

제 3 교시

2022학년도 사관학교 1차 선발시험 문제지

영어 영역

홀수형

성명

수험 번호

- 문제지의 해당란에 성명과 수험 번호를 정확히 쓰시오.
- 답안지의 필적 확인란에 다음의 문구를 정자로 기재하십시오.

하늘을 향한 도전 조국을 위한 헌신

- 답안지의 해당란에 성명과 수험 번호를 쓰고, 또 수험 번호, 문형 (홀수/짝수), 답을 정확히 표시하십시오.
- 문항에 따라 배점이 다릅니다. 4점 문항에는 점수가 표시되어 있습니다. 점수 표시가 없는 문항은 모두 3점입니다.

※ 시험이 시작되기 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마시오.

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제 3 교시

영어 영역

홀수형

1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Modern archaeological researchers, some of whom are women, ① have unearthed evidence that suggests the historical soundness of Herodotus' account of the Amazons. These scholars have found numerous graves in southern Ukraine dating from the middle of the first millennium BCE ② containing the skeletal remains of women buried with military paraphernalia such as lances, arrows, and armor. Some of the skeletons indicate that the deceased had been struck on the head or stabbed with a sharp blade, providing support for the view ③ which these are the remains of warriors rather than of women who were coincidentally buried with weapons. The graves also contain bronze mirrors and gold trim for clothing, as well as jewelry (earrings, necklaces, beads, and arm rings). Perhaps the bodies were buried so that the women would enter the next world with both the weapons they would need as warriors and the ornaments they would desire ④ to enhance their appearance. All in all, the archaeological evidence suggests that Herodotus' account of the Amazons was not, as formerly thought, an illustration of his gullibility, but rather historically ⑤ sound.

* paraphernalia: (특정 활동에 필요한) 용품 ** trim: 장식
*** gullibility: (남의 말을) 쉽게 믿음

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

Given their disposition to be attentive to situational cues, high self-monitors (HSMs) are keen to make sure they know the nature of the situations they are about to encounter. The *clarity* of the situational expectations is particularly important to HSMs. This was nicely demonstrated in a study in which students (A) gave / were given the choice of entering or not entering a situation in which they had to behave as extroverts. HSMs were far more likely to enter if the situation was defined clearly, irrespective of their own extroversion level. However, low self-monitors (LSMs)' choices were based on (B) what / whether they were introverts or extroverts; if they were LSM extroverts, in they went. Also, when asked how the situation might be changed to make them more (C) willing / willingly to enter it, HSMs transformed it so as to provide clearer guidelines for conduct. LSMs transformed the situation to more closely match their own dispositions to be introverted or extroverted. [4점]

- | | | | |
|---|------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① | gave | what | willing |
| ② | gave | whether | willingly |
| ③ | were given | whether | willingly |
| ④ | were given | what | willingly |
| ⑤ | were given | whether | willing |

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

Sculpture has historically been a significant form of public art, used across cultures and time to produce works that memorialized individuals and events considered ① momentous and worth remembering. As a result, sculptors often chose materials that were as ② permanent as possible, seeking to create art that would last as long as feasible. Popular materials for sculpture have included bronze and stone, especially marble, limestone, and granite. Wood and clay, which were less expensive, have also been popular media for sculpture. Occasionally, precious materials, including gold, silver, jade, and ivory, have been used, although much more ③ rarely because of their cost. Although materials used traditionally reflected those readily accessible to the sculptor, this decision was dictated by ④ availability more than any other reason. This resulted in sculptors in certain regions traditionally working with certain materials. With the advent of less expensive transportation and greater access to global markets, sculptors began using materials once considered ⑤ familiar.

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

According to descriptive realism, states are, as a matter of fact, motivated exclusively by national self-interest. Their behavior is not influenced by moral considerations. On this view, any appeal to ideology and values in world politics is mere rhetoric, (A) concealing / revealing the pursuit of power, which is at the root of every decision taken in the international arena. Some see this as an (B) avoidable / inevitable consequence of human nature. Since humans are naturally self-seeking, the argument goes, it is to be expected that this will be reflected in their political institutions. For 'structural' realists, by contrast, it is the anarchical nature of the international system — the absence of an 'overarching sovereign' or 'world government' — that explains why states are so preoccupied with their own interests. The absence of a world government makes for an insecure environment which (C) forbids / forces states to seek power in order to ensure their own survival. [4점]

- | | | | |
|---|------------|------------------|---------------|
| | (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① | concealing | avoidable | forbids |
| ② | concealing | inevitable | forces |
| ③ | concealing | inevitable | forbids |
| ④ | revealing | inevitable | forbids |
| ⑤ | revealing | avoidable | forces |

5. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Subsidies are payments made to businesses or economic sectors with the intention of reducing prices or increasing profitability. ① They are not necessarily used for exports, as farmland is often subsidized with the intention of making food cheaper for domestic consumption, and businesses are often subsidized for the costs of hiring new employees when a government is trying to increase employment levels. ② During the course of economic warfare, one reason subsidies are used is to increase the volume of a specific product, or potentially all products, that the consumers of the targeted nation are purchasing from the businesses of the issuing nation. ③ The other purpose is to make the good produced within one's own nation cheaper to decrease the volume of exports purchased by people domestically. ④ In other words, planned economies are not responsive to market forces, which results in resource inefficiencies and shortages. ⑤ The intended goal of issuing subsidies is to redirect profits and production away from the businesses of the target nation and turn them to benefit one's own businesses. [4점]

6. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

When art fails to mirror life it fails as art. Mirroring life, however, does not mean copying it. The artist does not merely set down a photographic record of his times. Rather he reflects in his work the tempo, attitudes, aims, hopes, tensions, successes and failures of his era. He transposes these through his work. Because he is a member of society he intuitively expresses its heartbeat. One has but to walk through one of our great museums to realize the feelings and ideas — the way of life — that were important, consciously and unconsciously, to the people of a particular epoch. The restrained emotional intensity, the medieval mystical mind of the early German and Flemish painters, for example, contrasts strongly with the frivolous, gay, carefree work of the French eighteenth century court painters, such as that of Antoine Watteau.

* transpose: (다른 장소·환경으로) 옮기다 ** frivolous: 경박한

- ① 미술관에서 작품을 보면서 역사를 공부하는 것이 효과적이다.
- ② 사진과 달리 회화에서는 화가의 상상력이 표현될 수 있다.
- ③ 명작의 모방을 통해 창작을 위한 영감을 얻을 수 있다.
- ④ 예술가에 대한 생계 지원은 창작 활동의 기반이 된다.
- ⑤ 예술가는 자신이 사는 시대를 작품에 반영한다.

7. 밑줄 친 epidemic of invisibility가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

If an alien were to stumble upon an archive of American film and television, this alien would conclude that we are a mostly male, overwhelmingly white, with few people over sixty or with physical disabilities. Female speaking characters are only 29 percent of those in film and 36 percent of those on television. These statistics have not changed meaningfully in more than half a century. Whites are overrepresented, comprising 72 percent of speaking parts (versus 62 percent of the population). In a study of the top one hundred films of 2015, forty-eight did not include a single black character with a speaking part (defined as one word or more). Seventy films did not include an Asian or Asian-American character. Across film and television, only 15 percent of directors are female and 29 percent of writers are female. In film, women are even harder to find in director's chairs; about 4 percent of movies are directed by women. Media scholar Stacy Smith, who leads the massive research effort that produced these findings, calls this an "epidemic of invisibility."

- ① prevailing ignorance about the causes of infectious diseases
- ② rapid disappearance of movie-goers during the Internet Age
- ③ no visible means of economic support for aspiring entertainers
- ④ widespread failure to reflect diversity in American film and television
- ⑤ insufficient investments for training young directors in the American film industry

8. 밑줄 친 turn them into a big raft to float around on the rivers and lakes가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

One typical exchange begins with Huizi telling Zhuangzi that a king once gave him a gift of a handful of large gourd seeds: "When I planted them they grew into enormous gourds, big enough to hold twenty gallons! I tried to use them as water containers, but they were too heavy to lift; I tried cutting them to make spoons, but they were too shallow to hold any liquid. It's not that I wasn't impressed by their size, but I decided they weren't really useful for anything, so I smashed them." In China at the time, gourds were used for these two purposes, containers or spoons. Hence Huizi's disappointment. Hearing this story, though, Zhuangzi is incredulous. "You are certainly a fool when it comes to thinking big!" he declares. He tells Huizi some stories about people who took apparently useless or trivial items and used them for unexpected purposes, winning great rewards in the process. "Now you've got these gourds," he concludes. "Why didn't it occur to you that you could turn them into a big raft to float around on the rivers and lakes, instead of lamenting how they're too big to use as spoons! It's as though you've got underbrush growing in your mind!" [4점]

* gourd: 조롱박 ** underbrush: (큰 나무 밑에 나는) 덩굴

- ① conform to established conventions
- ② show respect for other people's possessions
- ③ take a look at your current spending habits
- ④ be flexible when considering the uses of objects
- ⑤ pay attention to the size of the item you are buying

9. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Consumers all over the world tend to explore new tastes and constantly pursue opportunities for a good deal, a better price, higher quality and reliable suppliers. It is therefore difficult to retain existing customers if there is no deliberate effort to understand and respond to their needs. Through the use of good communication and reciprocity, the selling process is the best opportunity for producers to engage customers and change them from being mere explorers to loyal and committed members of their initiative. If customers are not satisfied with how you sell your products, they are likely to never do business with you again. Thus, creating a consistent and pleasurable buying experience is an integral part of building trust and loyalty. Reciprocity, as the process through which customers are somehow rewarded for their loyalty, is another important factor in ensuring that your customers keep returning. Creating loyal consumers requires a strategy which doesn't have to be expensive, it just needs to be smart!

- ① fierce competition between producers to gain customers' attention
- ② promoting brand-new products by word of mouth
- ③ ways to make consumers loyal in the selling process
- ④ reasons marketers focus on potential customers over existing ones
- ⑤ difficulties to meet loyal customers' demands for premium services

10. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

When negotiating with someone as part of a wider relationship, should you aim at cooperating (being nice) or being selfish (attempting to secure as much as you can for yourself)? Being selfish may give you the highest short-term payoff, but cooperating has the biggest reward in the long run. After organizing computer tournaments where game theorists pitched various negotiation strategies against one another, political scientist Robert Axelrod concluded that you should first cooperate and then imitate the other party's last action. The key is to realize that you and the other party are communicating through your actions. Cooperating (i.e., starting nice) sends the message that you are willing to make some accommodations. If the other party adopts a dominating strategy, then you should reciprocate that aggression. Likewise, if they are nice, then be nice. Continue imitating their last move in each subsequent instance. This creates a cooperative environment where the parties learn to search for an integrative agreement.

- ① What It Takes to Become a Crisis Negotiator
- ② Why Being Nice Can Hurt You in Negotiation
- ③ The Key to Negotiation: First Be Nice, Then Mirror
- ④ It Pays to Express Anger or Sorrow While Negotiating
- ⑤ Imitating a Successful Negotiation: Medicine or Poison?

11. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

When one virtuously reaches the mountaintop, he must not stop there — until 'every' hungry person in the world is fed; 'every' crying person is comforted; 'every' depressed person had cause to smile again; 'every' discouraged person is encouraged; and 'every' lethargic person is motivated. One must not ever stop creating possibilities. "To whom much is given, much is expected." Success carries with it a wonderfully heavy responsibility to use this new power as a lever to shift the world a little closer to God. As an achiever, the time is not to luxuriate, vegetate, or procrastinate, but to dedicate. The achiever has a power base. He must use it. He has influence. He must wield it. He has success. He must share it. To laugh often and much, to win the respect of intelligent people and the affection of children, to earn the appreciation of honest critics and endure the betrayal of false friends, to appreciate beauty, to find the best in others, and to leave the world a bit better because one (the achiever) once existed — this is to have success.

* lethargic: 무기력한 ** vegetate: 무기력하게 살다

- ① 일등을 제외한 모두를 패자로 만드는 경쟁은 줄여야 한다.
- ② 성공한 사람은 더 나은 세상을 만들기 위해 노력해야 한다.
- ③ 승자의 성공 요인뿐만 아니라 패자의 패인도 분석해야 한다.
- ④ 큰 성공을 욕심내기 전에 작은 성공부터 하나씩 쌓아야 한다.
- ⑤ 경쟁에 참가할 수 있는 기회를 모두에게 공평하게 주어야 한다.

12. 다음 글이 시사하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

What you hear in the forest but cannot see might be a tiger. It might even be a conspiracy of tigers, each hungrier and more vicious than the other, led by a crocodile. But it might not be, too. If you turn and look, perhaps you'll see that it's just a squirrel. (I know someone who was actually chased by a squirrel.) Something is out there in the woods. You know that with certainty. But often it's only a squirrel. If you refuse to look, however, then it's a dragon, and you're no knight: you're a mouse confronting a lion; a rabbit, paralyzed by the gaze of a wolf. And I am not saying that it's always a squirrel. Often it's something truly terrible. But even what is terrible in actuality often pales in significance compared to what is terrible in imagination. And often what cannot be confronted because of its horror in imagination can in fact be confronted when reduced to its-still-admittedly-terrible actuality.

- ① Don't turn away from reality.
- ② Despair gives courage to a coward.
- ③ Everything you can imagine is real.
- ④ Imagine yourself in the other's boots.
- ⑤ Never chase your prey, just wait with bait.

13. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Krause describes a memorable encounter with an elder of the Nez Perce tribe named Angus Wilson, who chided ① him one day: “You white people know nothing about music. But I’ll teach you something about it if you want.” The next morning, Krause found ② himself led to the bank of a stream in northeastern Oregon. He was motioned to sit quietly on the ground there. After a chilly wait, a breeze picked up, and suddenly ③ his surroundings were filled with the sound of a pipe organ chord—a remarkable occurrence, since no instrument was in sight. Wilson brought ④ him over to the water’s edge and pointed to a group of reeds, broken at different lengths by wind and ice. “He took out his knife,” Krause later recalled, “and cut one at the base, whittled some holes, brought the instrument to his lips and began to play a melody. When ⑤ he stopped, he said, ‘This is how we learned our music.’”

* whittle: 깎아서 모양을 만들다

14. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

I received a letter from your office, saying that my recent claim for additional compensation had been denied. It appears that the letter is a form letter and does not disclose the reason that I was denied the additional bonus pay for having completed the 14-month language training program with a passing grade. Therefore, I am requesting a review of this claim and a full, specific explanation about the reasons for the denial. If I do not receive a reversal of this decision, I plan to file an appeal within the required time frame to follow up on my rightful claim to this bonus. All appropriate documentation is enclosed (service letter explaining the language bonus, grades, my original letter to you, your form letter to me). I expect to hear from you immediately about this review and to receive the full compensation due me under this recruitment arrangement.

- ① 언어 연수 프로그램 수료를 보고하려고
- ② 연수 대상으로 선발되었는지 알아보려고
- ③ 보너스 수령을 위해 필요한 서류를 확인하려고
- ④ 추가 보너스 지급 거부에 대한 번복을 요구하려고
- ⑤ 언어 연수 프로그램 지원 절차에 대해 문의하려고

15. Tilly Edinger에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Tilly Edinger was born to a wealthy Jewish family in 1897. Her father, Ludwig, was a medical researcher who compared the brain structure of different animals. Edinger studied at the universities of Heidelberg and Munich from 1916 to 1918. After receiving a doctorate in 1921 from the University of Frankfurt, Edinger became a curator at the Senckenberg Museum in 1927. In 1929, she published the founding work of paleoneurology, *Die Fossilen Gehirne* (Fossil Brains), which was based on her discovery that plaster casts of the inside of fossil skulls revealed the shape of brains. She was one of the first to combine geological and biological evidence to show how the brains of animals had evolved over millions of years. After the Nazis took control of Germany, Edinger decided to leave the country. She fled Germany in 1939 and, after staying in London for a year, went to the United States. In her new country, Edinger maintained her reputation as one of the top figures in her field and published a second monumental book, *The Evolution of the Horse Brain*.

* paleoneurology: 고생물 신경학

- ① 아버지는 다양한 동물의 뇌 구조를 비교한 의학 연구원이었다.
- ② Frankfurt 대학에서 박사 학위를 받은 후 박물관의 큐레이터가 되었다.
- ③ 1929년에 *Die Fossilen Gehirne*를 출간했다.
- ④ 나치가 독일을 장악한 후 독일을 떠나 바로 미국으로 갔다.
- ⑤ 미국에서 명성을 유지했고 기념비적인 저서를 출간했다.

16. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Specialization of members of a group is a hallmark of advance in social evolution. One of the theorems of ergonomic theory is that for each species in a particular environment there exists an optimum mix of coordinated specialists that performs more efficiently than groups of equal size consisting wholly of generalists. It is also true that under many circumstances mixes of specialists can perform qualitatively different tasks not easily managed by otherwise equivalent groups of generalists, whereas the reverse is not true. Packs of African wild dogs, to cite one case, break into two “castes” during hunts: the adult pack that pursues, and the adults that remain behind at the den with the young. Without this _____, the pack could not hunt down a sufficient number of the large ungulates that constitute its chief prey.

* theorem: 원리, 법칙 ** ergonomic: 인체 공학의
*** ungulate: 발굽이 있는 동물

- ① team of rivals
- ② division of labor
- ③ pursuit of pleasure
- ④ balance in nutrition
- ⑤ distribution of wealth

17. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Since the early Chinese philosophers aimed for an action-oriented model of perfection, they focused on training the embodied mind through physical practice, visualization exercises, music, ritual, and meditation. There was little emphasis on abstract theorizing or the learning of general principles. Although memorization played a role — students were expected to know the classics by heart at an early age — the end goal was learning to use this information in real life, flexibly and creatively. Confucius once noted, “Imagine a person who can recite the several hundred Odes by heart but, when delegated a governmental task, is unable to carry it out or, when sent abroad as an envoy, is unable to engage in repartee. No matter how many Odes he might have memorized, what good are they to him?” Simply memorizing the classics does not make one a true gentleman or lady — you need to *incorporate* this knowledge, make it part of your embodied being. This is what early Chinese training focused on. The goal was to produce a kind of flexible *know-how*, exemplified in _____. Education should be analog, holistic, and oriented toward action. [4점]

* Ode: 시경(詩經)에 나오는 시 ** repartee: 재치 있는 즉답

- ① effective engagement with the world
- ② complete abandonment of selfish actions
- ③ perfect memorization of all the given information
- ④ shared commitment to abstract theorizing
- ⑤ wise imitation of successful people

18. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Early behavioral observations already argued against the idea of _____. Researchers demonstrated repeatedly that animals do not associate everything equally and cannot be trained to do all tricks the experimenter expects them to do. Behaviors that relate to the animal’s ecological niche can be trained easily because the brain is predisposed or “prepared” to do things that have survival and reproductive advantage. For example, “spontaneous alternation,” the tendency in rodents to choose different paths during foraging, is an instance of biological preparedness for the rapid acquisition of species-specific learning. Returning to the same location for food within a limited time window is not an efficient strategy because choosing an alternate route will more likely lead to reward. In contrast, associations that would be detrimental to survival are called “contraprepared.” For example, it is virtually impossible to train a rat to rear on its hindlimbs to avoid an unpleasant electric shock to the feet since rearing is an exploratory action and incompatible with the hiding and freezing behaviors deployed in case of danger. [4점]

* ecological niche: 생태(학)적 지위 ** rodent: 설치류 동물
*** detrimental: 유해한

- ① the brain as a blank slate
- ② reward as a double-edged sword
- ③ emotion as a companion of reason
- ④ disposition as a predictor of destiny
- ⑤ animal experiments as a necessary evil

19. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

We know that focusing conscious awareness on the mechanics of one’s performance, while useful in very early stages of skill acquisition, has a disruptive effect on more experienced players or performers. Similarly, regardless of level of expertise, focusing on the environment and effects one wishes to have upon it (“external focus”) is more effective than focusing on one’s own bodily movements or internal states (“internal focus”). For instance, swimmers told to focus on pushing the water back (external focus) as opposed to pulling their hands backwards (internal focus) swim faster, and this effect has been shown in a large variety of domains. There are various hypotheses about why directing one’s attention outward, rather than inward, is more effective in learning and performing a physical skill. When you focus on your own movements, you allow your conscious mind to insert itself where it doesn’t belong, disrupting smooth, automatic motor programs and allowing other distractions — social pressure, personal anxieties, promised material rewards — to invade and degrade your performance. _____ facilitates your ability to get “lost” in the to-and-fro of the play. [4점]

- ① Expecting reasonable rewards for your efforts
- ② Focusing on the skill-relevant environment
- ③ Balancing between work and play
- ④ Being conscious of others’ judgments
- ⑤ Isolating yourself from your day-to-day environment

20. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

While parents are better informed now than they were in the days of Holt and Watson about children’s need for affectionate touch, busy work schedules may not give them much opportunity to provide it. Many children are left at daycare or school after breakfast and only return home in time for supper and bed.

- (A) Some parents and caretakers may attempt to compensate for the limited tactile attention children receive by providing them with heightened visual stimulation, most notably videos and computer games (which are now directed even at infants).
- (B) While this may lead to a heightened visual consciousness appropriate for members of a society of the image, however, it cannot confer the benefits of a personal touch. It would seem that the time has not yet come for us to feel comfortable in our own skins.
- (C) This routine may not allow for much more tactile interaction than Watson’s ideal of a handshake in the morning and a kiss at bedtime. Nor are children likely to receive their quota of hugs and kisses outside of the home as childcare providers are increasingly fearful that affectionate touch maybe interpreted as an inappropriate, abusive touch.

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

21. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

In spite of thousands of research studies, we are still unclear on the most basic question — What is the function of sleep? The most obvious explanation is that sleep is *restorative*.

- (A) In contrast, vulnerable animals that are too large to burrow or hide — for example, horses and cattle — sleep very little. In a study of 39 species, the combined factors of body size and danger accounted for 80% of the variability in sleep time.
- (B) Support for this idea comes from the observation that species with higher metabolic rates typically spend more time in sleep. A less obvious explanation is the *adaptive* hypothesis; according to this view, the amount of sleep an animal engages in depends on the availability of food and on safety considerations.
- (C) Elephants, for instance, which must graze for many hours to meet their food needs, sleep briefly. Animals with low vulnerability to predators, such as the lion, sleep much of the time, as do animals that find safety by hiding, like bats and burrowing animals.

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

22. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Nonetheless, there may be what clinical psychologists call “secondary gain” that derives from the memory.

In many cases, the motivation to adopt (or, at least, to consider) a suggested memory may be complex. Consider, for example, an adult who now recalls some awful childhood event. (①) If the remembered event was painful or shameful, one might think the person gains nothing from this memory; instead, it hurts the person to hold these memories. (②) Perhaps the person gets long-hoped-for attention and respect. (③) Perhaps the person is excused from various responsibilities. (④) Perhaps the person at last gains the powerful feeling reflected in statements like, “Finally, my life makes sense, and I see why all these bad things happened to me,” or “At last, I realize that the bad things in my life were not my fault.” (⑤) Thus, anyone evaluating the memory and seeking to decide if the memory is accurate or not should weigh these possibilities.

23. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Rather, the primary motivators for their behaviors remain spontaneous reactions both to internal, unlearned, genetic programming as well as cues from their environment.

An important issue is that with the unfolding of the bio-ontological shift, primitive humans felt isolated from the natural world. (①) Compared to life forms whose lives are controlled mostly by thoughtless, genetic programming, humans now had the heavy burden of having to think before acting. (②) While genetic programming enacts very specific, inflexible instructions as to how to behave, thinking, by comparison, is very flexible and presents humans with *possible* ways of choosing and behaving. (③) There is certainly learning among certain nonhuman life as well as primitive, culture transferal; there are also clear indications that some species, particularly nonhuman primates, utilize a degree of thought before acting. (④) Nonetheless, the idea that the actions of nonhuman primates are *thoughtful* and that reflective thinking precedes their behavior is far-fetched. (⑤) For humans, the situation in the world is dramatically different. [4점]

* bio-ontological: 생물 존재론적인 ** transferal: 전달, 전송

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

Paul Green, Francesca Gino, and Brad Staats studied four years' worth of employee performance data from over 300 full-time workers at one particular company. At this organization, managers did not conduct annual performance reviews. Instead, people engaged in self-evaluation and they reviewed their peers. The researchers examined these data, as well as information about each worker's network within the organization. What did they find? Individuals tended to eliminate colleagues from their network if these co-workers provided negative feedback. If they could not exclude the person, they compensated by bringing others who would be more affirming into their social circle. In short, individuals surrounded themselves with people who told them what they wanted to hear. They paid a price for this behavior. The researchers found that employee performance suffered considerably when workers disassociated themselves from colleagues offering critical feedback.



In the study, workers tended to keep their _____ (A) _____ colleagues who gave critical feedback and this attitude had _____ (B) _____ effects on their performance.

- (A) (B)
- ① distance from adverse
 ② distance from beneficial
 ③ confidence in multi-dimensional
 ④ confidence in unintended
 ⑤ temper with lasting

[25~26] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Faced with the bewildering variety of moral customs and practices encountered throughout the world, it is tempting to seek refuge in the thought that there really is no morally right or wrong decision. Moral relativism is the idea that the truth of a moral judgment or principle is dependent upon and relative to its acceptance by some person or group of persons. Thus, confronted with a conflict of personal beliefs, we ought simply to follow our own beliefs. Or, perhaps, quite differently, we should adhere to and advocate our own personal beliefs, while learning simply to tolerate the differing beliefs of others. If we are to cultivate tolerance, how widely should our moral latitude extend? For example, would it cover toleration of the violent and brutal suppression of political opponents? Should we stand silently by and tolerate (let alone advise or participate in) the torture of such opponents, simply because it is the practice of another country?

In this instance, according to the concept of moral relativism, no one is in a privileged position of saying what is, in fact, right or wrong — we are only at best able to state with some certainty what we ourselves believe to be right or wrong. In the case of a conflict between accepted moral values (for example, about the rights of women, or of minors, or of ethnic minorities, or the treatment of political opponents) in our society versus another, relativism seems to say that _____.

Relativists might further recommend, in keeping with the value of tolerance, that we adopt the moral values and practices of the society in which we find ourselves, as captured in the familiar and well-worn proverb: When in Rome, do as the Romans do.

* latitude: (행동·사상·활동 등의) 자유[허용 범위]

25. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① How Moral Relativists Approach Moral Conflicts
- ② Moral Relativism Leads to Moral Irresponsibility
- ③ Moral Individuals in Their Immoral Society
- ④ Our Ultimate Goal: Universal Morality
- ⑤ Morality: Is It Innate or Acquired?

26. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [4점]

- ① we need to search for a superior moral justification for selfishness
- ② no criticism of one society by another would be objectively valid
- ③ moral courage is a higher and rarer virtue than physical courage
- ④ there is no moral authority like that of self-sacrifice
- ⑤ we become virtuous by practicing virtue

[27~28] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

This might sound like a fevered nightmare, but climate change has triggered the collapse of advanced civilizations dating back nearly 3,000 years. Around 1200 BCE, a perfect storm of calamities — including earthquakes, famines, and a drought that lasted 150 years or more — set in motion the breakdown of the late Bronze Age kingdoms clustered around the eastern Mediterranean in an area that includes much of what is now Greece, Israel, Lebanon, Turkey and Syria. Archaeologists have unearthed persuasive evidence that part of the world experienced vibrant economic (a) growth and cultural and technological advances for more than three centuries. These ancient societies — from the Mycenaeans and Minoans to the Hittites, Assyrians, Cypriots, Canaanites and Egyptians — were intimately (b) interconnected, exchanging the services of physicians, musicians and artisans. Their well-developed trade routes transported goods and natural resources, especially commodities such as tin, essential for making bronze.

But a 2012 study revealed that surface temperatures of the Mediterranean Sea cooled rapidly during the years around 1200 BCE, (c) causing a severe drought that led to food shortages, mass migrations, and internal rebellions by poor and agrarian peasants. Ultimately, the major cities of these once-thriving Bronze Age societies were destroyed by invading armies likely fleeing their own drought-stricken homelands, (d) prompting the loss of culture, languages and technologies. The result was the first Dark Ages when these once-sophisticated and complex societies (e) continued to exist. It took centuries to recover and rebuild.

27. 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① the impact of climate change on the late Bronze Age kingdoms
- ② the necessity of international efforts to prevent climate change
- ③ ongoing attempts to reveal a mystery about bronze artifacts
- ④ ideal climate conditions for building advanced civilizations
- ⑤ reasons the Bronze Age kingdoms prospered

28. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [4점]

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[29~30] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

Danny shouted angrily, "I won't apologize to Miss Hayward. Colin broke the window, not me. I'm not going to say I'm sorry just to please everybody!" Danny's granddad listened patiently to what his grandson had to say. "You both played with the ball, didn't you?" he asked. "Yes, but Colin dodged on purpose when I passed the ball to him. It was his fault that the ball went through Miss Hayward's kitchen window." "Remember, if you don't apologize, you will never be able to play near her house again," Grandpa reminded (a) him.

* dodge: 몸을 피하다

(B)

And so they could both continue their journey. "Why did you show me this picture?" Danny asked. "If you are prepared to be the least, like the goat in the cartoon who lay down, (b) you and Colin can still play together in front of Miss Hayward's house," Grandpa said.

(C)

Danny thought about what his granddad said. Yes, that would be a pity. She had such a great stretch of lawn in front of her house, and she always let them swim in her pool in summer. But (c) he decided, "No, Grandpa! Even if I have nowhere to play and even if I die of heat in summer, I will not go to Miss Hayward and say that I am sorry!" Grandpa went to his desk and browsed through some newspaper clippings. "Come and have a look at this," (d) he said.

(D)

Danny looked at the cartoon that Grandpa held out to (e) him. Two goats were walking in opposite directions on the narrow ledge of a cliff, next to a gaping precipice. In the middle of the path, they came face-to-face with each other. What would happen next? Would they tackle each other until both of them fell down the cliff? No, the one goat went down on his knees and allowed the other to walk over him.

* ledge: (절벽에서 튀어나온) 바위 턱 ** precipice: 절벽

29. 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)

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

* 확인 사항

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

※ 시험이 시작되기 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마시오.