ② A historically valuable thing to one nation must belong to the world.
- ③ Peoples who forget their own history cannot have hopeful future.
- ④ We need constantly to monitor and root out the history distortion by other countries.
- ⑤ Every nation have to keep their own cultures intact.

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

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|----------------|-------|-------------|
| ① | However | ..... | In addition |
| ② | For example | ..... | However |
| ③ | That is | ..... | Still |
| ④ | In other words | ..... | However |
| ⑤ | In contrast | ..... | Thus |

[42~43] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Presence of mind depends not only on your mind's ability to come to your aid in difficult situations but also on the speed with which this happens. Waiting until the next day to think of the right action to take does you no ① **good** at all. "Speed" here means responding to circumstances with rapidity and making lightning-quick decisions. This power is often read as a kind of intuition, what the German call "*Fingerspitzengefühl*" (fingertip feel).

Erwin Rommel, who led the German tank campaign in North Africa during World War II, had great fingertip feel. He could ② **sense** when the Allies would attack and from what direction. In choosing a line of advance, he had an ③ **uncanny** feel for his enemy's weakness; at the start of a battle, he could intuit his enemy's strategy before it unfolded.

To Rommel's men their general seemed to have a genius for war, and he did possess a quicker mind than most. But Rommel also did things to enhance his quickness, things that reinforced his feel for battle. First, he ④ **devoured** information about the enemy - from details about its weaponry to the psychological traits of the opposing general. Second, he made himself an expert in tank technology, so that he could get the most out of his equipment. Third, he not only memorized maps of the North African desert but would fly over it, at great risk, to get a bird's-eye view of the battlefield. Finally, he ⑤ **dismissed** his relationship with his men. He always had a sense of their morale and knew exactly what he could expect from them.

*canny 초자연적인, 신비한

42. 밑줄에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Erwin Rommel은 많은 정보를 얻는 것은 시간낭비라 여겼다.
- ② 부하들은 Erwin Rommel을 전쟁의 천재로 여겼다.
- ③ Erwin Rommel 적에 대한 모든 세부내용을 숙지하였다.
- ④ Erwin Rommel은 탱크 기술의 전문가였다.
- ⑤ Erwin Rommel은 위험을 무릅 쓰고 전장을 살폈다.

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[44~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A) Once upon a time there dwelled on the outskirts of a large forest a poor woodcutter with his wife and two children; the boy was called Hansel, and the girl Gretel. He always had little enough to live on, and once, when times were bad, they had to get by with one piece of bread and butter each. One night, as he was tossing about in bed, full of cares and worry, he sighed and said to his wife, "What's to become of us? How are we to feed our poor children, now that we have nothing more for ourselves?"

(B) "No, no, Gretel," said Hansel, "don't fret yourself; I'll be able to find a way to escape, no fear." When the old people had fallen asleep he got up, slipped on his little coat, opened the back door and stole out. The moon was shining clearly, and the white pebbles which lay in front of the house glittered like bits of silver. Hansel bent down and filled his pocket with as many of them as he could cram in. Then he went back and said to Gretel, "Be comforted, my dear little sister, and go to sleep. God will not desert us," and he lay down in bed again.

(C) "Oh! You fool," said she, "then we must all four die of hunger, and you may just as well go and saw the boards for our coffins." They argued and argued, until he agreed that (a) they must get rid of Hansel and Gretel. "But I can't help feeling sorry for the poor children," added the husband. The children, too, had not been able to sleep for hunger, and had heard what (b) their stepmother had said to their father. Gretel wept bitterly and spoke to Hansel, "Now it's all up with us."

(D) "I'll tell you what, husband," answered the woman, "early tomorrow morning we'll take the children out into the thickest part of the wood. There we shall light a fire for (c) them and give them each a piece of bread; then we'll go on to our work and leave (d) them alone. They won't be able to find their way home, and we shall be rid of them." "No, wife," said her husband, "that I won't do; how could I find it in my heart to leave my children alone in the wood? The wild beasts would soon come and tear (e) them to pieces."

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

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

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

※ 확인사항

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

공 란