

제2교시



2013학년도 공군사관학교 1차 선발시험 문제지

외 국 어 영 역

공 통

성명		수험번호							
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- 먼저 문제지에 성명과 수험번호를 기입하시오,
- 답안지에 성명과 수험번호를 정확하게 표기하시오.
- 문제는 2점 35문항, 3점 10문항 총 45문항입니다.
(3점 문항에만 점수가 표시되어 있고, 나머지는 모두 2점 문항입니다.)

※ 시험이 시작되기 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마시오.

공 군 사 관 학 교

관
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1. What is the relationship between Thomas and Sarah?

Sarah : Oh, how cute! I love that picture of Thomas when he was a baby.
 Carolyn : Yes, that was a fun day. I think it was his third birthday celebration. We had our family and many friends over that day.
 Sarah : I wish I could have been there. It seems as if I have known him my whole life.
 Carolyn : You have known each other for the best part of your lives. I can't really think of a time other than his childhood when you weren't around.
 Sarah : Yes, I have known Thomas since middle school. Well, now we have our entire lives to spend together, in sickness and in health.

- ① father daughter
- ② uncle niece
- ③ manager employee
- ④ husband wife
- ⑤ brother sister

2. Choose the sentence that best describes the situation.

Paul : Hey John, what's on your mind? You look a little worried.
 John : I can't think of anything to get my sweetheart for Christmas. She is really hard to buy for, and I have no idea what she would like this year.
 Paul : What does she like? Does she have any hobbies or interests? What does she like to do in her spare time?
 John : She really likes to read, hang out with her friends, and go shopping, of course.
 Paul : What about getting her a gift card to one of her favorite stores? That way she can get a gift from you, but can choose what she specifically wants.
 John : Sounds like a great idea, but I'm not so sure about that. A gift card seems so impersonal.
 Paul : You could be right about a gift card being impersonal. Well, you could always resort to jewelry.

- ① John decided to get his girlfriend some jewelry for Christmas.
- ② Paul is recommending that John take a short trip to a resort.
- ③ John is having difficulties deciding what to buy for his girlfriend.
- ④ Paul's girlfriend likes to read and hang out with her mother.
- ⑤ John is considering breaking up with his girlfriend this Christmas.

3. Where is the dialogue most likely taking place?

Susan : Oh no! I think I left my wallet at the ticketing counter when I checked my suitcase.
 Scott : What? That would be terrible to lose. When did you notice it was missing?
 Susan : Just a few moments ago. Hold on, I am still checking my purse. Nope, it isn't in here. What am I going to do? I don't want to be stranded here.
 Scott : Quick! Let's ask him to turn around at this upcoming exit and go back to see if it has been found. I don't think he will mind. We might have to give him an extra tip for his troubles.
 Susan : I really hope it is at the counter. That is where I last had it. I have been planning this trip for a long time.

- ① At the car wash ② In a taxi ③ At the airport counter
 ④ On the sidewalk ⑤ In a restaurant

4. Which of the following is true according to the dialogue?

Herbert : Hello, your sign says there is a sale going on, and discounts can be as much as 50%.
 Salesman : Welcome to our store! Yes, our biggest sale of the year started today. What exactly are you looking for?
 Herbert : Well, I need a new winter coat. I think I take a size 38 or 40.
 Salesman : Great! I have just the coat for you. The outer layer is made from 100% wool. The price is regularly \$400.00, but now it is discounted to just \$200.00.
 Herbert : Well, can I try it on? (He tries on the coat.) Wow, I really like this style! Unfortunately, it is still a bit too pricey for me. Is there any chance you could decrease the price even further?
 Salesman : I'm sorry, but my manager has already stated all prices are final. Next week the sales tax will be increasing from 5% to 7%. If you buy the coat today, you will pay \$10.00 in tax. If you wait until next week, then you will have to pay \$14.00 in tax.
 Herbert : What time are you open until tonight? Maybe I can bring my wife in and see what she thinks.

- ① Herbert is looking for a coat to buy for his wife.
 ② The external layer of the coat is made from 100% rayon.
 ③ Herbert would pay \$4.00 less if he bought the coat next week.
 ④ The salesman said his manager wouldn't discount the coat any more.
 ⑤ Herbert will bring his wife back next week to look at the coat.

5. Which of the following is NOT true according to the dialogue?

Peter : Do you know what the weather forecast is for this weekend?
 Robert : Hmm, I'm not so sure, but I heard the weatherman might be calling for rain.
 Peter : Really? I hope not. I have plans to go to the beach this weekend.
 Robert : Well, I hope for your sake it won't rain then.
 Peter : Yes, me too. I'm planning on meeting my best friend. This is our last chance to meet before we go to university. We have been best friends since elementary school.
 Robert : Maybe you should have Plan B to fall back on. That way you won't be disappointed if the weather doesn't cooperate.
 Peter : I think you are right. I will call my best friend now to see what he might choose as a second option instead of the beach.
 Robert : Good idea. By the way, I hear there is a new movie coming out this weekend. It is supposed to be a blockbuster.

- ① Robert says the weatherman is calling for rain.
- ② Peter is planning on going to the beach.
- ③ Peter is going to meet his long-time best friend.
- ④ Robert recommends that Peter stick to the original plan.
- ⑤ Robert says a new blockbuster movie will come out soon.

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

Krista : _____
 Darren : What do you have in mind? Some place tropical? How about Europe? Where have you always wanted to travel?
 Krista : I would go almost anywhere. Both of those suggestions sound really nice, but I don't know if my pocketbook can handle such expensive and distant places.
 Darren : Well, there are always alternatives. _____
 Krista : Not really. What is it?
 Darren : It is a new catch phrase. It means that you stay at home on your vacation and explore local places, attractions, and restaurants that you don't normally go to. It is easy on the pocketbook and you might be surprised at what is already in your own area.
 Krista : That sounds like a lot of fun, actually. I think that I will start planning my staycation for now. _____

<보 기>

- a. Have you ever heard about a "staycation"?
- b. I can't decide where I should go on vacation this summer.
- c. Then the next time I have time off, I can make plans to go to a tropical island I have always dreamed of.

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

7. 밑줄 친 she[She]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

According to Deborah Tannen, different cultures have different ways of showing politeness. For example, an American woman was sitting in a booth in a railroad station cafeteria. After a while, a British couple started to settle into the opposite seat in the same booth. They unloaded their luggage; he asked what ① she would like to eat and went off to get it; she slid into the booth facing the American. And throughout all this, ② she showed no sign of having noticed that someone was already sitting in the booth. When the British woman lit up a cigarette, the American had a concrete object for her anger. ③ She began to look around for another table to move to. Of course, there was none; that's why the British couple had sat in her booth in the first place. ④ She immediately crushed out her cigarette and apologized. This showed that ⑤ she had noticed that someone else was sitting in the booth, and that she was not inclined to disturb her.

[8~9] 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

8. Technology seems to be inevitably linked to all aspects of human life. Computers, in particular, have dramatically influenced the way we live, and as a natural consequence, have also had an impact on pedagogical applications. ① Most of the schools and institutions in which learning takes place now have access to computers and the Internet. ② Students do their assignments using a word processor and think of the Internet as a resource for obtaining information. ③ Teachers also depend on computers when developing materials and implementing their lessons. ④ The development of computers has experienced a significant growth recently with respect to their hardware and software. ⑤ Many countries around the world provide distance learning in which most of the instruction is delivered via computers.

9. It is said that accounting is the language of business. Managers use accounts of operating income and losses to see whether they are doing well and should expand, or whether they are doing badly and should contract. ① Accounting is the basis of capital decisions for another reason: Outsiders' view of the financial condition of a firm is based on its accounts. ② It is then the basis for stock prices; it is also the basis on which lenders to the firm decide what interest rate they will charge, or even whether they will lend at all. ③ Given the controversial role of accounting, we need to develop a new theory to tell us what must have been the motivation for those decisions. ④ Accounts are the basis for much of the taxation of a firm as well. ⑤ They also play a role in determining when, or whether, a firm will be declared bankrupt. [3점]

10. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

A lot of people like to provide care for others. They look after old people and take care of young children — but they may or may not receive money for it. Be clear about it: If you ask for a fee, you don't devalue your work; in fact, you enhance its value. If you assist a helpless person without any payment, you may create an inequality; it could imply you are strong and the other person is weak. If you allow the person to pay a reasonable sum of money, the inequality is reduced. That's good for both sides. It's wise to recognize when to receive money for your help. I hope that you will never say "I don't accept money on principle." That way you don't have to offend people who are willing to pay for your help.

- ① 수고에 대한 대가를 거부할 필요는 없다.
- ② 수고에 대한 대가를 바라면 그 일의 가치가 떨어진다.
- ③ 수고에 대한 대가를 지불하면 평등한 관계를 유지할 수 없다.
- ④ 수고에 대한 대가를 요구하는 것은 상대방에게 불쾌감을 야기한다.
- ⑤ 수고에 대한 대가를 바라고 노인들과 아이들을 돌보아서는 안 된다.

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

11. In the 18th century, Sebastian Chamfort wrote, "The most ① wasted day is one in which we have not laughed." How many days have you wasted ② recently? When was the last time you had a really good belly-laugh? The famous editor and writer, Norman Cousins, explained in his best-seller, *Anatomy of an Illness*, how laughter helped him ③ overcome the pain of his severe disease. "I made the joyous discovery ④ which ten minutes of genuine belly laughter had a numbing effect and would give me at least two hours of pain-free sleep." Part of the therapy ⑤ that he designed for himself included watching Marx Brothers' movies and reading humor books.

12. In 1881, Pasteur began studying rabies, an agonizing and deadly disease ① spread by the bite of infected animals. Pasteur and his assistant spent long hours in the laboratory, and the determination ② paid off: Pasteur developed a vaccine that prevented the development of rabies in test animals. But on July 6, 1885, the scientists were called on ③ to administer the vaccine to a small boy who had been bitten by a rabid dog. Pasteur hesitated to provide the treatment, but as the boy faced a certain and painful death from rabies, Pasteur proceeded. ④ Followed several weeks of painful injections to the stomach, the boy did not get rabies. Pasteur's treatment was a success. The curative and preventive treatments for rabies we know today ⑤ are based on Pasteur's vaccination, which has allowed officials to control the spread of the disease. [3점]

* rabies: 광견병

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

13. In their native land, fire ants form discrete colonies with just one or a few queen ants at the center of each. This is how most ants live, but something very (A) strange / strangely happened to the fire ants soon after they reached America. They gave up founding colonies by the traditional method of sending off flights of virgin queens, and instead (B) began / beginning producing many small queens, which spread the colony rather in the way an amoeba spreads, by establishing extensions of the original body. Astonishingly, at the same time the ants ceased to defend colony boundaries against other fire ants. With territorial boundaries (C) erasing / erased, local populations now coalesce into a single sheet of coexisting ants spread across the inhabited landscape.

- | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|-------------|-------|-----------|-------|---------|
| ① strange | ..... | began | ..... | erasing |
| ② strangely | ..... | beginning | ..... | erasing |
| ③ strange | ..... | beginning | ..... | erased |
| ④ strangely | ..... | beginning | ..... | erased |
| ⑤ strange | ..... | began | ..... | erased |

14. I was born one of a set of triplets. In those days, triplets were dressed in the same way, (A) given / gave the same toys, enrolled in all the same activities, and so on. People even responded to us not as individuals, but as a set. No matter how good we three were in school, I quickly learned that whether I tried or not, we would always get C's. One of us may have earned an A and the (B) other / others F's, but the teachers always confused us, so it was safer to give all of us C's. Sometimes when I would sit on my father's lap, I knew he did not know which one I was. Can you imagine what this does to your identity? Nowadays, we know how important it is to recognize the individual, to recognize how different each of us is. These days, when multiple births have become routine, parents have learned not to dress and treat their kids (C) alike / like.

- | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| ① given | ..... | other | ..... | alike |
| ② gave | ..... | others | ..... | like |
| ③ given | ..... | others | ..... | like |
| ④ gave | ..... | other | ..... | like |
| ⑤ given | ..... | others | ..... | alike |

[15~19] 다음 글을 읽고, 빈칸에 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

15. In the old days, before cash registers became a staple in almost every store, merchants used to add up the bill by writing the price of each item on the outside of the bag. When customers phoned in orders, however, some merchants — whether by accident or by design — wrote the address or apartment number at the top of the bag and then added that number into the total as well. The introduction of this irrelevant information is a(n) _____ error. A publisher who accidentally printed Hamlet’s monologue as, “To be sure, or not to be believed, that is their question...” would be charged with a similar error.

- ① repetition ② insertion ③ substitution
④ transposition ⑤ omission

16. When you were a child and your mother greeted you at the door with her arms folded across her chest, her foot tapping, her brow furrowed, and her lips in a straight line, you probably said to yourself: “Mom’s angry.” She didn’t have to say a word. We sense when someone seems sullen, or nervous, or happy, or any other mood because that’s how he or she looks. However, looks can be _____. Just as a small baby’s frown may be mistaken for a smile, the same is true with adults. A nervous laugh is not a sign of amusement. Tears may flow from disappointment or happiness. Some people are more open about what they are thinking than others. They wear their hearts on their sleeves. But others are not as obvious — or not obvious all the time.

- ① convincing ② deceiving ③ positive
④ penetrating ⑤ straightforward

17. Businesspeople make decisions with fundamental uncertainty about the future. In his book, *Risk, Uncertainty and Probability*, Frank Knight made a distinction between economists' concept of risk and the different sort of uncertainty in almost all business decisions. Risk, he said, refers to something that can be measured by mathematical probabilities. In contrast, uncertainty refers to something that cannot be measured because there are no objective standards to express probabilities. Theoretical economists have been struggling ever since to make sense of how people handle such true uncertainty. Jack Welch's phrase "straight from the gut" sums up their efforts: Decisions that matter for investment are _____. That intuition is a social process that follows the laws of psychology — and in particular, since group decisions are being made, social psychology.

- ① tested beforehand
- ② important steps forward
- ③ strategic and psychological
- ④ based on logical thinking
- ⑤ intuitive rather than analytical

18. Contrary to popular perception, leaders are not people who are always certain of themselves and their direction. Rather, leaders are people who _____. What's more, they are not afraid to let others see them in this light. In fact, creating an environment in which learning and its natural by-product, mistakes, are okay can be a potent tool to unite a group and inspire creativity, risk-taking, and effort. Today, those who practice leadership must be open to learning about their colleagues and followers. That includes their differences in personality and work styles, their lifestyle as it affects their effort, and the interplay of such factors as age, race, religion, and gender. No one can be expected to grasp all the implications of such a wide range of differences, so leaders especially must show they are willing and able to learn.

- ① are open-minded learners
- ② are unconditionally sacrificial
- ③ know what they are doing
- ④ always maintain a strict attitude
- ⑤ take on important responsibilities

19. Peoples in prehistoric times, children, and even animals with a certain degree of intelligence have demonstrated that one _____ to use artificially contrived symbols to represent objects, actions, quantities, or other aspects of reality. To both primitive and sophisticated peoples, an arrow indicates a particular direction, while a cairn marks a certain location. Holding two fingers up can mean two crayons, two tickets to the movies, or two sodas. Similarly, on an abacus, each bead represents whatever is being counted or calculated. More abstract symbols require a greater degree of sophistication and intelligence. Yet we recognized and made some primitive use of numerals long before we knew how to perform simple arithmetic. We familiarize ourselves with the basic symbols before we can begin to master the infinite range of possible meanings created by combining them. [3점]

* cairn: 돌무덤

- ① doesn't need to be literate
- ② should be familiar with mapping
- ③ doesn't need to deny reality
- ④ should look closely at the mental processes
- ⑤ should be able to perform simple arithmetic

20. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

In the 17th century, the philosopher Benedict de Spinoza engaged in his own mid-life repacking. He began by considering the efforts involved in ① pursuing what most people esteemed as the highest good — riches, fame, and the pleasure of the senses. Spinoza ② concluded that, while these had their attractions, they could never provide him with the authentic happiness for which he was searching. He made a great discovery, which he phrased as follows: "Happiness or unhappiness is made wholly to depend on the ③ quantity of the object which we love." If we love transient attractions and values, our happiness will be ④ fleeting and transitory as well. On the other hand, if we seek to fix our love to longer-lasting values, our happiness likewise tends to ⑤ persevere.

21. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

When my children were very young, I read them the book *Winnie-the-Pooh* by A. A. Milne. The story evokes a childlike view of nature as enchanted, animated by _____ (A) _____. Early in the book, Winnie-the-Pooh is walking into the forest and comes to a large oak tree. From the top of the tree, “there came a loud buzzing-noise.” Winnie-the-Pooh sat down at the foot of the tree, put his head between his paws and began to think. First of all, he said to himself: “That buzzing-noise means something. You don’t get a buzzing-noise like that, just buzzing and buzzing, without its meaning something. If there’s a buzzing-noise, somebody’s making a buzzing-noise, and the only reason for making a buzzing-noise that *I* know of is because you’re a bee.” Then he thought another long time, and said: “And the only reason for being a bee that *I* know of is making honey.” And then he got up, and said: “And the only reason for making honey is so as *I* can eat it.” So he began to _____ (B) _____.

(A)

(B)

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|------------------|
| ① birth and growth | ..... | taste the honey |
| ② wonder and miracle | ..... | listen to a song |
| ③ method and process | ..... | make honey |
| ④ meaning and purpose | ..... | climb the tree |
| ⑤ disorder and irregularity | ..... | dig the earth |

22. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Recently, the case of a power blogger reveals the ugly side of online pundits. A total of 4,983 people staged a cyber protest against an online homemaking pundit, calling for an apology and compensation for the blogger’s public deception. This incident brought light into the extent of the professional bloggers’ powers and responsibilities. In a survey, online media, including blog posts, placed second in credibility ranking after TV broadcasters. This suggests that they are rapidly replacing the old media and their influence has grown among tech savvy people. These bloggers do not just entertain readers. They affect people’s shopping patterns and create promotional effects. *Online Today* reported that these power bloggers could create 10 times more promotional effects than conventional media advertisements. Now, it’s time the society came up with ways to wage responsibilities on bloggers’ conducting businesses as much as any other online businessman. We should first think of ways to make them responsible for their articles and deeds.

- ① 영향력 있는 블로거들을 이용한 간접적인 정치 활동을 규제해야 한다.
- ② 블로거들의 상업 활동과 일반 사업자들의 활동을 엄격히 구별해야 한다.
- ③ 블로거들이 적절한 이익을 창출할 수 있는 제도적 기반을 마련해야 한다.
- ④ 영향력 있는 블로거들의 상업적인 활동에 과도한 책임을 부과해서는 안 된다.
- ⑤ 블로거들이 온라인에서의 자신의 활동에 책임지게 하는 방안을 강구해야 한다.

[23~24] (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

23. The decline in death rates, which has meant an overall increase in the world population, (A) brought under / brought about the birth control movement. Scientific advances during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (B) resulted from / resulted in better food supplies, the control of diseases, and safer work environments for those living in developed countries. These improvements combined with progress in medicine to save and prolong human lives. During the 1800s, the birth rate, which in earlier times had been (C) added to / offset by the death rate, became a concern to many who worried that population growth would outstrip the planet's ability to provide adequate resources to sustain life. [3점]

- | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|-----------------|-------|---------------|-------|-----------|
| ① brought under | ..... | resulted from | ..... | added to |
| ② brought about | ..... | resulted in | ..... | added to |
| ③ brought under | ..... | resulted in | ..... | offset by |
| ④ brought about | ..... | resulted in | ..... | offset by |
| ⑤ brought under | ..... | resulted from | ..... | offset by |

24. Certain actions may (A) inquire / require our full conscious attention as we learn them, but eventually they become so routine and automatic that we can safely engage in other activities at the same time. For example, after mastering the essential skills, we can drive a car while talking or listening to music. But we actually attend to such skills very little while performing them. Only when something (B) disrupts / erupts the normal routine do we return the focus of our attention to the now automatic task. Also, the first thing most people do when they realize they've gotten lost is to turn off the car radio. It's as if the radio waves have (C) disclosed / distorted our ability to concentrate on the road. Our conscious attention is limited to one task at a time.

- | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|-----------|-------|----------|-------|-----------|
| ① inquire | ..... | disrupts | ..... | disclosed |
| ② inquire | ..... | erupts | ..... | distorted |
| ③ require | ..... | disrupts | ..... | disclosed |
| ④ require | ..... | erupts | ..... | distorted |
| ⑤ require | ..... | disrupts | ..... | distorted |

[25~26] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

25. Whether we think someone has “good luck” or “bad luck,” in the end all so-called luck comes down to probability. It’s tempting to interpret the outcomes of probability in such a way that it seems something was “meant to happen,” but the truth is that winning the lottery or taking a direct hit from a hurricane are statistically explainable events regardless of how pleasant or horrific they are to experience. This is tough to accept, particularly for the human brain that craves certainty. Knowing that probability underlies everything we do does not necessarily make the outcomes any easier to swallow, but there is satisfaction in accepting the truth as it is without a veneer of mystification. [3점]

- ① Make Peace with Probability
- ② Good Luck Is Always Pleasing
- ③ Hurricanes: Horrific Experiences
- ④ Randomness: Obstacles to Solving Problems
- ⑤ Differences Between Statistics and Probability

26. Time passes at different rates depending on whether you are standing still or moving. Time runs differently if you take a trip on a spaceship or even a plane or subway. In 1975, the navy did an experiment using two identical clocks; they placed one on the ground and the other in a plane. For fifteen hours the plane flew while lasers were sent between two clocks comparing time. The result proved that the time was slower in the moving plane. Time is also dependent on perception. Imagine a man and a woman watching the exact same movie together, except she loves the film while he hates it. For her, the movie ends too soon. For him, it lasts forever. They both agree that the movie started at 7 P.M., and that the final credits rolled at 8:57 P.M. But they don’t agree on the experience of that one hour and fifty-seven minutes. In a tangible way, one person’s time is not another’s.

- ① Time and Human Relations
- ② Time in the Observatory
- ③ Time in Virtual Reality
- ④ How to Control Time
- ⑤ Relativity of Time

[27~28] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

27.

This means that water stays in the soil longer and that plants can survive during extended dry periods.

Compost is an organic substance which can be added to garden soil or dirt to improve its overall quality. It is beneficial in several ways. First, adding compost to garden soil makes plants healthier. (①) This is because compost contains nutrients which are extremely important and act as food for the plants. (②) In addition, soil with compost added to it retains water for a longer period of time. (③) Another benefit of compost is that it reduces the amount of garbage that a household needs to get rid of. (④) Twenty-four percent of household trash in the United States is made up of organic material which can be composted instead of being thrown away. (⑤) This includes such items as used coffee grounds, banana peels, and old newspapers. When these items are composted instead of being put in the trash, it benefits the entire community.

28.

Communications satellites carry TV programs and telephone messages around the world.

Hundreds of satellites circle the Earth in space. They are launched into space by rockets and may stay there for ten years or more. These satellites each have their own job to do such as looking at the Earth, or the weather, or out into space. Weather satellites help the forecasters tell us what the weather will be like. (①) Those satellites can see where the clouds are forming and which way they are going. They watch the winds and rain and measure how hot the air and the ground are. (②) These let us talk to people on the other side of the world and watch events while they are happening in faraway countries. (③) Earth-watching satellites look out for pollution. Oil slicks in the sea and dirty air over cities show up clearly in pictures from these satellites. (④) They can help farmers by watching how well crops are growing and by looking for pests and diseases. Satellite telescopes let astronomers look far out into the universe and discover what is out there. (⑤) They can also tell astronomers where there may be a black hole.

29. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Here's a strong incentive for everyone who is overweight: Losing weight can immediately reduce your risk of suffering a heart attack or stroke. It's the first thing to do if your blood cholesterol level is high. However, don't lose so much so fast that you just gain it back. Research suggests that if your weight fluctuates more than ten pounds, up or down, you can double your risk of dying from heart disease. If you are overweight, you're more likely to have heart disease, diabetes, and high blood pressure, all of which make a stroke more likely. Yet, how your weight is distributed seems to be even more important than what your weight is. People who are apple-shaped (body fat concentrated in their stomach area) have double the risk of stroke than those who are pear-shaped (body fat in their hips and thighs). However, regardless of one's body shape, researchers have discovered that being overweight carries more of a stroke risk for women than for men.

- ① 몸무게가 10파운드 이상 오르내리면 심장병으로 사망할 위험이 두 배로 커진다.
- ② 심장병, 당뇨병, 고혈압은 뇌졸중을 일으킬 가능성을 높인다.
- ③ 몸무게의 분포보다는 몸무게 자체가 훨씬 더 중요하다.
- ④ 사과모양의 체형을 가진 사람이 배모양의 체형을 가진 사람보다 뇌졸중 위험이 두 배 크다.
- ⑤ 체형에 관계없이 비만인 여자가 비만인 남자보다 뇌졸중 위험이 더 높다.

30. 다음 글이 함축하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Human mobility tracking and modeling has great potential to improve the lives of people but could be used for more controversial purposes. These days, whether or not researchers, corporations, and governments are able to acquire and benefit from knowledge about our individual locations and movements is largely up to us. In a sense, we all choose to allow these parties to gather information about us. By opting to use the mobile technologies and apps that enable our locations and movements to be recorded, we are agreeing, either explicitly or implicitly, to allow others to benefit from our personal information. Once we have lost ownership of our location information, another party may, within the boundaries of the law, use or sell that information for profit without our permission. While for now we might take some comfort in knowing we can flip the switch to "off," the increasingly ubiquitous nature of mobile computing technologies implies they will soon become difficult to avoid.

- ① We may have to give up at least some of our privacy in order to benefit from mobile computing technologies.
- ② The future of mobile computing technologies will depend on how we as a society collectively assess their financial costs.
- ③ Human mobility tracking and modeling yields great benefits for mankind and influences all of our lives in positive ways.
- ④ At present, human mobility tracking and modeling doesn't provide any information about individual human locations and movements.
- ⑤ Direct government regulation of private-sector human mobility tracking could impede many efforts in this area that are being directed at genuinely altruistic ends.

[31~32] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. For many years, there were only two types of fillings available — amalgam (a compound of zinc, copper, tin, silver and mercury) and gold. However, advances in plastics technology have yielded some excellent alternatives to these old standbys. The best material for fillings is indisputably gold. However, it can cost as much as ten times more to fill a tooth with gold than with amalgam or a plastic composite. Gold fillings can last up to 20 years — much longer than the others. Although there have been inconclusive studies questioning the safety of amalgam fillings (because of their mercury content), most dentists still swear by them because of their relative durability, their ease of installation, and their low cost. The American Dental Association also remains committed to their position that the material is safe. Perhaps because of the amalgam controversy, plastic composite fillings are gaining popularity. They also confer the advantage of being tooth-colored, rendering them practically invisible. Ongoing research may improve their future durability and ease of installation.

- ① the stuff that fillings are made of
- ② the reason why fillings are invented
- ③ the comparison of the prices of fillings
- ④ the importance of the durability of fillings
- ⑤ the process of installing various types of fillings

32. Salaries should be directly related to both the level of job the employees have and how well they are performing their responsibilities. All job assignments can be performed at different levels of effectiveness, productivity, and quality, so it is only logical that each job should have a salary range associated with it. The employee that puts out large quantities of work at high quality levels should be paid more than the employee that just meets the minimum standards and frequently makes errors. The yearly performance evaluation provides an ideal way to relate the employees' salaries to their performance. By relating the individual's performance evaluation to the quality of output and then by relating performance level directly to salary, you have provided a financial incentive to the individual.

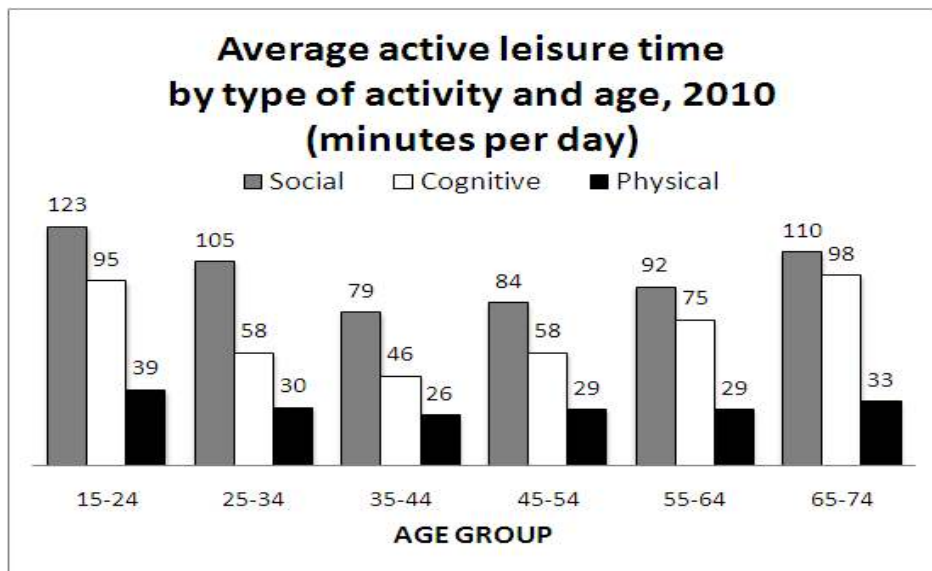
- ① adjustment of salary by performance level
- ② clarification of work description and standards
- ③ examples of employees' duties and responsibilities
- ④ methods of distinguishing performance from output
- ⑤ advantages of paying equal salary regardless of efforts

33. 다음 글이 시사하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Biologists often talk about the “ecology” of an organism: The tallest oak in the forest is the tallest not just because it grew from the hardest acorn; it is the tallest also because no other trees blocked its sunlight, the soil around it was rich, no rabbit chewed through its bark, and no lumberjack cut it down before it matured. Figuratively speaking, we all could suppose that successful people come from hardy seeds. But do we know enough about the sunlight that warmed them, the soil in which they put down the roots, and the rabbits and lumberjacks they were lucky enough to avoid? The people who stand before kings may look like they did it all by themselves. But in fact, they are invariably beneficiary of hidden advantages and extraordinary opportunities and cultural legacies that allow them to learn and work hard and make sense of the world in ways others cannot.

- ① Success comes through disadvantages.
- ② Heroes are born in difficult circumstances.
- ③ Brilliance and insight are the keys to success.
- ④ Success is only associated with individual efforts.
- ⑤ Success stems from the accumulation of advantages.

34. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows average active leisure time by type of activity and age. ① People aged 15-24 spent more time on active leisure activities than did those in the other age groups while the 35-44 age group spent the least amount of time on active leisure. ② The average amount of time spent per day on active leisure tended to decrease until age 45, then increased again after that point. ③ Those aged 15-24 spent much of their active leisure time on social activities, and they also spent more time on physical leisure activities than did those in the other age groups. ④ Those aged 65-74 spent 31 more minutes per day on cognitive leisure activities than did those between the ages of 35-44. ⑤ Time spent on cognitive leisure tended to increase after age 45 and increased most dramatically in the 65-74 age group.

[35~36] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

35.

Many adolescents will gradually shift from what Jean Piaget called concrete operational thinking to formal operations, which includes among others, the ability to truly hypothesize and the ability to empathize with others at a much deeper level.

- (A) Parents who recognize this emerging autonomous question as a sign that their teenagers are healthy, normal and “right on schedule” will rejoice and feel relief, even if they find their adolescent’s challenges exasperating at times.
- (B) Part of this transformation is the crucial need to question and wonder, and especially to question many of the values and beliefs that we were given in childhood. In other words, not only is it normal, it is also essential for teenagers to ask things like “Can a truly good person feel hatred?”
- (C) On the contrary, parents who don’t understand that this is healthy and normal may find themselves anxious about it, which may cause them to try to control or even prevent this exciting milestone, resulting in unfortunate consequences.

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

36. [3점]

You might think that as there are more pedestrians or cyclists on a street, the more chances there are for them to be hit. You are right.

- (A) In other words, as the number of pedestrians or cyclists increases, the fatality rates per capita begin to drop. The reason is not that pedestrians begin to act more safely when surrounded by more fellow pedestrians. In fact, the opposite is true.
- (B) More pedestrians are injured or killed by cars in New York City than anywhere else in the United States. But Peter Jacobsen, a public-health consultant in California, found that these relationships are not linear.
- (C) It is the behavior of drivers that changes. They are suddenly seeing pedestrians everywhere. The more they see, the slower they drive; and, in a neatly perpetuating cycle, the more slowly they drive, the more pedestrians they effectually see because those pedestrians stay within sight for a longer period.

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

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

Psychologists designed an interesting experiment. At the start of this experiment, they asked some of the participants to answer the following question: If a company bought 15 computers at \$1,200 each, then, by your calculation, how much did the company pay in total? This was not a mathematical question; its goal was to prime the participants in a more calculating way. The other participants were asked a question that would prime their emotions. After answering the questions, the participants were given the information either about an African girl's sad story as an individual or about the general problem of food shortage in Africa. Then they were asked how much money they would donate to the given cause. The result showed that those who were primed to feel emotion gave much more money to the African girl than to help fight the general food shortage. And those who thought in a more calculating way became equal-opportunity misers by giving a similarly small amount to both causes. [3점]



According to the experiment, the participants who were primed to feel emotion became more _____ (A) _____ than those who thought in a more _____ (B) _____ way.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|-----------------|-------|--------------|
| ① doubtful | ..... | empathic |
| ② altruistic | ..... | calculating |
| ③ sentimental | ..... | conservative |
| ④ prudent | ..... | rational |
| ⑤ conscientious | ..... | generous |

[38~39] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Martin stood in front of the assembled crowd. He was about to give a talk to a sympathetic and anticipating audience of prospective clients who wanted to choose the most suitable architectural firm for a large construction project. Martin was one of the architectural firm's key designers, and he needed to convince his audience that they were in good hands with his firm and that he understood the job and the needs of the client better than anyone else they had invited to bid so far.

Yet, when he started to speak, thanking the audience for the opportunity to present to them and telling them that he was excited to share his firm's vision with them, _____. There was no sign of joy, nor was there even a hint of excitement or any other positive emotion on his face. His words were in sharp contrast to the emotions he felt and portrayed. Martin felt as if his facial muscles were frozen in place. Unable to force a smile during his introduction or even a neutral relaxed facial expression, he looked tense, uncomfortable, and anxious.

38. 위 글의 Martin에 대한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 가장 적합한 건축회사를 선택하려는 청중 앞에 서 있었다.
- ② 한 건축회사의 핵심 디자이너중의 한 명이었다.
- ③ 자신이 고객의 요구를 가장 잘 안다고 설득할 필요가 있었다.
- ④ 발표할 기회를 준 것에 대해 청중에게 감사했다.
- ⑤ 긴장되고 불안했지만 청중에게 환한 미소를 지어 주었다.

39. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① his face betrayed him
- ② he felt greatly relieved
- ③ his eyes twinkled brightly
- ④ he had his fingers crossed
- ⑤ he held his head very high

[40~41] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Marine biologists are often frustrated by how hard it is to actually see what is going on in the ocean. Observing the complex behavior of large marine animals like seals, sea lions, and whales has always been a problem. As we know, (a) they move too fast, and too far, for a human diver, much less a stationary camera, to possibly record their behavior. Even if people could somehow keep up with them, (b) they would almost certainly be a disruptive presence, and the animals would be unlikely to behave normally. So, why not let the animals themselves take the pictures? This is the idea behind "Cittercam," a compact, streamlined, underwater video camera that can be attached to these animals. Our knowledge of these animals' behavior once came almost entirely from watching (c) them on land and at the surface. Cittercam lets us observe them underwater, where (d) they spend most of their time. This has given us new, and constantly growing, insight into what (e) they do underwater. Recently, for example, Cittercam recorded the first underwater views of humpback whales using curtains of bubbles to herd schools of herring into a tight ball before rocketing into the school to feed. It is giving us revealing new glimpses of life in the ocean.

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

41. "Cittercam"에 대한 설명으로 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

- ① It is a compact, streamlined video camera which is operated underwater by a human diver.
 ② It reduces the risk of disrupting marine animals like seals, sea lions, and whales, so it can record their normal behavior underwater.
 ③ It provides us with new, and constantly increasing, insight into the lives of marine animals.
 ④ It can record the complex behavior of marine animals more easily than a stationary camera.
 ⑤ It was able to record the sight of humpback whales which drove schools of herring into a ball before eating.

[42~43] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

The idea for Arbor Day started in Nebraska in the 1800s. This special day got its name from arbor, a word that means tree in several different languages. In those days, Nebraska, a state in the middle part of the US, had very few trees. People who moved to Nebraska from other states were unhappy because they liked to see trees and have them around their homes, parks, and fields.

(B)

Because Morton and his wife wanted to be an example for everyone, they began to plant large numbers of trees on their own land. Morton also wrote articles about trees for the newspaper where he worked. People became very interested in his ideas and began to realize how important trees were.

(C)

Soon after he started writing his articles, people in Nebraska began to plant trees. By the 1870s Nebraska had more than one million trees. Morton was very proud to know that his ideas helped. He was also very proud in 1872 when people chose April 22, his birthday, to be Arbor Day in the US.

(D)

Among the people who moved to Nebraska were a man and his wife from the state of Michigan, a state in the northern part of the US. Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Morton loved the outdoors and appreciated the importance of trees. They saw that Nebraska needed to have trees for a better future.

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

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

43. 위 글의 Morton씨에 대한 내용으로 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 모두에게 본보기가 되려고 공원에 많은 나무를 심었다.
 ② 자신이 일하는 신문사에 나무에 관한 글을 기고했다.
 ③ 그의 생각에 사람들이 흥미를 갖고 나무의 중요성을 인식하기 시작했다.
 ④ 자신의 생일이 미국의 식목일로 선정된 것을 자랑스럽게 여겼다.
 ⑤ 네브래스카의 더 나은 미래를 위해 나무가 필요하다고 생각했다.

[44~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

As the term drew to a close, Deborah Ball was overall pleased with the progress being made by her third-grade math class. But this afternoon, as the clock ticked toward the end of the day, she had a problem.

It started when Nancy, a small blond girl, noticed that the larger the number on top of a fraction, the bigger the piece you'll end up with. Ms. Ball asked the class to figure out if Nancy's conjecture was right. One student suggested $4/4$ and $5/5$. Ms. Ball could simply have told the class that these two fractions were the same. But instead, she had the students draw two rectangles in their notebooks, one divided into four parts and the other into five, and then shade in the numerators.

She was confident that everyone would soon realize that $5/5$ did not have a bigger piece shaded in. But when she asked the students, she was astonished. Cassandra, a tall girl, said they were different numbers.

For Ms. Ball to figure out what to do at this moment clearly demanded some knowledge of math. But it demanded something more. In order to teach the students, it was not good enough that Ms. Ball understood math for herself. She thought about the hows and whys of correcting students, and about whether she should ask them to figure it out or tell them the correct answer. Finally, she decided to lean toward the position of John Dewey, who believed that students could only learn if teachers encouraged them to practice working things out.

She pulled out two envelopes, turned them into imaginary cookies, and cut one into four and one into five. She and the students talked about pieces and taped the pieces back together. At the end of the class, still the disagreement was not extinguished, but she could teach students to think mathematically and reason for themselves.

44. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① How to Use Drawings in Math
- ② Be a Professional Mathematician
- ③ Encourage Students to Learn by Doing
- ④ Over-learning Leads to Hate-for-learning
- ⑤ Reasons Why Students Feel Math Is Difficult

45. 위 글의 Ms. Ball에 대한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 3학년 학생들의 수학 실력이 향상된 것에 대체로 만족했다.
- ② 칠판에 사각형을 직접 그려 두개의 분수 값이 같음을 설명했다.
- ③ 학생들이 스스로 문제를 해결하게 할지, 정답을 말해줄지 고민했다.
- ④ 존 듀이의 학습에 대한 견해를 따르기로 결정했다.
- ⑤ 분수를 이해시키기 위해 두 개의 봉투를 이용하였다.

※ 확인사항

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

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