

2022



Signature
Finale

시그니처 김현철
사관학교
영어영역 대비

Preface

사관학교 Final을 시작하며

안녕하세요. 시그니처 김현철입니다. 사관학교 파이널 수업은 매해 하고 있지는 않지만, 그래도 학생들의 수요가 있을때마다 사관학교 대비를 해주기 위해서 노력하고 있습니다. 마지막으로 했던 해가 2년전으로 기억하는데, 그때 학생들과 합격의 기쁨을 나눴던 기억이 납니다.

사관학교 시험에서 영어영역은 수능보다 더 높은 난이도를 이루어져 있습니다. 문항의 난이도, 그리고 글의 난이도, 단어, 구문의 난이도가 조금씩 더 높은것도 분명히 영향을 미치겠지만, **사실 가장 많이 영향을 미치는 것은 수능보다 읽어야할 텍스트의 양과 주요유형으로만 이루어져 있어서 실용문등이 제외되어있는 형태이기 때문에, 굉장히 논리적/인지적 부담이 큰 점이 문제입니다.** 그렇기에 분명히 기초적인 구문과 단어는 확실히 되어있는 상태에서 시험을 치시고 문제를 푸셔야지만 효과적으로 시험에 대비할 수 있다라는 점에 대해서 강조 말씀을 드리겠습니다.

이 파이널 교재는 두가지 목차로 되어져 있습니다. 첫 번째는 Actual Test 파트입니다. 최근 4개년 기출문제 (2021~2018학년도) 에 대해서 2022학년도 바뀔 사관학교 유형으로 재 편집되어진 실전 모의고사 형 시험지로 구성되어져 있습니다. 실제 사관학교에서 발표했던 50분 제한을 재고, 문제 풀이를 하시길 바랍니다. 사관학교 측의 발표를 최대한 충실하게 반영하려고 노력했지만, 세부적으로 발표되어지지 않은 부분들은 편집자인 시그니처 저의 생각을 반영하여 편집하였고, 문항 선별 역시 전체적인 시험지의 밸런스와 그리고 퀄리티 등을 고려하여 문항에 대한 선별을 진행하였습니다. 다만 제가 선별하여 탈락 시킨 문항들 역시 풀어보시고 싶으신 분들을 위해서, 문제 번호 아래에는 원제의 번호를 적어뒀기 때문에, 편집전의 문항을 통째로 풀어보시고 싶으신 분들은, 생략된 부분의 번호의 문항들을 풀어보시면 될 것 같습니다.

두 번째는, 2017학년도 이하의 시험지 중에서 제가 선별하여, 유형별로 재 편집해둔 유형별 기출문제 풀이 파트를 넣어두었습니다. 물론 최고 좋은 것은, 모든 시험지를 10개년 정도를 같이 풀어보면 좋겠지만, 사실 유형이 많이 다르기도하고, 시간적 여유도 없을 수험생들의 입장에서 생각하여 이 부분을 제가 직접 선별하여 정리해두었습니다. 뒤에 해석과 해설, 그리고 정답도 첨부해두었기 때문에, 이 자료를 그래도 풀어보신다면 대략 8개년 정도의 기출문제 중에서 꼭 풀어봐야하는 것은 모두 풀어보시는 것이기 때문에 도움이 되실겁니다.

군인이 된다는 것은 쉽지 않은 길이라고 생각합니다. 저는 개인적으로 그런 문화나 분위기가 잘 맞지 않아 그런 길을 고려해보진 않았지만, 그래도 사명감을 가지고 군인이 되기 위해 노력하는 여러분들에 대한 무한한 존경심과 격려를 보냅니다.

아무쪼록 별거 아닌 책이지만, 수험생 여러분의 꿈을 이루는데 도움이 조금이라도 되었으면 좋겠습니다.

2021.06.

대구 범어동 빌딩이 야경으로 보이는 교재 집필실에서,

Signature 김현철.

INDEX

사관학교 Final 목차

파트원

Actual Test (2021~2018학년도)

1. Test01 (2021학년도 사관학교 기출문제 재편집)
2. Test02 (2020학년도 사관학교 기출문제 재편집)
3. Test03 (2019학년도 사관학교 기출문제 재편집)
4. Test04 (2018학년도 사관학교 기출문제 재편집)

파트투

주요 유형 기출분석 (2017학년도 이하 기출문제 선별)

1. 어법성 판단 (2017학년도 이하 기출문제 선별)
2. 어휘추론 (2017학년도 이하 기출문제 선별)
3. 빈칸추론 (2017학년도 이하 기출문제 선별)
4. 대의파악 (2017학년도 이하 기출문제 선별)
5. 간접쓰기 (2017학년도 이하 기출문제 선별)

정답 및 해설

1. Actual Test 정답 모음
2. 주요유형 기출분석 정답 및 해설

PART1

Actual Test (2021~2018)

Test1~4

1. Test01 (2021학년도 사관학교 기출문제 재편집)
2. Test02 (2020학년도 사관학교 기출문제 재편집)
3. Test03 (2019학년도 사관학교 기출문제 재편집)
4. Test04 (2018학년도 사관학교 기출문제 재편집)

Test 01

2021학년도 사관학교

시험시간

50분

(사관 대비생이 아닌 수능대비생은 60분도 괜찮습니다.)

시험 전 안내사항

시험과 시험지에 대하여

- (1) 본 시험지는 본래 2021학년도까지의 사관학교 영어 유형 (1~6번 듣기 대체용 문제 & 7번~45번 수능형 문제) 70분, 45문제를 2022학년도 사관학교 영어 시험 형식 50분, 30문제 형으로 재편집한 시험지임을 알려드립니다. 편집자 시그니처가 제외한 문항을 풀어보고 싶은 학생들이 있을까봐, 문제 번호 밑에 원제 번호를 적어두었으니, 시험이 끝나고나면 그 문항들도 풀어보시길 바랍니다.
- (2) 본 시험지는 2022학년도 사관학교 시험 변경사항을 최대한 충실하게 반영하려고 노력하였으나, 사관학교가 구체적인 문항 수나 배점은 따로 공개하지 않았기 때문에 아래의 시험지 유형은 편집자의 합리적 예측에 불과하다라는 점을 알려드립니다. 다만 듣기 대체용 문제가 삭제된다는 등의 사관학교 측의 안내사항을 최대한 충실하게 빠짐없이 반영하였습니다.
- (3) 시험문항은 30문항, 시험 시간은 50분이며, 사관 대비 학생이 아닌 수능 응시하는 학생이 수능대비용으로 풀어볼려고 한다면 시험지 자체가 문항 구성이나 지문의 수준이 어렵기 때문에 60분을 책정하는 것도 괜찮습니다.
- (4) 본 교재는 수업용 교재이기 때문에 따로 해설지가 동봉되어있진 않습니다. 정답은 뒷면 정답란을 참조해주시면 감사하겠습니다.

필적확인란

본인 확인을 위해 아래 문구를 필적확인란에 기입해주시길 바랍니다.

전투에서 패배하는 것 다음으로 비참한 것은 전투에서 승리하는 것이다.

01

대의파악

원제 7번

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

In a specialized economy, the food supply of the nation, and to some extent foreign markets, is somewhat contingent upon a dependable, long-term supply of water for irrigation. About 19 percent of crops produced and sold in the United States come from irrigated land. Without irrigation water this production would not occur, and the price of commodities would be much higher. Thus it behooves the general public as consumers to understand that irrigation water and water conservation are extremely important to their own interests. Consumers must be willing to support public funding for water conservation research and for water supply development. The public must understand more about agricultural water problems and more about the processes for solving them.

* behoove: ~할 필요가 있다

- ① 소비자에게 안전한 물이 제공될 수 있도록 수질 검사 절차를 개선해야 한다.
- ② 전 세계는 각 국가의 물 부족 실태를 공유하고 해결책을 함께 모색해야 한다.
- ③ 대중은 농업용수와 물 보존의 중요성을 이해하고 관련 활동을 지원해야 한다.
- ④ 일반 대중에게 충분한 식수를 공급하기 위해 농업용수의 사용을 줄여야 한다.
- ⑤ 물 소비의 불균형 문제 해소를 위한 활동에 전 국민이 적극적으로 참여해야 한다.

02

대의파악

원제 10번

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오

Some contact or acquaintance between a pair of people is an essential precondition for the formation of a relationship between them. Evidence from Festinger, Schachter, and Back documents the obvious fact that the less the physical distance between people and the more in the course of their daily activities their required paths cross, the more likely they are to develop social visiting relationships. Presumably this is so because contacts between people depend upon the ecological factors of distance and pathways. Similarly, Powell found that the differential proximity of houses in two Costa Rican villages was associated with the frequency of visiting between families. In a village where the houses are all grouped closely together fifty-three percent of the visiting was reported to be on a daily basis, whereas in an open-country type of settlement where the houses are spread out over a considerable distance only thirty-four percent of the visiting was on a daily basis. Gullahorn explicitly investigated rate of interaction as a function of proximity in an office of thirty-seven people in a large corporation. After two and one half months of observation and interviewing, he concluded that distance was the most important factor in determining rate of interaction.

- ① 집단 구성원 간의 접촉이 많을수록 갈등의 빈도도 높아진다.
- ② 사람 간의 물리적 거리는 상호작용의 빈도에 영향을 미친다.
- ③ 사람 간에 만나는 빈도가 높을수록 협동심도 높아진다.
- ④ 사회 활동의 폭이 넓은 사람일수록 대인관계가 원만하다.
- ⑤ 친밀도에 영향을 미치는 것은 거리가 아니라 접촉 빈도이다.

03

대의파악

원제 12번

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Explorations of the nature of thought, like the rest of psychology, began life in the philosopher's armchair. The study of thought processes, however, took longer than many other areas of psychology to pull loose from philosophy. Because of the elusive, private, intensely personal nature of thought, on the one hand, and because of its relation to "truth," "knowledge," and "judgment," on the other, philosophers have been reluctant to part with this province of the study, and they have not entirely given it up today. Nevertheless, the study of thinking has moved out of the philosopher's library and into the laboratory—out of the philosopher's head and into the scientist's. Thought was introduced to the laboratory at the beginning of the twentieth century. Before that time, the psychology of thinking was strictly the philosopher's province, and so its history is studded with names of the great and near great, especially in the centuries during which empirical philosophy flourished in Great Britain.

* elusive: 파악하기 어려운 ** be studded with: ~로 산재해 있다

- ① various approaches to the nature of thought in philosophy
- ② harmonious coexistence between philosophy and psychology
- ③ different views of philosophers and psychologists on thought
- ④ conversion of the study of thinking from philosophy to psychology
- ⑤ characteristics of thinking processes revealed by modern psychology

[04-05] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

So slow and painful is the process of mastering a technique, whether of handicraftsmanship or of art, so imbued are we with the need of education for the acquirement of knowledge, that we are taken aback by the realization that all around us are creatures carrying on the most elaborate technique, going through the most complicated procedures and apparently possessed of the surest knowledge without the possibility of teaching. The flight of birds, the obstetric and nursing procedures of all animals, and especially the complicated and systematized labors of bees, ants and other insects, have aroused the wonder, admiration and awe of scientists. The female insect lays its eggs, the male insect fertilizes them, the progeny go through the states of evolution leading to adult life without teaching and without the possibility of previous experience. Since the parent never sees the progeny, and the progeny assume various shapes and have very varied capacities at these times, there can be no possible teaching of what is remarkably skillful and marvelously adapted conduct.

* imbue: 불어넣다 ** obstetric: 출산의 *** progeny: 자손

- ① Evolution: A Process Going on Forever
- ② Wonder of Knowing Without Being Taught
- ③ Nature: The True Teacher of Human Beings
- ④ Superiority of Human Beings over Other Creatures
- ⑤ Teaching and Learning: All Creatures' Way of Survival

04

대의파악

원제 13번

05

대의파악

원제 14번

A feeling of calm is regulated in part by a pathway of the autonomic nervous system called the smart vagus. When you're feeling stressed, your primitive brain wants to kick in—and when the primitive brain is in charge, it tends to make decisions that are bad news for relationships. When you have strong relationships, the smart vagus can modulate the stress response and keep the primitive brain from taking over. You're healthier, can think more clearly, and you're more likely to solve problems through creative thinking instead of exploding in anger or running away. But when you're isolated from other people, your smart vagus can suffer from what neuroscientists call poor tone. This means that your primitive brain is more likely to call the shots. In the short term, this leads to relationship problems. Over time, you can expect chronic stress, illness, depression, and big-time irritability.

- ① The Smart Vagus Brings Distraction to Your Mind
- ② Having Good Relationships: The Road to Staying Calm
- ③ The Location of Our Emotion: Still a Mystery to Neuroscientists
- ④ Understanding Ourselves Through Primitive Human Behaviors
- ⑤ The Primitive Brain: The Modulator of the Smart Vagus

06

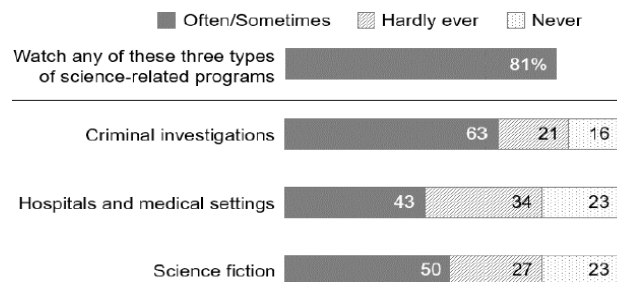
도표추론

원제 15번

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Most Americans watch some science-related entertainment media

% of U.S. adults who say they watch shows and movies of each type ...



The graph above shows the percentage of U.S. adults who say they watch each type of science-related shows and movies: criminal investigations, hospitals and medical settings, or science fiction. ① About eight-in-ten U.S. adults say they often or sometimes watch any of the three types of shows and movies. ② In all three types of shows and movies, the percentage of adults who say that they often or sometimes watch them is the highest, while the percentage of adults who say they never watch them is the lowest. ③ The percentage of adults who say that they often or sometimes watch shows and movies of criminal investigations is three times larger than that of adults who say they hardly ever do. ④ The percentage of adults who say they often or sometimes watch shows and movies of hospitals and medical settings is more than twice that of adults who say they never do. ⑤ The percentage of adults who say they never watch shows and movies of hospitals and medical settings is the same as that of adults who say they never watch shows and movies of science fiction.

07

내용일치

원제 16번

Carl von Clausewitz에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Carl von Clausewitz was born in Prussia on 1 June 1780 as the fourth and youngest son of a family that made claims to noble status which Carl accepted. Clausewitz entered the Prussian military service at the age of twelve, eventually attaining the rank of major general. On 14 October 1806, when Napoleon invaded Prussia and defeated the Prussian army, he was captured and held prisoner in France from 1807 to 1808. Returning to Prussia, he assisted in the reform of the Prussian army and state. Opposed to Prussia's enforced alliance with Napoleon I, Clausewitz left the Prussian army and served in the Imperial Russian Army from 1812 to 1813. He wrote a careful, systematic, philosophical examination of war in all its aspects. The result was his principal book, On War . Clausewitz died without completing the book, but despite this his ideas have been widely influential in military theory and have had a strong influence on German military thought specifically. He died of cholera on 17 November 1831.

* major general: 소장

- ① 1780년 6월에 Prussia에서 한 가정의 막내아들로 태어났다.
- ② 열두 살에 Prussia 군에 입대하여 결국 소장으로 진급했다.
- ③ 1807년부터 1808년까지 프랑스에서 포로로 잡혀 있었다.
- ④ 나폴레옹 1세와 Prussia의 동맹에 반대해 제정 러시아군에서 복무했다.
- ⑤ 사망 전에 On War를 완성하여 군사 이론에 널리 영향을 미쳤다.

08

지칭추론

원제 17번

밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

A young officer in the army was training to take parade. He walked along the rows of foot soldiers standing straight and still, all staring ahead as if in a trance. They were battle worn, they had been fighting and were just back at camp to parade for the young officer before retiring. The young officer was accompanied by an old, seasoned general who was training ① him to be a leader. As they walked along the rows, the officer remembered an important leadership principle and quizzed the general. "Sir," ② he stammered still looking at the men in their emotionless eyes, "how does one learn to become humble while inspecting these men?" "The truth is, I feel superior to every one," ③ he admitted. The general smiled to himself. "That's easy," ④ he said softly. "Simply look down at their boots." The young officer looked down and saw the rough and ravaged boots of the men. Many were barely holding together and some had blood showing through the toes of men who had driven themselves to the limit. ⑤ He felt a strong and sudden upsurge of emotion and unexpectedly felt compassion and humility. "Thank you," he said.

* trance: 몽환

09

어법성판단

원제 19번

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?

Why are our brains located in our heads? Wouldn't they be safer if they were deep in our chest, similar to the location of our hearts? Brains, regardless of ① how small or simple, have evolved at the best possible location to perform their principal function: survival of the individual and the species. With very few exceptions, brains are always located at the front end of an animal's feeding "tube" or mechanism, ② which in humans and many other organisms is the tubular system that extends from the mouth to the anus. Your brain makes it possible for you to find food by sight, sound, and smell and then to organize your behavior so that the front end of your feeding tube can get close enough to taste the food and check it for ③ beneficially or potentially harmful contents before you ingest it. Once the food is in your feeding tube, it is ④ absorbed and becomes available to the cells of your body. Your entire feeding tube and associated organs, also known as the gastrointestinal system, ⑤ use nearly 70% of the energy you consume just to make the remaining 30% available to the rest of your body.

10

어법성판단

원제 20번

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Tactical command and control is the process whereby units actually engaged with opposing forces communicate with one another and coordinate their activities. Tactical command and control can improve responsiveness in battle by helping tactical commanders react quickly as the battle unfolds and (A) [capitalize / capitalizes] on tactical-level opportunities. It can enhance integration by affecting the coordination of deployments and troop movements on the battlefield. More broadly, tactical command and control can affect the degree to (B) [which / what] individual units and commands work well together and synchronize their operations. Tactical command and control can improve skill by providing soldiers with the cues (C) [necessary / necessarily] to perform complicated synchronized fire, maneuver, or other activities.

* deployment: 배치

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------------|-------|-------|
| ① | capitalize | | which |
| ② | capitalize | | what |
| ③ | capitalize | | which |
| ④ | capitalizes | | what |
| ⑤ | capitalizes | | which |
- necessary
- necessarily
- necessary
- necessary
- necessarily

11

어휘

원제 23번

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

The key to any successful strategy is to know both one's enemy and oneself, and Gandhi, educated in London, understood the English well. He judged them to be essentially liberal people who saw themselves as ① upholding traditions of political freedom and civilized behavior. This self-image—though riddled with contradictions, as indicated by their sometimes ② brutal behavior in their colonies—was deeply important to the English. The Indians, on the other hand, had been ③ humiliated by many years of subservience to their English overlords. They were largely unarmed and in no position to engage in a rebellion or guerilla war. If they rebelled ④ violently, as other colonies had done, the English would crush them and claim to be acting out of self-defense; their civilized self-image would suffer no damage. The use of nonviolence, on the other hand—an ideal and philosophy that Gandhi deeply valued and one that had a rich tradition in India—would exploit to perfection the English ⑤ willingness to respond with force unless absolutely necessary. [3점]

* subservience: 종속

12

어휘

원제 24번

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

What exactly is metaphysics? What are metaphysical questions and metaphysical answers? Answering these questions requires a distinction between a metaphysics and metaphysics. A metaphysics is a view of the world that seeks to be accurate, consistent, comprehensive, and supported by sound evidence. Metaphysics, on the other hand, is the learned discipline one practices when one seeks to develop a metaphysics, consisting therefore in a set of (A) [procedures / consequences]. Metaphysics is different from natural science. The sciences are disciplines of learning that, like metaphysics, seek to develop views that are accurate, consistent and supported by sound evidence, but, unlike metaphysics, do not seek to be comprehensive. The sciences have (B) [restricted / expanded] areas of competence and specialized methods. Astronomy deals only with astral bodies and its method involves observation and mathematical calculations; physics studies only certain properties of the physical universe and does so with very (C) [specific / widespread] methods; and so on.

* trance: 몽환

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------------|------------|------------|
| ① | procedures | restricted | specific |
| ② | procedures | expanded | specific |
| ③ | procedures | restricted | widespread |
| ④ | consequences | expanded | specific |
| ⑤ | consequences | restricted | widespread |

13

빈칸추론

원제 26번

[13~17] 다음 글을 읽고, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The mass media bestow prestige and enhance the authority of individuals and groups by _____. Recognition by the press or radio or magazines or newsreels testifies that one has arrived, that one is important enough to have been singled out from the large, anonymous masses, that one's behavior and opinions are significant enough to require public notice. The operation of this status-confirmation function may be witnessed most vividly in the advertising pattern of testimonials to a product by "prominent people." Within wide circles of the population, such testimonials not only enhance the prestige of the product but also reflect prestige on the person who provides the testimonials. They give public notice that the large and powerful world of commerce regards him as possessing sufficiently high status for his opinion to count with many people. In a word, his testimonial is a testimonial to his own status.

- ① legitimizing their status
- ② camouflaging their defects
- ③ recreating their personality
- ④ revealing hidden facts about their status
- ⑤ comparing their status with that of the public

14

빈칸추론

원제 27번

In its ordinary, normal state, the information-processing system that constitutes consciousness does not focus on any particular range of stimuli. Like a radar dish, attention sweeps back and forth across the stimulus field, noting movements, colors, shapes, objects, sensations, memories, one after the other in no particular order or pattern. This is what happens when we walk down a street, when we lie awake in bed, when we stare out a window—in short, whenever attention is not focused in an orderly sequence. One thought follows another without rhyme or reason, and usually we cannot link one idea to the other in a sensible chain. As soon as a new thought presents itself, it pushes out the one that was there before. Knowing what is in the mind at any given time does not predict what will be there a few seconds later. This _____ of consciousness, although it produces unpredictable information, is the probable state of consciousness. It is probable because that is the state to which consciousness reverts as soon as there are no demands on it. [3점]

* deployment: 배치

- ① random shift
- ② strict inflexibility
- ③ orderly repetition
- ④ reliable consistency
- ⑤ constant irreversibility

15

빈칸추론

원제 28번

Many social psychologists are still prone to take the view that the social variables important to their study will inevitably be reflected in their research situation. Even if this were entirely true, it is not true that researchers who hold this view will , _____ for they are not primed to look for them. They justify their lack of attention to the other social sciences that study such variables with the declaration that they are studying the interaction of individuals, which is the basic stuff of all social sciences. This view has led to literally tons of studies of “leadership” that have no bearing on leadership in real life, to grand psychological models of power relations that omit most of the major variables that make power the central problem in political science, and to a deluge of experimentation called “small group research” of which about 85 per cent is doomed to gather dust on library shelves, at least as far as anyone is concerned who is genuinely interested in group processes in real life. [3점]

* deluge: 범람

- ① ask why the social sciences should be integrated into other disciplines
- ② experience important shifts in their fundamental professional relationships
- ③ have to balance the gains of a new technology against the risks entailed
- ④ be highly knowledgeable about how to use experiments for their research
- ⑤ detect the reflections of sociocultural variables in their miniature experiments

16

빈칸추론

원제 29번

Pythagoras’s most important discovery was _____. This was reinforced by his investigations into music, and in particular into the relationships between notes that sounded pleasant together. The story goes that he first stumbled onto this idea when listening to blacksmiths at work. One had an anvil half the size of the other, and the sounds they made when hit with a hammer were exactly an octave (eight notes) apart. While this may be true, it was probably by experimenting with a plucked string that Pythagoras determined the ratios of the consonant intervals (the number of notes between two notes that determines whether they will sound harmonious if struck together). What he discovered was that these intervals were harmonious because the relationship between them was a precise and simple mathematical ratio. This series, which we now know as the harmonic series, confirmed for him that the elegance of the mathematics he had found in abstract geometry also existed in the natural world. [3점]

* anvil: 모루 ** consonant: 협화음의

- ① the beauty of mathematics: theory rules practice
- ② the theory that the number is the ruler of forms
- ③ the principle of deductive reasoning in notes of music
- ④ the artificiality of harmonic relationships in the natural world
- ⑤ the relationships between numbers: the ratios and proportions

17

빈칸추론

원제 30번

Examples of the relation between fashion, clothing and “power” include the late 1960s’ and early 1970s’ youth. These people adapted their fashions and clothing to try to reflect the new roles between different social groups. Thus, attempted changes in power relations between different races and different sexes were expressed or reflected in terms of fashion and dress. Many workers in professions like social work are wary of wearing anything that will distinguish them from their clients and will tend to avoid a show of opulence. Consequently fashions and clothing that will _____ will be avoided and some sort of attempt made to dress on a level with the client. Doing this, of course, they run the risk of falling into the “sandals and oatmeal-coloured hand-knits” stereotype. In the 1970s and 1980s, various American police forces abandoned their uniforms and adopted civilian clothes in order to appear more friendly and approachable.

- ① show their positive attitudes towards their clients
- ② mark them out as establishment or authority figures
- ③ hide their true identity and make them look ordinary
- ④ jeopardize their roles indicative of power and authority
- ⑤ reveal them as a person with friendliness and kindness

18

글의순서

원제 31번

[18~19] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Darwin justly observed that the struggle between two organisms is as active as they are analogous. Having the same needs and pursuing the same objects, they are in rivalry everywhere.

(A) The dentist does not struggle with the psychiatrist, nor the shoemaker with the hatter. Since they perform different services, they can perform them parallely.

(B) As long as they have more resources than they need, they can live side by side, but if their number increases to such proportions that all appetites can no longer be sufficiently satisfied, war breaks out. It is quite different if the coexisting individuals are of different species or varieties.

(C) As they do not feed in the same manner, and do not lead the same kind of life, they do not disturb each other. Men submit to the same law. In the same city different occupations can coexist without being obliged mutually to destroy one another, for they pursue different objects.

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

19

글의 순서

원제 32번

One experiment gave subjects a memory task. Some were asked to remember a two-digit number; some were given a seven-digit number.

(A) The subjects were then led to a lobby where they would await further testing. In front of them in the waiting area were slices of cake and fruit. The real test was what they would choose while they waited, while rehearsing those numbers in their heads.

(B) It requires conscious action to prevent the automatic choice. When our mental bandwidth is used on something else, like rehearsing digits, we have less capacity to prevent ourselves from eating cake.

(C) Those whose minds were not terribly occupied by the two-digit number chose the fruit most of the time. Those whose minds were busy rehearsing the seven-digit number chose the cake 50 percent more often. The cake is the impulsive choice.

① (A) - (C) - (B)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

20

문장 삽입

원제 29번

[20~21] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

You will soon find that what you do in such a state of heightened awareness, instead of being stressful, tedious, or irritating, is actually becoming enjoyable.

Here is a spiritual practice that will bring empowerment and creative expansion into your life. Make a list of a number of everyday routine activities that you perform frequently. (①) Include activities that you may consider uninteresting, boring, tedious, irritating, or stressful. (②) The list may include traveling to and from work, buying groceries, doing your laundry, or anything that you find tedious or stressful in your daily work. (③) Then, whenever you are engaged in those activities, let them be a vehicle for alertness. (④) Be absolutely present in what you do and sense the alert, alive stillness within you in the background of the activity. (⑤) To be more precise, what you are enjoying is not really the outward action but the inner dimension of consciousness that flows into the action.

21

문장삽입

원제 34번

The efforts and legacy of those humanists, however, have not always been appreciated in their own right by historians of philosophy and science.

The Renaissance was one of the most innovative periods in Western civilization. New waves of expression in fine arts and literature bloomed in Italy and gradually spread all over Europe. (①) A new approach with a strong philological emphasis, called “humanism” by historians, was also introduced to scholarship. (②) The intellectual fecundity of the Renaissance was ensured by the intense activity of the humanists who were engaged in collecting, editing, translating and publishing the ancient literary heritage, mostly in Greek and Latin, which had hitherto been scarcely read or entirely unknown to the medieval world. (③) The humanists were active not only in deciphering and interpreting these “newly recovered” texts but also in producing original writings inspired by the ideas and themes they found in the ancient sources. (④) Through these activities, Renaissance humanist culture brought about a remarkable moment in Western intellectual history. (⑤) In particular, the impact of humanism on the evolution of natural philosophy still awaits thorough research by specialists.

22

무관한문장

원제 35번

[22-23] 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

It is man’s inherent nature to seek what he believes to be greener pastures in the distance. ① When a man begins to look for a better position and more pay, he usually seeks opportunity in the distance with some other employer. ② Sometimes this may be necessary, but changes in employment, while they may bring advantages, always bring some disadvantages, the most outstanding of which is the fact that one is never as efficient in a new position, a new environment, and among new associates, as he is where he is familiar with the details of his work and has the confidence of his associates. ③ Of course, most people can’t afford to leave their current job willingly, but delaying too long can be damaging to yourself and to others. ④ Moreover, the changing of positions deprives an individual of much of the goodwill value built around himself through long association with an employer. ⑤ Therefore, before deciding to change employers, be sure that you have exhausted the possibilities of your present position.

23

무관한 문장

원제 36번

Seeing only the good in one's own actions and the bad in those of others is a common human weakness, and validating only the positive or negative aspects of the human experience is not productive. It is very tempting to focus on just the good (or the bad) in the world, but it is not good science, and we must not make this mistake in advancing positive psychology. ① Although we do not agree with the principles of the previous pathology models, it would be inaccurate to describe their proponents as being poor scholars, poor scientists, poor practitioners, or bad people. ② Instead, this previous paradigm was advanced by well-meaning, bright people who were responding to the particular circumstances of their times. ③ Nevertheless, advocates of the previous pathology approach were short-sighted and prejudiced in their portrayals of humankind. ④ Likewise, it is not as if these people were wrong in their depictions of people. ⑤ They developed diagnoses and measurement approaches for schizophrenia, depression, and alcoholism and validated many effective treatments for specific problems such as panic disorder and blood and injury phobia.

24

요약문 완성

원제 37번

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

A paradox occurs when you avoid what you fear, because your fear then grows. This is counterintuitive, because when you avoid what you fear for a short time, your fear does decrease. Over a longer period, however, avoidance allows the anxiety to flourish. For example, let's say that you are anxious about going to a dinner party because you fear talking to strangers. For a brief time, avoiding the evening enables your anxiety to lessen. However, if you avoid the next dinner party invitation, and then the next and the next, you have created a problem. Because of your avoidance of those dinner parties, you have made your anxiety about talking to strangers worse than it was at the start. You have to try to work against avoidance, even though it seems to make you feel better. I call this challenging the paradox. Challenging the paradox involves doing away with avoidance and replacing it with exposure. Exposure means facing what makes you feel anxious. By exposing yourself to anxiety-provoking situations, you become habituated to them, and your anxiety will eventually diminish.

A good way to ____ (A) ____ situations that make you feel anxious is to ____ (B) ____ such situations whenever possible without any hesitation.

- (A) (B)
- ① overcome reject
 - ② overcome experience
 - ③ forget experience
 - ④ avoid ignore
 - ⑤ avoid reject

25-26

장문

원제 38-39번

In considering event possibilities, strive to think creatively; people are attracted to events that are special and unusual. If you have been offering an event for several years, be aware that people can become tired of repeating the same program in the same way. Volunteers become stale, and the audience becomes bored unless you provide something fresh. Developing a distinctive and original event in the charitable marketplace can help (a) attract a following.

Another reason to be creative is competition. In the long run, whatever niche or special advantage you create for your event, there is a tendency for (b) decline, due to others copying your idea. You may enjoy the advantage of uniqueness for a while, but expect this to be (c) temporary. Add innovation to your program or undertaking with different, imaginative events to stay ahead of your competition.

To think creatively, you must first develop an attitude of exploring different ideas. Assume that nothing is fixed and that any fundraising event is open to change. Even though previous events may have been successful, circumstances may have changed or there may be better and different ways to continue the event. You must be open to (d) accepting familiar formats. If necessary, you must be willing to fall out of love with a cherished tradition or program. This openness to ideas involves taking risks. Remember that you are not seeking the unique for the sake of just being different. What matters most in this (e) exploratory process is the willingness to look for worthwhile ideas.

25. 밑글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① the role of experiences in creative thinking
- ② benefits of participating in a fundraising event
- ③ the impact of excessive competition on the market
- ④ ways to make your products attractive to consumers
- ⑤ the necessity of generating creative ideas for an event

26. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① (a)
- ② (b)
- ③ (c)
- ④ (d)
- ⑤ (e)

27-28

장문

원제 40-41번

We often imagine that we generally operate by some kind of plan, that we have goals we are trying to reach. But we're usually _____ (A) _____ ourselves; what we have are not goals but wishes. Our emotions infect us with hazy desire: we want fame, success, security— something large and abstract. This haziness unbalances our plans from the beginning and sets them on a chaotic course. What have distinguished all history's grand strategists and can distinguish you, too, are specific, detailed, focused goals. Contemplate them day in and day out, and imagine how it will feel to reach them and what reaching them will look like. By a psychological law peculiar to humans, clearly visualizing them this way will turn into a self-fulfilling prophecy.

Having clear objectives was crucial to Napoleon. He visualized his goals in intense detail— at the beginning of a campaign, he could see its last battle clearly in his mind. Examining a map with his aides, he would point to the exact spot where it would end—a _____ (B) _____ prediction, it might seem, since not only is war in any period subject to chance and to whatever the enemy comes up with to surprise you, but the maps of Napoleon's era were notoriously unreliable. Yet time and again his predictions would prove uncannily correct. He would also visualize the campaign's aftermath: the signing of the treaty, its conditions, how the defeated Russian czar or Austrian emperor would look, and exactly how the achievement of this particular goal would position Napoleon for his next campaign.

27. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① The First Step to Success: Have a Wish
- ② Focus on Your Goals and Envision Them Clearly
- ③ Not Everything You Dream and Visualize Comes True
- ④ Don't Let Your Emotions Interfere with Your Objectives
- ⑤ The Road to Becoming a Grand Strategist: Know Yourself

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

- | | |
|-----|-----|
| (A) | (B) |
|-----|-----|
- ① fooling ridiculous
 - ② fooling reasonable
 - ③ criticizing ridiculous
 - ④ underestimating reasonable
 - ⑤ underestimating plausible

29-30

장문

원제 44-45번

(A)

Long ago in the great city of Vanasrai the king kept a stable of elephants. His favorite elephant had an unusual best friend—a dog who first came to the stable to eat the rice that fell from the elephant’s mouth as she ate her dinner. As time went on, the elephant and the dog developed a close and loving relationship, until it came to pass that the elephant would not eat unless the dog was there to share her meal.

(B)

The adviser carefully examined the elephant. He clearly saw that there was nothing physically wrong with the beast. The elephant’s caretaker said, “The elephant had a great friend in a dog, who has vanished recently.” With that the adviser went back to the king and said, “Your elephant is heartbroken at the disappearance of a dog she much loved. To find the dog, I recommend putting forth a proclamation declaring that anyone who is found in custody of a dog from the king’s elephant stable will be forced to pay a large fine.”

(C)

One day an unkind stableman sold the dog to a passing peasant for a few coins. The elephant was miserable. She would not eat, drink, or bathe. When the king was told of the worsening condition of his favorite animal he was very upset. He called in his wisest adviser and told him, “Go to my beloved elephant and find out what is wrong with her.”

(D)

So it was done, and as soon as the peasant who had bought the dog heard of the proclamation, he immediately released it, and the dog dashed directly back to the elephant stable. When the exhausted dog returned, the elephant wept tears of joy, and she scooped the dog up with her trunk and cradled it. She would not eat until the dog had been fed; then she ate her food as well and was soon back to her old ways, her canine friend forever at her side.

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. 밑줄에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 코끼리는 개와 함께 먹이를 나누지 않으면 먹으려 하지 않았다.
 ② 코끼리 관리인은 코끼리와 친했던 개가 최근에 사라졌다고 말했다.
 ③ 고문은 왕에게 개를 데리고 있는 사람에게 큰 상을 주자고 제안했다.
 ④ 포고문에 대해 듣자마자 농부는 개를 즉시 풀어주었다.
 ⑤ 개가 돌아왔을 때 코끼리는 기쁨의 눈물을 흘렸다.

Test 02

2020학년도 사관학교

시험시간

50분

(사관 대비생이 아닌 수능대비생은 60분도 괜찮습니다.)

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01

대의파악

원제 7번

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Thought stopping, a term coined by Richard Rawson of UCLA, who works with recovering drug addicts, is a definitive decision not to respond to the pull of a reward: Encounter a stimulus, and shut off the action it provokes. "Think of it like television," says Rawson. "Change the channel." Turning off a thought has to be almost immediate. "You're not helpless about this; you can make a decision, but you have to make the decision quickly," said Rawson. The more seconds you spend thinking about what to do in the face of an urge, the greater the chance that you'll ultimately give in to it. Once you begin to debate "Should I or shouldn't I?" you've lost the battle. Experience a cue, switch off the associated thought. No ambiguity, no maybes. Don't waste time in debate; don't struggle with your response. Just get it out of your working memory. Internalize a response to urges that is absolute, even rigid, leaving no room for doubt.

- ① 결정을 내리기 전에 심사숙고하라.
- ② 자신의 생각을 남에게 강요하지 말라.
- ③ 다른 사람의 의견보다는 자신의 판단을 따르라.
- ④ 주관적인 판단보다는 전문가의 견해를 들어 보라.
- ⑤ 유혹에 빠지게 하는 생각을 단호하게 중단하라.

02

대의파악

원제 10번

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오

Our natural response to reading or hearing about the darker qualities in human nature is to exclude ourselves. It is always the other person who is narcissistic, irrational, envious, grandiose, or aggressive. We almost always see ourselves as having the best intentions. If we go astray, it is the fault of circumstances or people forcing us to react negatively. Stop once and for all this self-deluding process. We are all cut from the same cloth, and we all share the same tendencies. The sooner you realize this, the greater your power will be in overcoming these potential negative traits within you. You will examine your own motives and look at your own shadow. This will make it that much easier to spot such traits in others. You will also become humbler, realizing you're not superior to others in the way you had imagined. This will not make you feel guilty or weighed down by your self-awareness, but quite the opposite. You will accept yourself as a complete individual, embracing both the good and the bad, dropping your falsified self-image as a saint. You will feel relieved of your hypocrisies and free to be more yourself. People will be drawn to this quality in you.

- ① 다른 사람의 긍정적인 면을 본받으려는 노력이 필요하다.
- ② 사람에게에는 개별적인 특성뿐만 아니라 보편적인 특성도 있다.
- ③ 자신의 부정적인 면을 인정하면 그것을 극복하는 데 도움이 된다.
- ④ 결과뿐만 아니라 의도를 고려하여 행동의 정당성을 판단할 필요가 있다.
- ⑤ 자신감을 갖고 상대방을 대할수록 자신의 의견에 대한 동의를 얻기 쉽다.

03

대의파악

원제 12번

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

If people know an attack is coming, they can prepare to defend themselves. High school students in a study were forewarned either 2 or 10 minutes in advance that they would hear a speech on “Why Teenagers Should Not Be Allowed to Drive” (not a very popular message, as you might guess). The remaining students heard the same talk, but received no forewarning. The results showed that students who received no forewarning were persuaded the most, followed by those who received 2 minutes’ warning, followed by those who received 10 minutes’ warning. When people believe that someone is trying to persuade them (and take away their freedom of choice), they experience an unpleasant emotional response called psychological reactance, which motivates them to resist the persuasive attempt. Often people will do exactly the opposite of what they are being persuaded to do. The parents of Romeo and Juliet in Shakespeare’s play found this effect out when their efforts to end the romance only drove the young lovebirds closer together.

- ① effect of forewarning on persuasion
- ② characteristics of persuasive speeches
- ③ importance of an interactive presentation
- ④ necessity of giving warning signs in advance
- ⑤ functions of persuasive communication in education

04

대의파악

원제 13번

[04-05] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

To reconstitute democracy in line with our present situation, we need to challenge the frightening, but false, assumption that increased diversity automatically brings increased tension and conflict in society. Indeed, the exact reverse can be true. Conflict in society is not only necessary, it is, within limits, desirable. But if one hundred men all desperately want the same brass ring, they may be forced to fight for it. On the other hand, if each of the hundred has a different objective, it is far more rewarding for them to trade, cooperate, and form symbiotic relationships. Given appropriate social arrangements, diversity can make for a secure and stable civilization. It is the lack of appropriate political institutions today that unnecessarily sharpens conflict between minorities to the knife-edge of violence. The answer to this problem is not to stifle dissent or to charge minorities with selfishness. The answer lies in imaginative new arrangements for accommodating and legitimating diversity—new institutions that are sensitive to the rapidly shifting needs of changing and multiplying minorities.

- ① Does Diversity Harm Democracy?
- ② Are Democracy’s Weaknesses Inherent?
- ③ The Rise of Diversity Is a Threat to Democracy
- ④ The Majority Rule: A Basic Principle of Democracy
- ⑤ Democracy Is Contagious: Democratization in Progress

05

대의파악

원제 14번

Imagine that on your first day working at a record store, your manager says, “Our records are organized alphabetically.” Under this direction, you file your first pack of albums with ease. Later, you overhear a coworker saying, “Sorry, it looks like we’re sold out of Michael Jackson right now.” Your manager looks under “J” and checks the inventory, which says the store should have a single copy of Thriller. You remember that it was part of the shipment of records you just filed. Where else could you have put that record, if not under “J”? Maybe under “M”? The ambiguity that’s wrapped up in something as simple as “alphabetize these” is truly amazing. We give and receive instructions all day long. Ambiguous instructions can weaken our structures and their trustworthiness. It’s only so long after that first album is misfiled that chaos ensues.

* ensue: (결과로서) 일어난다

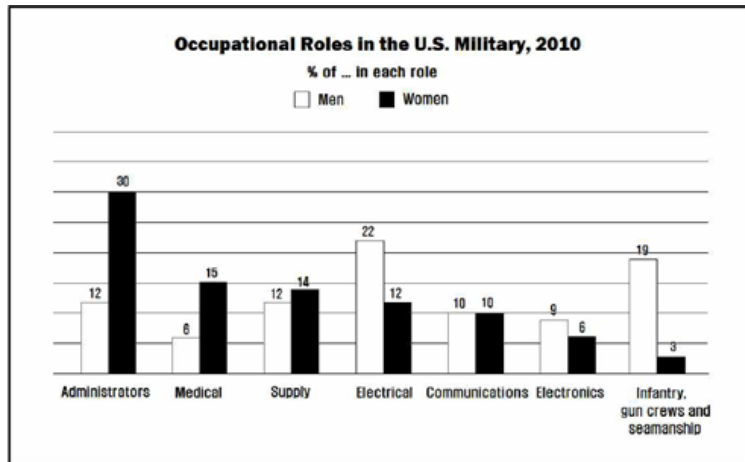
- ① Alphabetical Classification Makes It Easy
- ② Leave Complexity, Stay with Simplicity
- ③ A Manager: Coworker or Enemy?
- ④ Old Albums Are Hard to Collect
- ⑤ Ambiguity Hides in Simplicity

06

도표추론

원제 15번

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the percentages of men and women in occupational roles in the U.S. military in 2010. ① Active-duty women were much more heavily concentrated in administrative roles than were active-duty men: the percentage of women was more than twice that of men in administrative positions. ② And while only 6% of men in the military held medical roles, 15% of women had these types of jobs. ③ In the electrical field, the percentage of men was larger than that of women: while 22% of men were in electrical positions, only 12% of women served the same roles. ④ Compared to 19% of servicemen in the infantry, gun crews and seamanship, only 3% of servicewomen were in these roles. ⑤ No occupational role showed the same distribution of men and women in the military.

* infantry: 보병 ** active-duty: 현역의

07

내용일치

원제 16번

Herbert Marcuse에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Born in Berlin in 1898, Herbert Marcuse served with the German army in World War I before completing a PhD in literature in 1922 at the University of Freiburg. After a short spell as a bookseller in Berlin, he studied philosophy under Martin Heidegger. In 1932, he joined the Institute for Social Research, but he never worked in Frankfurt. In 1934 he fled to the US, where he was to remain. While he was in New York with Max Horkheimer, the latter received an offer from Columbia University to relocate the Institute there and Marcuse joined him. In 1958 Marcuse became a professor at Brandeis University, Massachusetts, but in 1965 he was forced to resign because of his outspoken Marxist views. He moved to the University of California, and during the 1960s gained world renown as a social theorist, philosopher, and political activist. He died of a stroke, aged 81.

- ① 1차 세계대전 중 독일군에서 복무했다.
- ② Martin Heidegger의 지도하에 철학을 공부했다.
- ③ 1934년에 미국으로 피신하여 그곳에 머물렀다.
- ④ California 대학에서 교수가 되어 Brandeis 대학으로 옮겼다.
- ⑤ 1960년대에 사회이론가, 철학자, 정치활동가로 세계적인 명성을 얻었다.

08

지칭추론

원제 17번

밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Four-year-old Betsy loved to spit. Every time someone said, “Hello, Betsy,” she would pucker up and get ready to spray the person with a cloud of saliva. Her parents were embarrassed and couldn’t understand how she started such a “bad” habit. ① They were both very respectful people and didn’t understand where Betsy learned to do such a “naughty and disgusting” thing. All ② their efforts to get Betsy to stop fell on deaf ears. One day they visited a friend of the family, and when Betsy puckered up to spit, the friend smiled broadly and said, “Betsy, I bet you love to spit. Let’s both go in the bathroom and spit into the toilet. I think it’s fun to do too.” Betsy’s parents watched in a mixture of shame and amazement as Betsy took her friend by the hand and the two disappeared into the bathroom. After a few minutes, ③ they returned and Betsy stopped spitting. What Betsy’s parents realized is that ④ they had been creating a power struggle by trying to control Betsy’s behavior. Now ⑤ they had an option and could tell Betsy, “Spitting is okay as long as you do it in the toilet.” It didn’t take long for Betsy to give up her “habit.”

* pucker up: 입술을 오므리다

09

어법성판단

원제 19번

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?

Rules and incentives are an inevitable and necessary part of our social and political life—the banking crisis would have been far less serious ① had Depression-era regulations not been removed and had existing regulations been enforced. For all the importance of rules and incentives, however, a debate that focuses only on the proper mix of these two mechanisms ② leave out an important ingredient. The kind of work that most practitioners want to do, and ③ that those they serve also want them to do, demands practical wisdom. Rules and incentives may improve the behavior of those who don't care, though they won't make ④ them wiser. But in focusing on the people who don't care—the targets of our rules and incentives—we miss those who do care. We miss those who want to do the right things but ⑤ lack the practical wisdom to do them well. Rules and incentives won't teach these people the moral skill and will they need. Even worse, rules can kill skill and incentives can kill will. [3점]

10

어법성판단

원제 20번

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Biodiversity as a whole forms a shield protecting each of the species that together compose it, ourselves included. What will happen if, in addition to the species already extinguished by human activity, say, 10 percent of those remaining (A) [are / is] taken away? Or 50 percent? Or 90 percent? As more and more species vanish or drop to near extinction, the rate of extinction of the survivors accelerates. In some cases the effect is felt almost immediately. When a century ago the American chestnut, once a dominant tree over much of eastern North America, (B) [being / was] reduced to near extinction by an Asian fungal blight, seven moth species whose caterpillars depended on its vegetation vanished, and the last of the passenger pigeons plunged to extinction. As extinction mounts, biodiversity reaches a tipping point (C) [which / at which] the ecosystem collapses. Scientists have only begun to study under what conditions and when this catastrophe is most likely to occur. [3점]

- | | | | |
|---|-----|-------|----------|
| | (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① | are | being | which |
| ② | are | was | which |
| ③ | are | was | at which |
| ④ | is | being | at which |
| ⑤ | is | was | which |

11

어휘

원제 22번

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

Joseph Schumpeter expressed the view that the essence of capitalism is the process of “creative destruction”—the perpetual cycle of destroying the old and less efficient product or service and ① replacing it with new, more efficient ones. Andy Grove took Schumpeter’s insight that “only the paranoid survive” and made it in many ways the business model of globalization capitalism. Grove helped to popularize the view that dramatic, industry-transforming ② innovations are taking place today faster and faster. Thanks to these technological breakthroughs, the speed by which your latest invention can be made ③ obsolete is now lightning quick. Therefore, only the paranoid, only those who are constantly looking over their shoulders to see who is creating something new that will destroy them and then staying just one step ahead of them, will survive. Those countries that are most willing to let capitalism quickly destroy inefficient companies, so that money can be freed up and directed to more innovative ones, will ④ perish in the era of globalization. Those which rely on their governments to ⑤ protect them from such creative destruction will fall behind in this era. [3점]

12

어휘

원제 25번

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Plants are great chemists—and alchemists: they can turn sunbeams into matter! They have evolved to use biological warfare to repel predators—poisoning, paralyzing, or disorienting them—or to reduce their own digestibility to stay alive and protect their seeds, (A) [enhancing / reducing] the chances that their species will endure. Both these physical and chemical defensive strategies are remarkably effective at keeping predators away, and even sometimes at getting animals to do what they wish. Because their initial predators were insects, plants developed some lectins that would paralyze any unfortunate bug that tried to dine on them. Obviously, there is a quantum size difference between insects and mammals, but both are (B) [resistant / subject] to the same effects. Clearly, most of you won’t be paralyzed by a plant compound within minutes of eating it, although a single peanut (a lectin) certainly has the potential to kill certain people. But we are not immune to the long-term effects of eating certain plant compounds. Because of the huge number of cells we mammals have, we may not see the (C) [beneficial / damaging] results of consuming such compounds for years. And even if this is happening to you, you don’t know it yet. [3점]

* lectin: 렉틴(주로 식물에서 추출되는 단백질)

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----------|-----------|------------|
| ① | enhancing | resistant | beneficial |
| ② | enhancing | subject | damaging |
| ③ | enhancing | subject | beneficial |
| ④ | reducing | subject | damaging |
| ⑤ | reducing | resistant | beneficial |

13

빈칸추론

원제 26번

[13~17] 다음 글을 읽고, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Observers have repeatedly noticed that animals in the wild do not live solely by “tooth and claw” but regularly show _____. Once, when an old bull elephant lay dying, human observers noted that his entire family tried everything to help him to his feet again. First, they tried to work their trunks and tusks underneath him. Then they pulled the old fellow up so strenuously that some broke their tusks in the process. Their concern for their old friend was greater than their concern for themselves. Elephants have also been observed coming to the aid of a comrade shot by a hunter, despite their fear of gunshots. The other elephants work in concert to raise their wounded companion to walk again. They do this by pressing on either side of the injured elephant and walking, trying to carry their friend between their gigantic bodies. Elephants have also been seen sticking grass in the mouths of their injured friends in an attempt to feed them, to give them strength.

- ① self-treatment for injury
- ② compassion for their fellows
- ③ family ties for their offspring
- ④ tricks of deceiving their predators
- ⑤ collaboration for finding food in the wild

14

빈칸추론

원제 27번

A factor which helps people to withstand fear is _____. The front-seat passenger in a car, for example, is usually more anxious than the driver. In the studies of American servicemen this was revealed when aircrew in the European theater of operations were asked in June 1944: “If you were doing it over again, do you think you would choose to sign up for combat flying?” Pilots were always more willing to answer “Yes, I’m pretty sure I would” (51-84 percent) than other enlisted men (39-51 percent), and fighter pilots flying their planes single-handed (84 percent) more so than bomber pilots (51-74 percent). Heavy bomber crews showed increasing reluctance the more missions they had flown, and the reason is not hard to discover. The casualty rates (over 70 percent killed or missing in action after six months and 17.5 percent wounded or injured in action) were dreadful. [3점]

* theater: 작전 구역

- ① being in control
- ② to wait and see
- ③ recalling good events
- ④ being with a companion
- ⑤ proper training and practice

15

빈칸추론

원제 28번

Some contemporary technologies seem to open new and deeply troubling ethical issues, issues of a kind that humankind has never had to address before. The emerging technology of genetic engineering, for instance, creates the prospect of our designing our own children and turning humanity itself into a kind of artifact. Some authors seem to welcome this prospect, but others believe that we are at a crossroads that requires that we relinquish the opportunity to acquire the knowledge that would enable us to create such a brave new world. Others believe that we can place reasonable limits on how biotechnology and genetic engineering will be employed on human beings that will allow some uses but prohibit others. Genetic engineering of plants and some animal species is already in widespread use, and it may already be impossible to put this particular genie back in the bottle. Hans Jonas believes that technologies such as these that give us the capability _____ should be approached with a sense of “long-range responsibility” and, above all, a sense of humility.

- ① to make aesthetic use of science
- ② to alter nature in fundamental ways
- ③ to produce materials with little variation
- ④ to detect and locate hidden defects in complex systems
- ⑤ to defend the organism from external and internal dangers

16

빈칸추론

원제 29번

You can almost certainly recall instances when being around a calm person leaves you feeling more at peace, or when your previously sunny mood was spoiled by contact with a grouch. Researchers have demonstrated that this process occurs quickly and doesn't require much, if any, verbal communication. In one study, two volunteers completed a survey that identified their moods. Then they sat quietly, facing each other for a two-minute period, waiting for the researcher to return to the room. At the end of that time, they completed another emotional survey. Time after time, the brief exposure resulted in the less expressive partner's moods coming to resemble the moods of the more expressive one. It's easy to understand how emotions _____. In just a few months, the emotional responses of both dating couples and college roommates become dramatically more similar. [3점]

* grouch: 불평이 많은 사람

- ① can be best managed for optimal functioning
- ② can operate independently of external stimuli
- ③ can be even more infectious with prolonged contact
- ④ are influenced by social and cultural norms
- ⑤ are related to the whole creative process

17

빈칸추론

원제 30번

There is much evidence that the use of language enables us _____, because the stimulation associated with the use of language facilitates a further spurt of brain development. There have been extended attempts to teach chimpanzees the use of language by bringing them up in human family environments. Since they do not have the vocal apparatus for speech, they have been taught using American sign language. It has proved possible to teach chimpanzees up to a few hundred words in their first five years of life, a tiny fraction of what human children achieve. The comparative abilities of human children and chimpanzees are rather similar until the point at which language develops in the children, somewhere between their first and second birthdays, after which our mental development accelerates away from that of chimpanzees. A related point is that we have very few memories of the period before we learn the use of language. It is obvious that our use of language does not merely enable us to communicate, but that it also profoundly affects the way we perceive the outside world. [3점]

- ① to express our curiosity about nature
- ② to memorize events much more precisely
- ③ to share our perceptual experiences with others
- ④ to communicate with animals around us
- ⑤ to put creative thoughts into action

18

글의 순서

원제 31번

[18~19] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Today, the secret of success of many profitable businesses lies in their ability to process the data using advanced analytical methods. The business of information management encompasses more than just storing the data. It also covers 'data mining' or acquiring information by processing data using a new form of business intelligence.

(A) This ability of knowing 'why' will therefore empower the organization to make the necessary strategic changes. For example, the organization should capitalize on the newfound knowledge by building a stronger, one-to-one relationship with its customers.

(B) However, a report aided by data mining or business intelligence, is not only able to identify the best-selling product in a supermarket but the report is also able to explain the reasons why the product is the best.

(C) Hence, organizations need to invest in data mining techniques (aided by statistical analysis, visualization and neural networks) to uncover hidden patterns, discover new knowledge, and as a consequence gain more insight into the current business situation. For example, a typical report is able to identify the best-selling product in a supermarket.

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

19

글의순서

원제 32번

As the case on the Canada-US Free Trade Agreement shows, it was important for Canada to gain the attention of US political leadership to increase Canadian power in the negotiation. Lack of attention by the stronger party is often a statement that it does not consider the other side particularly powerful or significant.

(A) This action provoked a diplomatic crisis between the two long-time allies and succeeded in getting US attention, which led to high-level American participation in the negotiations. Canada enhanced its power by playing on the historically strong relationship between the two countries.

(B) Such lack of attention may manifest itself in many ways, but it is almost always demonstrated by entrusting the negotiations to relatively low-level officials who have limited authority and access to their country's political leadership.

(C) Canada faced this problem in this negotiation. The tactics of attention-getting may include stalling and walking out of the negotiations. In the Canada-US Free Trade Agreement talks, Canada walked out when they felt that the United States was not taking the negotiations seriously.

* stall: (교묘하게) 시간을 벌다

① (A) - (C) - (B)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

20

문장삽입

원제 33번

[20~21] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

An alternative use, however, treats law generally as a means of enforcing norms or standards of social behavior.

The term 'law' has been used in a wide variety of ways. In the first place, there are scientific laws or what are called descriptive laws. These describe regular or necessary patterns of behavior found in either natural or social life. (①) The most obvious examples are found in the natural sciences; for instance, in the laws of motion and thermodynamics advanced by physicists. (②) But this notion of law has also been employed by social theorists, in an attempt to highlight predictable, even inevitable, patterns of social behavior. (③) This can be seen in Engels's assertion that Marx uncovered the 'laws' of historical and social development, and in the so-called 'laws' of demand and supply which underlie economic theory. (④) Sociologists have thus seen forms of law at work in all organized societies, ranging from informal processes usually found in traditional societies to the formal legal systems typical of modern societies. (⑤) By contrast, political theorists have tended to understand law more specifically, seeing it as a distinctive social institution clearly separate from other social rules or norms and only found in modern societies. [3점]

21

문장삽입

원제 34번

Another, unexpected, consequence is the ability of bacteria to overcome the mechanisms that give antibiotics their efficacy, rendering them useless.

Initially seen as miracle drugs, antibiotics, once they became widely available, were used not only for bacterial infections, but for everything from the common cold to headaches. (①) Indeed antibiotics were a godsend, drastically improving medicine and contributing significantly to the increase in life expectancy achieved during the twentieth century. (②) Like many technological fixes, along with the positive benefits of antibiotics came negative side effects. (③) Antibiotics can kill the many beneficial bacteria in the human body, for instance those that promote digestion, along with invasive bacteria. (④) Antibiotic resistance, first a curiosity seen in the laboratory, became common among populations of bacteria exposed to antibiotics. (⑤) In a matter of years following the introduction of penicillin, penicillin-destroying staphylococci appeared in hospitals where much of the early use of penicillin had taken place.

* staphylococci: 포도상구균

22

무관한문장

원제 35번

[22-23] 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

Far from existing inertly, the inhabitants of the pasture—or what the ancient Hellenes called botane—appear to be able to perceive and to react to what is happening in their environment at a level of sophistication far surpassing that of humans. ① The sundew plant will grasp at a fly with infallible accuracy, moving in just the right direction toward where the prey is to be found. ② Some parasitical plants can recognize the slightest trace of the odor of their victim, and will overcome all obstacles to crawl in its direction. ③ Plants are in trouble because they are rooted to the ground and therefore unable to pick up and move when they need something or when conditions turn unfavorable. ④ Plants seem to know which ants will steal their nectar, closing when these ants are about, opening only when there is enough dew on their stems to keep the ants from climbing. ⑤ The more sophisticated acacia actually enlists the protective services of certain ants which it rewards with nectar in return for the ants' protection against other insects and herbivorous mammals.

* inertly: 비활동적으로

23

무관한 문장

원제 36번

Transport geography is a topical branch of geography that evolved out of economic geography. Like tourism, transportation is, of course, inherently geographic because it connects places and facilitates the movement of goods and people from one place to another. ① Transport geography fundamentally depends on the geographic concepts, such as location or scale. ② For example, location shapes patterns of movement, including whether movement is possible from and/or to a given location and how that movement might occur. ③ Transportation networks exist at local and regional scales and, in the modern world, are increasingly being connected into a global system. ④ With much faster personal and organized transport, afternoon drives, day trips, overnight stays and weekends have added a considerable scope to the tourism industry but also to tourists themselves. ⑤ In addition, there are many geographic factors of places—both physical and human—that either allow or constrain transportation.

24

요약문 완성

원제 37번

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

Consider a household that dumps sewage into a public lake rather than purchasing a septic system to process and store the waste. This “straight pipe” method of disposal damages the lake’s appeal for water sports and as a source of drinking water. Although the social cost of dumping sewage is larger than the cost of a septic system, the household’s private cost of dumping is not, because the household bears only a fraction of the overall damage of dumping. If the lake area belonged to the household dumping the sewage, that household would internalize the full social cost of dumping and invest in a septic system. If the lake area belonged to someone else, that person would have an incentive to prohibit and carefully monitor dumping. Biologist Garrett Hardin felt that by assigning property rights to land, water, and air, society could avoid externalities caused by everything from factories to loud music. As evidence of his point, poaching is a far greater problem in countries where property rights are weak than in countries where they are well-defined and strictly enforced.

* septic system: 오수정화 시스템 ** poach: (남의 영역을) 침해하다

According to Garrett Hardin, environmental damage to open-access areas, such as lakes, could be (A) if the areas were (B) held.

- (A) (B)
- ① caused exclusively
 - ② caused commercially
 - ③ disclosed commonly
 - ④ prevented publicly
 - ⑤ prevented privately

25-26

장문

원제 38-39번

We cannot divorce emotions from thinking. The two are completely intertwined. But there is inevitably a (a) dominant factor, some people more clearly governed by emotions than others. What we are looking for is the proper ratio and balance, the one that leads to the most effective action. The ancient Greeks had an appropriate metaphor for this: the rider and the horse.

The horse is our emotional nature continually (b) impelling us to move. This horse has tremendous energy and power, but without a rider it cannot be guided; it is wild, subject to predators, and continually heading into trouble. The rider is our thinking self. Through training and practice, it holds the reins and guides the horse, transforming this powerful animal energy into something (c) productive. The one without the other is useless. Without the rider, no directed movement or purpose. Without the horse, no energy, no power. In most people the horse dominates, and the rider is weak. In some people the rider is too strong, holds the reins too tightly, and is (d) willing to occasionally let the animal go into a gallop. The horse and rider must work together. This means we consider our actions (e) beforehand; we bring as much thinking as possible to a situation before we make a decision. But once we decide what to do, we loosen the reins and enter action with boldness and a spirit of adventure. Instead of being slaves to this energy, we channel it. That is the essence of rationality.

25. 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① necessity of finding the optimal balance of thinking and emotion
- ② traditional skills of taming and harnessing wild animals
- ③ effects of emotional suppression on physical health
- ④ difficulties of getting the right technique to win horse races
- ⑤ ancient Greek concepts about the importance of philosophy in sports

26. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① (a)
- ② (b)
- ③ (c)
- ④ (d)
- ⑤ (e)

27-28

장문

원제 42~43번

When Mario came to me for therapy, he explained that he worried about everything. He was newly married and in the midst of purchasing an expensive home that would require investing his life savings, barely leaving money for the necessary renovations. “Did I marry the right person? Am I going crazy? Is my mind working? I seem forgetful. What if the plane I take to Miami crashes? Will my father develop Parkinson’s like my grandfather?” The worries were (a) endless, and Mario noticed that the more he worried the more he felt depressed. To ease his tortured mind, he spent time (b) distracting himself by eating.

Over the course of cognitive behavioral therapy with an emphasis on mindfulness and acceptance, Mario began to learn to not panic over his feelings of panic. He became able to bring awareness to his worries as mental processes rather than get (c) stuck in his mind, where he would live in the worst-case scenarios. He practiced asking himself, “Is this worry productive or unproductive?” If a worry was productive, he came up with an action plan. If it was unproductive, he noticed the feelings and thoughts in his body and mind and practiced returning to the present moment. When he noticed urges to reach for sweets and salty foods as he tensed up, he chose to sit with his feelings instead, seeing his feelings as meaningful. What sat behind his worries? He deeply (d) valued serving as a provider, establishing a secure, loving home, and protecting his father. His feelings (e) denied what mattered to him, though his relationship with his feelings—profound fear and confusion about feeling too much and not understanding his feelings—got in the way of his willingness to accept and learn from his emotions. During our last session, he said, “I feel because things matter to me. I can talk to my wife about our difficulties, take action to solve financial problems, and show my dad how much I care. That tastes sweet in my heart.”

27. Mario에 관한 뒷글의 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 평생 저축한 돈을 투자해야 하는 비싼 집을 구입하는 중이었다.
- ② 자신의 공황 상태의 감정에 당황하지 않는 법을 배우기 시작했다.
- ③ 자신의 걱정이 생산적인지 아닌지 스스로에게 질문하는 것을 연습했다.
- ④ 단것과 짠 음식을 먹고 싶어 하는 충동을 이겨내는 데 결국 실패했다.
- ⑤ 재정적인 문제를 해결하기 위한 조치를 취할 수 있다고 말했다.

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

29-30

장문

원제 44-45번

(A)

Bibs the canary lived with an elderly lady who had a niece who lived next door and checked on her each night to make sure she was all right. A warm and sweet friendship had blossomed between the old woman and the tiny bird. At breakfast each morning, they shared toast and Bibs liked to sip whatever beverage the woman was having. One rainy night, seeing that her aunt's lights were on and assuming everything was fine, the niece retired with her husband for the night rather than going over to the aunt's house.

(B)

The tiny yellow bird had escaped from the aunt's house and flown through the storm to the next house. There it had pecked at the window with such desperate fury that it collapsed in exhaustion and died before their eyes. Now completely alarmed, the niece and her husband raced over to the aunt's house.

(C)

They found the old lady lying unconscious on the floor in a pool of blood. She had slipped and fallen, striking her head on a table corner. Her niece rushed her to the hospital. Because of her little bird's loyalty and determination to get help, even at the sacrifice of his own life, the woman's life was saved.

(D)

As the couple relaxed cozily by a fire, they were startled by an odd tapping at the window. At first they assumed it was a windblown branch, but the tapping grew louder and continued persistently, followed by a strange cry. Finally, the niece went to the window, pulled back the curtains and found Bibs, who had been furiously beating on the window and chirping.

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. 밑글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 노부인의 조카딸은 노부인의 옆집에 살았다.
 ② 노부인과 Bibs는 토스트를 나눠 먹었다.
 ③ Bibs는 폭풍우를 뚫고 옆집으로 날아갔다.
 ④ 노부인은 의식을 잃고 바닥에 쓰러져 있었다.
 ⑤ 조카딸 집의 창문에 나뭇가지가 부딪쳐 소리가 났다.

Test 03

2019학년도 사관학교

시험시간

50분

(사관 대비생이 아닌 수능대비생은 60분도 괜찮습니다.)

시험 전 안내사항

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전쟁은 평화의 문제로부터의 비겁한 도망이다.

01

대의파악

원제 7번

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Not all decisions are made from perfect data. Even though it is important to use all data at hand to render the best possible solution, sometimes you are still missing information and the solution doesn't seem clear. In cases like this, your intuition needs to be your guide. This means having faith in yourself and listening to what you believe is truth, regardless of what direction the data may point. When you are going through the decision-making process and you are sifting through the net to weed out the garbage and gather only the good information, remember to ask yourself how you feel about the information you have gathered. This is extremely important. The best decisions are the ones that combine good data that points to an obvious choice and that gut feeling that says, "You did the right thing."

- ① 반론을 제기할 때 타당한 근거를 제시하라.
- ② 연구 주제와 무관한 정보를 과감하게 버리라.
- ③ 자료를 선정하고 결정을 내릴 때 직관을 동원하라.
- ④ 객관적인 자료를 바탕으로 합리적인 결정을 내리라.
- ⑤ 자료 수집 과정에서 정보의 양보다 질을 중요시하라.

02

대의파악

원제 10번

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오

There are those who think that the skill is everything and they evaluate a work of art entirely on the amount of skill involved. Such people are more interested in realism in painting because of the skill associated with painting a subject realistically. They also are usually more interested in crafted items and are awed by the skill involved in making the item. Certainly we should give credit for many elements that go into making a piece of art, but there is a distinction between those elements and the aesthetic element. We can give credit for effort, for technique, for skill, for material, for scale, and the time it took to make the work. The value of art should not be measured by such qualities. No matter how hard one tries to make a work of art, it still may fail aesthetically. One could make a work out of gold, but it could also fail aesthetically. There is nothing worse in bad art than big, bad art. What a shame to work for years on one piece of art that is not successful in the end. If the skill is not developed well enough to get the aesthetic elements of the art across, then the value of the work lessens.

- ① 기술적 요소에 미학적 요소를 더해야 예술 작품의 가치가 높아진다.
- ② 위대한 예술 작품은 기존의 틀에서 벗어난 새로운 양식을 추구한다.
- ③ 비평가에게는 예술 작품의 진가를 알아보는 심미안이 필요하다.
- ④ 많은 시간과 자원을 투입해야 예술 작품의 수준이 높아진다.
- ⑤ 예술 작품을 평가하는 기준이 사람에 따라 다를 수 있다.

03

대외파악

원제 12번

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Knowledge transfer has received a tremendous amount of publicity recently with advances in groupware and networking tools, designed to enable the flow of knowledge among groups and individuals. The goal of such tools is ultimately shared memory and understanding. In fact, this is difficult to achieve because knowledge is “sticky,” alive, and rich. It is “sticky” because it is very tightly bound to the context which gives it meaning; without context it is just information. Knowledge can be thought of as being alive in that it must be constantly attended to as it is ever-changing and growing. It also dies, goes out of date, becomes irrelevant and must be discarded, but who is its rightful steward? Lastly, it is rich in its multi-dimensionality, containing a tremendous amount of content, context, and experience. All three of these factors make it very difficult to distribute knowledge.

- ① protection of traditional cultural knowledge
- ② close relationship between knowledge and context
- ③ importance of experience as a source of knowledge
- ④ characteristics of knowledge that make its transfer difficult
- ⑤ easier knowledge distribution with information technology

[04-05] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

What is truly arresting about human beings is well captured in the story of the Tower of Babel, in which humanity, speaking a single language, came so close to reaching heaven that God himself felt threatened. A common language connects the members of a community into an information-sharing network with formidable collective powers. Anyone can benefit from the strokes of genius, lucky accidents, and trial-and-error wisdom accumulated by anyone else, present or past. And people can work in teams, their efforts coordinated by negotiated agreements. As a result, homo sapiens is a species, like blue-green algae and earthworms, that has made far-reaching changes on the planet. Archaeologists have discovered the bones of ten thousand wild horses at the bottom of a cliff in France, the remains of herds stampeded over the cliff top by groups of paleolithic hunters seventeen thousand years ago. These fossils of ancient cooperation and shared ingenuity may shed light on why saber-tooth tigers, mastodons, giant woolly rhinoceroses, and dozens of other large mammals went extinct around the time that modern humans arrived in their habitats. Our ancestors, apparently, killed them off.

* stampede (동물 등을) 우르르 몰다

- ① Breaking the Language Barrier: A Hard Task
- ② Language: A Basis of Cooperative Human Power
- ③ Changes in Languages from Ancient to Modern Times
- ④ Communicating with Animals, Understanding Animal Language
- ⑤ How Language Began: Gesture and Speech in Human Evolution

04

대외파악

원제 13번

05

대의파악

원제 14번

Education, either formal or informal, plays a major role in the passing on and sharing of culture. Educational levels of a culture can be assessed using literacy rates and enrollment in secondary or higher education, information available from secondary data sources. International firms need to know about the qualitative aspects of education, namely, varying emphases on particular skills, and the overall level of the education provided. The Republic of Korea and Japan, for example, emphasize the sciences, especially engineering, to a greater degree than do Western countries. Educational levels will have an impact on various business functions. Training programs for a production facility will have to take the educational backgrounds of trainees into account. For example, a high level of illiteracy will suggest the use of visual aids rather than printed manuals. Local recruiting for sales jobs will be affected by the availability of suitably trained personnel. In some cases, international firms routinely send locally recruited personnel to headquarters for training.

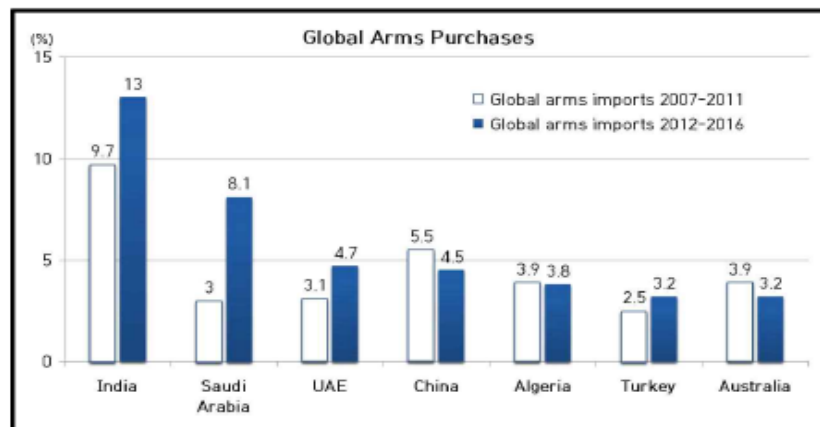
- ① Education as a Means of Social Mobility
- ② Educational Background and Economic Status
- ③ Trends in Education and Occupational Structure
- ④ Education: One Vital Consideration for Foreign Businesses
- ⑤ Educated Labor Force: A Driving Force for Economic Growth

06

도표추론

원제 15번

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the global shares of arms purchases of seven countries over two time periods, 2007-2011 and 2012-2016. ① In the 2012-2016 period, India accounted for the largest share of global arms imports, followed by Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), China, Algeria, Turkey and Australia. ② Compared with the 2007-2011 period, the global shares of arms imports of India, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, and Turkey increased in the 2012-2016 period. ③ In contrast, the global shares of arms imports of China, Algeria, and Australia fell in the 2012-2016 period, compared with the previous period. ④ Specifically, China's share of global arms imports fell the most, from 5.5 percent to 4.5 percent, between the two periods. ⑤ The gap in global shares of arms purchases between 2007-2011 and 2012-2016 was the largest in Saudi Arabia, and the smallest in Turkey.

07

내용일치

원제 16번

Bertolt Brecht에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Bertolt Brecht was a major influence on 20th century drama. He explored a new style of drama, using unusual staging and different styles of acting in order to achieve his aim of making audiences think about the moral and political implications of his plays. Brecht was born in Augsburg, Germany, and studied medicine and philosophy at the universities of Munich and Berlin. After serving in World War I, he achieved success with his play *Drums in the Night*. Throughout the 1920s and early 1930s he wrote many more plays. In 1933 Brecht and his wife were forced to flee from Germany after Hitler came to power. Brecht eventually reached America, but there he was investigated for having Communist beliefs. He left America and returned to East Berlin in 1947, where he founded The Berliner Ensemble, a theater company that became world famous.

- ① 독특한 연출 및 다른 연기 방식을 이용하여 새로운 양식의 연극을 탐구했다.
- ② 뮌헨 대학교와 베를린 대학교에서 의학과 철학을 공부했다.
- ③ 1차 세계대전 이전에 연극 *Drums in the Night*로 성공을 거두었다.
- ④ 히틀러가 집권한 후 아내와 함께 독일을 떠나야 했다.
- ⑤ 1947년에 동베를린으로 돌아와 그곳에서 극단을 세웠다

08

지칭추론

원제 17번

말줄 친 he가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

At the height of the Civil War, President Lincoln and his Secretary of War visited the battle side house of General George McClellan on some urgent business. Since ① he was not at home, they waited in his parlor. When the General finally returned home, he saw that he had visitors but did not acknowledge them. Instead, he went straight to his room. Assuming that ② he would come out soon, they waited for him. An hour later, when he had still not appeared, they sent the maid to inquire. A minute later, she returned and said, "I am sorry, Mr. President, but the General has asked me to tell you that ③ he is very tired and has gone to bed." The Secretary of War was shocked and said, "Mr. President, this is unacceptable. You must immediately dismiss him from the post of General!" Lincoln thought about it for a minute and then ④ he said, "No, I will not dismiss him. He is a good general. He wins battles. I would hold his horse and wash the dirt from his boots if ⑤ he could shorten this bloodshed even by one hour."

09

어법성판단

원제 18번

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?

Given the dominance in Western cultures of naturalistic views of the body, the concept of the body in culture is ① potentially a difficult one to grasp. The bodies of accident victims, transplant patients and others ② undergoing cosmetic surgery are literally and physically reconstructed every day by surgeons. Such commonplace practices make ③ it relatively easy to think of the body as a machine. Like machines, bodies have components that can, up to a point, be taken apart and reassembled. The workings of the body can in similar fashion to other machine-like objects ④ be examined and malfunctions diagnosed and remedied. Mary Shelley's monster, literally constructed by Dr. Frankenstein, is the classical working out of the body-as-machine idea. So familiar are these ways of thinking about the body ⑤ which to some of us the ideas of the social construction of the body and of the body in culture may seem to be nonsense.

10

어법성판단

원제 20번

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

If you want something to happen in your life, you need to focus on it. Without focusing, and believing in what you want to achieve, you cannot accomplish the task at hand. This law of focus reminds you not to give up, no matter how (A) [exhausted / exhausting] the task may seem. By continuing to believe in it and focusing on it, you clearly stand a better chance of achieving the desired results. Through the law of energy and attraction, you will attract into your life (B) [that / what] you give energy to and focus on. A magnifying glass used to focus the sun's energy can start a fire. You can manifest what you want through your focused energy of thought and belief. You will continue to be faced with challenges, struggles and mishaps as other laws, such as the law of ups and downs, (C) [are / is] working in the background. You give power and life to whatever you focus on. You bring magic into what you want as you increase its vibration through your focus. [3점]

(A) (B) (C)

- ① exhausted that are
- ② exhausted what is
- ③ exhausting what are
- ④ exhausting what is
- ⑤ exhausting that are

11

어휘

원제 22번

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

The embedding of reporters, as ground-breaking as it may have been, proved to be a ① controversial policy. Some critics charged that embedded reporters might endanger the troops or the mission. Others were concerned that journalists would become “too close” to those they covered, and naturally identify more directly with those whom they lived with and were protected by, thereby ② gaining their objectivity. This phenomenon was likened to Stockholm Syndrome, where hostages come to empathize with their captors. Nevertheless, advocates of embedding argue it has several advantages. It provides an “up close and personal” view and ③ allows journalists to experience war as the troops do, so that they can portray the efforts of those doing the fighting. It provides ④ direct access to the battlefield and the war’s events in ways not otherwise possible. The live footage and “real time” reporting provide a ⑤ realistic “first cut of history” and document the war as it happens.

12

어휘

원제 24번

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

According to Nassim Taleb, author of the brilliant book Black Swan, we try to make sense of all the data around us because there are costs attached to information storage. So the more orderly we can make that information, the easier and less costly it is to store in our minds. This means that we prefer our data to be more ordered and less random. We have a drive to (A) [increase / reduce] the number of dimensions that we handle, so we place complex data into a much simpler order as a way to achieve this. Taleb considers that this is not only the purpose of narrative but also causality. We will try to attribute causality to events so that we can explain and understand, rather than leaving us to deal with the complexity and randomness of the world. And the purpose of (B) [denying / imposing] a narrative is that it can generate a sense of chronology, so both move in a single direction. The narrative means that we tend then to recall those facts that fit the story, that meet the requirements of the causality the narrative has perpetuated. We then don’t recall the true sequence of events but a reconstructed one that makes the causality appear much more (C) [complicated / straightforward] than it was. [3점]

* perpetuate 영속화하다

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|----------|-----------------|
| ① | increase | denying | complicated |
| ② | increase | imposing | complicated |
| ③ | reduce | denying | straightforward |
| ④ | reduce | imposing | complicated |
| ⑤ | reduce | imposing | straightforward |

13

빈칸추론

원제 26번

[13~17] 다음 글을 읽고, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Several historians declare that the foreign correspondent—the reporter covering events outside the country—is _____. This description applies to traditional mass media correspondents in particular. Since 1980, American networks have closed most of their overseas bureaus and have decreased their international news coverage. Neither the terrorism of September 11, 2001, nor the war in Iraq has reversed these trends. In a review of the year 2007, for example, the Tyndall Report, which monitors network television news, found that while the war in Iraq was the story of the year by a wide margin, the networks' foreign bureaus had their lightest workload since 2001. Economic pressures, global interdependence, and technological innovations—and a perception of public disinterest—have changed the way foreign news is reported and consumed.

- ① an endangered species
- ② an amateur ambassador
- ③ a fountain of exotic ideas
- ④ a particularly hated figure
- ⑤ the storyteller of a secret war

14

빈칸추론

원제 27번

If you live in a country like the United States, it is easy to say that population is the major problem for preserving the environment. But if you think about it a little more deeply, you could rapidly come to understand that consumption and the kinds of technology that we use are also very important in setting the stage for the world of the future. For example, people in rural Brazil or rural Indonesia, like most of their counterparts in developing countries, live at about one-fortieth of the consumption level of people in the United States. If you consider that we've added 135 million people to the population of the United States since the end of World War II, then you realize that the impact of the extra people in the United States on the world—in terms of levels of consumption, levels of pollution, uses of inappropriate technologies that may themselves be destructive—is about equal to the impact on the world of all the entire population of developing countries—4.2 billion people. It is not justifiable to say that population is the only factor. It's _____ that is truly significant. [3점]

- ① our way of dealing with the world
- ② our viewpoint on the welfare problem
- ③ humanitarian aid to developing countries
- ④ how to put an end to poverty and violence
- ⑤ how to measure the degree of economic equality

15

빈칸추론

원제 28번

Personality characteristics are important not only for how we define ourselves, but also for _____. Social psychologists have shown that when we form impressions of others we try to extract information about their personality attributes from how they look and act: whether they are friendly, trustworthy, emotional, dominant, and so on. Impression formation is all about making what are known as ‘dispositional inferences’ about other people’s personalities. Similarly, the stereotypes that we hold about particular social groups are saturated with personality characteristics. Whether accurate or inaccurate, these stereotypes represent personality portraits of group members, such as whether they are happy-go-lucky, aggressive, socially awkward, greedy, and so on. Once again, personality characteristics matter to us as social perceivers because they are such centrally important aspects of people.

- ① how we form our character
- ② sorting out false information
- ③ how we perceive other people
- ④ making inferences about causality
- ⑤ finding a career fit for our personality

16

빈칸추론

원제 29번

Due to the efforts of Renaissance artists to elevate their profession as a liberal art, the Western world has popularized the idea of a lone individual creating his or her own art to express something very personal. In the nineteenth and twentieth centuries it became more common for artists to determine individually the appearance and content of their own work, and, in their search for new forms of self-expression, to make art that was often very controversial. This remains true today. But for many centuries before this, very few artists worked alone. Even Renaissance artists who promoted the idea of creative genius operated workshops staffed by artist assistants who carried out most of the labor involved in turning their master’s design into a work of art. Even today, some famous artists, such as Jeff Koons, _____.

- ① employ other artists to realize their ideas
- ② work within the confines of a frame
- ③ want their work to incite controversy
- ④ get thousands of step-by-step solutions
- ⑤ depend on patrons for financial support

17

빈칸추론

원제 30번

Of all the thinkers of antiquity, Aristotle was perhaps the most comprehensive, his works ranging over the landscape of knowledge, such as physics, politics, and ethics. But the very scale of Aristotle's achievement left a problematic legacy. There are authors like Aristotle who are too clever for our own good. Having said so much, they appear to have had the last word. Their genius inhibits the sense of irreverence vital to creative work in their successors. Aristotle may, paradoxically, prevent those who most respect him from behaving like him. He rose to greatness only by doubting much of the knowledge that had been built up before him, not by refusing to read Plato or Heraclitus, but by mounting significant critiques of some of their weaknesses based on an appreciation of their strengths. To act in a truly Aristotelian spirit may mean allowing for some _____ . [3점]

- ① opportunities to work together across disciplines
- ② credits to humanities such as politics, ethics, and literature
- ③ significant ties based on the values shared by philosophers
- ④ generalizations to be made about the features of individual cases
- ⑤ intelligent departures from even the most accomplished authorities

18

글의순서

원제 31번

[18~19] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

To parents and the general public, class size seems to be the “litmus test” of the quality of a school. Schools with small class sizes are perceived as being better than schools with large class sizes. Surveys show that parents care more about class size than anything else except school safety.

(A) Furthermore, discipline is much more difficult: for example, students may be able to doze in class without the teacher knowing it, and surely the teacher cannot correct every student who shows evidence of daydreaming.

(B) After all, if a teacher has only fifteen or so students in a class, it is far more possible for that teacher to provide individual attention to each student. None will be left behind, and none will have to move forward on their own.

(C) On the other hand, teachers of class sizes of thirty or so students simply cannot teach to each individual student. These teachers have huge numbers of papers to grade, grades to calculate, makeup work for students who are absent, parents to contact, and e-mails to answer.

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

19

글의순서

원제 32번

Eating is still fun for the one-year-old, but it is no longer the main interest in the child's life. Children's need for food is determined mostly by their activity level and by the rate at which they are growing in height and weight.

(A) If this happens everybody loses. The parents lose because they never get over their frustration at the way their children eat. The children lose because they really do become picky, difficult eaters or else chronic overeaters.

(B) That concern often leads parents to try to force children to eat more. When parents force and children resist, a chronic battle is set up which may become more important to all concerned than the question of food which started it all in the first place.

(C) Because this rate slows down greatly in the second year of life, many children are actually eating less at 15-18 months than they were at 8-10 months. Not unexpectedly this concerns a great many parents who feel it is obvious that the bigger and older children are, the more they should eat.

① (A) - (C) - (B)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

20

문장삽입

원제 33번

[20~21] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

That prompted the military to take the chemical-repelling technology that it had developed to protect soldiers against biological weapons and apply it to T-shirts and underwear.

Who knew that the largest number of casualties from Operation Desert Storm in the 1991 Gulf War would be from bacterial infections? Soldiers in combat don't always have the luxury of being able to change into fresh underwear, if they even have a clean pair to change into. (①) Underwear worn day after day in those hot desert conditions turned out to be a significant cause of bacterial infections and discomfort. (②) The underwear is manufactured by using microwave energy to bond tiny "nanoparticles" to the fibers in the underwear fabric. (③) Then chemicals that repel oil, water, bacteria, and other substances are bonded to the nanoparticles. (④) The result was underwear that is very, very difficult to get dirty, because virtually nothing will stick to it. (⑤) And because bacteria never gets established, undergarments made with the stuff can be worn for weeks without washing and without risk to the wearer's health. [3점]

21

문장삽입

원제 34번

However, private property rights are not sacred, even in societies with strong views on this subject.

Landscape-level restoration will almost always involve public property (especially where water is concerned) and a mixture of organizational and personal private property. (①) Consequently, a formidable barrier to a landscape approach is the inevitable conflicts between environmental protection and property rights. (②) The individual property owner with a small wetland is likely to be angry when told that filling, draining or altering the wetland in major ways is illegal. (③) This property, the owner sometimes says, is private “and I will do as I wish with my property.” (④) Each person lives not only on private property, but in a larger ecological landscape shared with others. (⑤) So, a key question is: to what extent should individual, organizational or national behavior and attitudes be modified for the betterment of others of the human species and for other species as well?

22

무관한문장

원제 35번

[22-23] 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

Gifted children, with their extreme emotional sensitivity and idealism, often notice great gaps between how things are and how they ought to be—in their family, their school, their community, and the larger world. ① Because of their keen minds and their sharp thinking and reasoning abilities, they find themselves sharply aware of mediocrity, greed, poverty, corruption, violence, abuse, pollution, hypocrisy, and other flaws in society. ② They become discouraged and disillusioned that no one else cares or that these problems can never be fixed. ③ They may feel relieved and act swiftly to conform to the social or behavioral norms of their age group. ④ As a result of this “What’s the point?” attitude, many intellectually gifted youngsters choose to underachieve in school, and some drop out of high school, college, or even society altogether. ⑤ They may search for a life or career where they don’t have to deal with social hypocrisy or other aspects of society that make them uncomfortable.

23

무관한 문장

원제 36번

Scientific evidence is mounting that some animals use tools, live by moral codes, use complex communication systems, and have culture. ① These findings fit squarely within Charles Darwin's theory of evolution, which predicts that differences between humans and other animals are in degree, not kind. ② Yet there is an ongoing debate about the nature and sufficiency of the evidence for culture among animals. ③ Some scholars aren't convinced that ecological and genetic explanations for animal behavior have been ruled out in all cases, while others define culture in ways that exclude nonhuman animals. ④ In order to understand the legal status of nonhuman animals it is necessary to understand what is fundamental about how legal systems work. ⑤ The unresolved debate makes this an active, exciting field of study, with new discoveries and important advances appearing regularly.

24

요약문 완성

원제 37번

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

Consider a new manager who wants to test her employees' planning skills. She may ask her employees to develop a written plan for a particular project. The manager could use very concrete and specific language to describe the assignment: "I want you to develop a five-page plan for this proposed project. First, make sure you include an overview of the project in the introduction. Second, I want a section that highlights your analysis of why we have embarked on this project. Third, I want a solutions section in the report. Finally, I want a description of the criteria and benchmarks for assessing the success of your proposed solution." This request uses very concrete and specific language, but does it meet this manager's needs? By outlining the length and format for the project proposal, the manager clearly specifies what she wants, and in doing so, she reduces her chances to assess her employees' planning abilities. She could have made her request more ambiguous: "Please develop a proposal for this project. I don't want to tell you too much more, because I don't want to limit your creativity." Although this language is more abstract, it may give the manager better insight into how each employee thinks and plans.

When assessing employees' planning skills, a manager can provide them with an opportunity to show their (A) by adjusting the level of (B) in the instructions for an assignment.

- | (A) | (B) |
|--------------|-------------------|
| ① creativity | agreement |
| ② creativity | abstraction |
| ③ experience | frequency |
| ④ experience | abstraction |
| ⑤ enthusiasm | frequency |

25-26

장문

원제 38-39번

You never know when a so-called bad idea will contain the seeds of greatness within it. We've seen it countless times in our work. A bad, even absurd, idea is offered up, and within minutes it has transformed into a brilliant example of innovative thinking. We make use of some effective idea generation methods that invite participants to come up with the worst, most ridiculous, even distasteful ideas imaginable—and then to turn around or transform those ideas into great ones.

Consider the extreme “what if we all jumped out of the window” example. From this bad idea, you might develop an innovative emergency personal parachute product for individuals working in tall city buildings. Or conceive an improved process for evacuation from high floors during a fire. A new “team hang-gliding” extreme sports event. A breakthrough advertising concept where a group of people are able to fly after consuming a new beverage. An infinite number of other possibilities could be born from the bad idea that everyone in the room should jump out of a window. That is, unless the idea is shot down prematurely before the great idea within it has a chance to blossom. So _____, until an idea has had a fair chance to show all it's got.

25. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Creative Ads Will Inspire You
- ② Bad Ideas Can Lead to Big Ideas
- ③ Why Doesn't Group Brainstorming Work?
- ④ Good Intentions Can Have Bad Outcomes
- ⑤ Are People More Creative Alone or Together?

26. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① detect errors
- ② follow tradition
- ③ suspend judgment
- ④ punish wrongdoing
- ⑤ reduce daydreaming

27-28

장문

원제 40~41번

As an example of the ability of language to direct our attention, think about the term ‘politically correct,’ or PC, language. Its proponents argue that we can rid our minds of discriminatory thoughts by removing from our language any words or phrases that could offend people by the way they reference differences and handicaps. Los Angeles County in California asked suppliers to stop using the terms master and slave on computer equipment, even though these are commonly used terms that refer to primary and secondary hard disk drives, because of cultural sensitivity. Other substitutions, such as police officer for policeman, are intended to highlight that such positions are held by both men and women.

Using PC language and being PC have come to be viewed negatively, ___(A)___, and even ridiculed and satirized because they overcompensate for others’ sensitivities. One reason that PC language is fairly easy to ridicule is that its political agenda is not always connected to large social and cultural institutions. ___(B)___, it is one thing to say that we need to rid the workplace of sexist language in an effort to create equal relationships between men and women, but unless this directive is connected to a broader agenda of fostering gender pay equity and equal opportunity for promotions and advancement, merely ridding the workplace of sexist language may not generate the hoped-for effect.

27. 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① grounds for supporting political correctness
- ② effects of social progress on language changes
- ③ pros and cons of using politically correct language
- ④ differences between male and female language use
- ⑤ necessity of getting a clear idea with a clear expression

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

(A) (B)

- ① however For example
- ② however In contrast
- ③ that is For example
- ④ thus In contrast
- ⑤ thus Furthermore

29-30

장문

원제 44-45번

(A)

It was summer and Mary was 14. Her whole family spent weekend after weekend at the river, waterskiing and swimming and just having a great time. But Mary couldn't ski like her big brothers and sisters. She was too embarrassed to try. (a) She was horrified at the idea of looking ridiculous, and looking like a novice next to her skilled and experienced siblings. One day she told her mother all about this.

(B)

On that day, Mary learned to ski. Her mother was patient and careful. It wasn't nearly as difficult as Mary had thought it would be, and with no audience (b) she had no discomfort about being hunched over her skis. As the afternoon wore on, she stood up straighter and straighter on the skis. The next weekend river trip would see Mary happily skiing along with her brothers and sisters, (c) her embarrassment erased by her mother's kind act.

(C)

Mary explained that when beginning skiers got up out of the water for the first time, they started off crouched over their skis with their bottoms stuck out, looking absolutely absurd. And there were so many people on the river on any sunny weekend. Some of them were boys, and they would all see Mary as (d) she adopted that humiliating pose. Mary told her mom that she was not willing to risk this shame.

(D)

One Thursday soon after this talk, Mary's mother left work after lunch and came home. Mary didn't understand why her mom was home, but Mary's mom just told her to help hook the boat trailer to the car. Her mother was offering something, and Mary had to accept (e) her offer. Before she knew what had happened, Mary and her mom were in the boat, heading up the river in the warm sunshine on quiet water. It was a Thursday, so no one else was about. No one was there to see Mary look ridiculous.

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)

Test 04

2018학년도 사관학교

시험시간

50분

(사관 대비생이 아닌 수능대비생은 60분도 괜찮습니다.)

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What We think, We become.

01

지칭추론

원제 7번

밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

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

02

무관한 문장 고르기

원제 8번

[02-03] 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

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

03

무관한 문장 고르기

원제 9번

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

04

어법성판단

원제 10번

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

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

05

어법성판단

원제 13번

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

(A) (B) (C)

- ① transformed to turn it
- ② transformed to turn which
- ③ are transformed turns it
- ④ are transformed turns which
- ⑤ are transformed to turn it

06

빈칸추론

원제 14번

[06~09] 다음 글을 읽고, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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

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

07

빈칸추론

원제 15번

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

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

08

빈칸추론

원제 16번

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

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

09

빈칸추론

원제 17번

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

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

10

대의 파악

원제 19번

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

* jurisdiction 관할구역

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

11

두개빈칸

원제 20번

다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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

(A) (B)

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

12

어휘

원제 22번

[12-13] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

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

* perpetuate 영속화하다

13

어휘

원제 23번

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

14

대의파악

원제 24번

[14-15] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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

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

15

대의 파악

원제 25번

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

*aloof 초연한, 무관심한

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

[16-17] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

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

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

16

문장삽입

원제 26번

17

문장삽입

원제 27번

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

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

18

대의 파악

원제 29번

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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

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

19

대의파악

원제 31번

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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

*atrocitiy 잔학 (행위)

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

20

내용일치

원제 32번

Romain Rolland에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

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

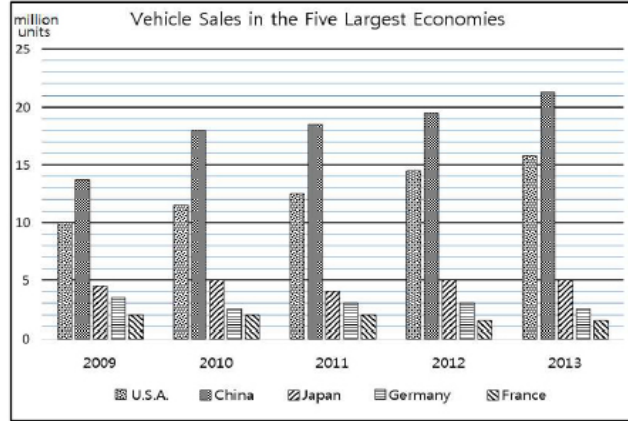
- ① 프랑스인으로서 1915년에 노벨문학상을 수상했다.
- ② Ecole Normale Superieure에서 철학을 공부했다.
- ③ 16세기 이탈리아 유화에 관한 논문으로 박사학위를 받았다.
- ④ 저술 활동에 전념하기 위해 가르치는 일을 그만두었다.
- ⑤ 관객들에게 프랑스의 혁명 역사를 상기시키는 희곡을 선호했다.

21

도표일치

원제 33번

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



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

22

글의 순서

원제 34번

[22-23] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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

(A) Likewise, as a car passes you and moves off into the distance, it appears to get smaller. However, it is known that perception of size does not vary as much as would be expected from the change in size of the retinal image.

(B) This is because you have knowledge in your memory about the size of people and know that people do not rapidly change size. In fact, the retinal image is expanding, and the rate of expansion is an indication of how fast something, in this case your friend, is approaching.

(C) These are the examples of perceptual constancy. Basically we experience a car moving away, or a person coming nearer. We do not concern ourselves with the changing size; we interpret the information as giving movement in the depth plane.

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

23

글의 순서

원제 36번

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

(A) This cycle of learning returns over and over again throughout the entire coaching relationship. As we coach more people, we inculcate knowledge, skills, and competencies in coaching that will help us in many aspects of our professional and personal lives.

(B) During the coaching session, we gain hands-on experience and practice coaching skills and techniques. After coaching, we reflect on what happened during the dialogue and what went well, what didn't, and how we can do better next time.

(C) To develop others, we have to first develop ourselves. And to continuously change others, we can't help but continuously transform ourselves. Before we coach, we learn, we prepare, and we reflect on how we can be an effective coach. [3점]

*inculcate 되풀이하여 가르치다

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

24

요약문 완성

원제 37번

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

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

*mundane 일상적인

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

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

25-26

장문

원제 38-39번

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

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

25. 밑글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

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

(A) (B)

- ① However As a result
- ② However For example
- ③ Furthermore As a result
- ④ In other words Similarly
- ⑤ In other words For example

27-28

장문

원제 40~41번

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

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

*citadel 요새

27. 밑글이 시사하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

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

(A) (B)

- ① invasion trading
- ② invasion energy
- ③ tourism labor
- ④ transportation trading
- ⑤ transportation labor

29-30

장문

원제 44-45번

(A)

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

(B)

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

(C)

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

(D)

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

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)

29-30

장문

원제 44-45번

(A)

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

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(C)

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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)

PART2

유형별 기출분석

Chapter1~5

1. 어법성 판단 (2017학년도 이하 기출문제 선별)
2. 어휘추론 (2017학년도 이하 기출문제 선별)
3. 빈칸추론 (2017학년도 이하 기출문제 선별)
4. 대의파악 (2017학년도 이하 기출문제 선별)
5. 간접쓰기 (2017학년도 이하 기출문제 선별)

01

어법성 판단

2017학년도 문제

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

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

02

어법성 판단

2017학년도 문제

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

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

03

어법성 판단

2017학년도 문제

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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

(A) (B) (C)

- ① how do Understanding
- ② how are Understanding
- ③ how do Understand
- ④ what do Understanding
- ⑤ what are Understand

04

어법성 판단

2017학년도 문제

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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

(A) (B) (C)

- ① sending where built
- ② sending where build
- ③ sent which built
- ④ sent which build
- ⑤ sent where built

05

어법성판단

2016학년도 문제

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

The triumph of antibiotics over disease-causing bacteria is one of modern medicine's greatest success ① stories. Since these drugs first became widely used in the World War II era, they have saved countless lives and ② blunted serious complications of many feared diseases and infections. After more than 50 years of widespread use, however, many antibiotics don't have the same effect that they once ③ were. Over time, some bacteria have developed ways to outwit the effects of antibiotics. Widespread use of antibiotics is thought to have spurred evolutionary changes in bacteria ④ that allow them to survive these powerful drugs. While antibiotic resistance benefits the microbes, it presents humans with two big problems: it makes it more ⑤ difficult to purge infections from the body; and it heightens the risk of acquiring infections in a hospital.

06

어법성판단

2016학년도 문제

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

In a survey, when the response options are presented visually, it seems reasonable to assume that respondents typically start at the top of the list and ① work their way through the remaining options in order. Primacy effects would, therefore, seem to be the rule: Respondents will tend to prefer options at the beginning of the list over ② those at the end. However, the picture becomes somewhat murkier when the interviewer reads the response options to the respondent. Survey interviewers tend to read questions ③ quickly so that respondents will not generally have time to evaluate the first option before they must turn to the next. It is quite likely that respondents will begin by considering the final option, since that option is the one that will remain in working memory when the interviewer stops ④ to read. Consequently, we should expect recency effects — the tendency to choose options at the end of the list — when the question ⑤ is presented aloud to the respondent.

07

어법성 판단

2016학년도 문제

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

“Hat-trick” was originally an English cricket term used to describe the tremendous feat of a bowler’s taking three wickets on successive balls. The reward for this accomplishment at many cricket clubs (A) [was / were] a new hat. Other clubs honored their heroes by “passing the hat” among fans and giving the scorer the proceeds. The term spread to other sports (B) [which / in which] scoring is relatively infrequent—“hat-trick” is also used to describe the feat of scoring three goals in soccer. According to Belinda Lerner of the National Hockey League, the expression surfaced in hockey during the early 1900s: “There is some confusion about its actual meaning in hockey. Today, a ‘true’ hat-trick occurs when one player scores three successive goals without another goal (C) [scoring / being scored] by other players in the contest.”

*take a wicket (크리켓 경기에서 투수가) 타자를 아웃시키다

- | | | |
|--------|----------|--------------|
| (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① was | in which | being scored |
| ② was | which | scoring |
| ③ was | in which | scoring |
| ④ were | which | being scored |
| ⑤ were | in which | scoring |

08

어법성 판단

2016학년도 문제

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Most of us choose the kinds of lives we lead. Although we may not be aware of it, each day we make choices that determine (A) [what / whether] we will be happy or unhappy, healthy or ill, creative or barren. We make the majority of these choices on an unconscious level, (B) [guide / guided] primarily by a sense of what has happened to us in the past and what might happen to us in the future. This apparently automatic process of decision making tends to hide the fact that we are making choices constantly. Over time, we lose the sense of making a choice at each new moment of life; as a result, we come to believe that a vague external force—destiny, fate, or luck—(C) [influences / influencing] how we live, what we accomplish, and sometimes, how we die.

- | | | |
|-----------|--------|-------------|
| (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① what | guide | influencing |
| ② what | guided | influences |
| ③ whether | guided | influencing |
| ④ whether | guide | influences |
| ⑤ whether | guided | influences |

09

어법성판단

2015학년도 문제

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The following represents a classic study in perception. Twenty-three middle-level managers were asked to read a comprehensive case (A) [describing / described] the operational activities in a steel company. Six of the 23 executives worked in the area of sales, five in production, four in accounting, and eight in miscellaneous functions. After reading the case, each of these executives was then asked to identify the problem that a new company president should deal with first. Eighty-three percent of the sales executives rated sales most important, but only 29 percent of the others (B) [were / did]. Similarly, the production executives gave priority to the production area, and the accounting people focused on accounting problems. These findings led to the conclusion (C) [that / which] these participants interpreted the case's priorities in terms of the activities and goals of the functional areas to which the executives were attached.

- | | | | |
|---|------------|------|-------|
| | (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① | describing | were | that |
| ② | describing | did | that |
| ③ | describing | did | which |
| ④ | described | did | which |
| ⑤ | described | were | that |

10

어법성판단

2015학년도 문제

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

One of the biggest obstacles to (A) [increase / increasing] a hybrid car's range is the weight of the battery. More powerful batteries can power a car for a longer distance, but they also weigh more. A newly emerged concept of hybrid car, which can hold electricity in its doors, hood, and so on, is drawing attention as a potential breakthrough in dealing with this problem. Some researchers have already started experimenting with a prototype electric vehicle with an energy—storing trunk floor, whose extra energy storage could (B) [reduce / be reduced] the battery's weight by 15 percent. Ultimately, if this new technology reached the efficiency of the current lithium ion battery, cars of this sort could store enough electricity to power (C) [them / themselves] for 80 miles in non-battery parts such as the roof or the doors. [3점]

- | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|------------|
| | (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① | increase | reduce | them |
| ② | increase | be reduced | themselves |
| ③ | increasing | reduce | them |
| ④ | increasing | reduce | themselves |
| ⑤ | increasing | be reduced | them |

11

어법성 판단

2015학년도 문제

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

Your communication with others ① involves some kind of risk, since communication means presenting to others a statement of your self, your role, the situation, and the others that they may reject. The communication climate is an important part of your guessing how much risk is involved for you in a given situation. You behave on the basis of how safe you think you are. If you do not feel secure, you will ② likely use defensive strategies. Perhaps you have been in a classroom situation in which the teacher keeps ③ insisting that students participate by discussing issues openly, and then the teacher shoots down their comments or ridicules them when they do. It does not take you long ④ to figure out that publicly being cut down by sarcasm is not comfortable. You learn quickly that the climate is not safe. Your communication takes on defensive strategies ⑤ are designed to protect yourself.

12

어법성 판단

2014학년도 문제

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

“Early to bed early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise” quipped Benjamin Franklin. And indeed, research has repeatedly shown the far-reaching benefits of getting a good night’s sleep. In long-term studies (A) [compare / comparing] adults who get ample sleep (around seven to eight hours a night) with those who are chronically under-rested (fewer than five hours of sleep per night), well-rested people typically survive their sleep-deprived peers — perhaps by as much as ten years! However, the familiar advice to “get some rest” is often easier said than done. Healthy sleeping habits remain elusive for many employees, some of (B) [them / whom] work seemingly interminable night shifts or change their work schedules frequently. Truck drivers or airline employees are especially prone to such regular disruptions to their slumber. And even those who are out of the workforce can suffer from lack of sleep, too. For example, stay-at-home parents of a newborn might find it difficult to sleep soundly during their child’s first year. Insomnia and other sleep disorders affect millions of people every year, but the good news is (C) [that / whether] safe and effective remedies are readily available.

- (A) (B) (C)
- ① compare them that
- ② compare them whether
- ③ comparing them that
- ④ comparing whom whether
- ⑤ comparing whom that

13

어법성판단

2014학년도 문제

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Students' final career choice can be influenced by their interests and abilities. If students believe they have the skills (A) [necessary / necessarily] for success in a particular occupation, they are more likely to develop an interest in that occupation and to seek a career in it. The link between expectations of success and career choice (B) [has / has been] demonstrated in the laboratory with college students who were undecided about their choice of a major. Students in the experimental group took and passed (or were told they passed) a brief math test, thus increasing their expectations for success in math. Compared with students who did not take the test, more students in the experimental group (C) [enrolling / enrolled] in math or science courses for the following quarter or selected a math or science major.

(A) (B) (C)

- ① necessary has enrolling
- ② necessary has been enrolling
- ③ necessary has been enrolled
- ④ necessarily has enrolled
- ⑤ necessarily has been enrolling

14

어법성판단

2014학년도 문제

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

For decades, the Atlantic Ocean's ① fabled Bermuda Triangle has seized the human imagination with unexplained disappearances of ships, planes, and people. Some speculate that unknown and mysterious forces account for the disappearances, such as extraterrestrials ② capture humans for study or the influence of the lost continent of Atlantis. Other explanations are more grounded in science, if not in evidence, such as disruptions in geomagnetic lines of flux. Environmental considerations could explain ③ many, if not most, of the disappearances. The majority of Atlantic tropical storms and hurricanes pass through the Bermuda Triangle and in the days prior to improved weather forecasting these dangerous storms claimed many ships. Also, the Gulf Stream can cause rapid, sometimes violent, changes in weather, ④ while the large number of islands in the Caribbean Sea creates many areas of shallow water that can be treacherous to ship navigation. The ocean has always been a mysterious place to humans, and when foul weather or poor navigation is involved, it can be a very ⑤ deadly place. This is true all over the world.

15

어법성 판단

2013학년도 문제

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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 |

16

어법성 판단

2013학년도 문제

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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 |

17

어법성판단

2013학년도 문제

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

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.

18

어법성판단

2012학년도 문제

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Since scientists now have evidence to prove that the moon is not made of ‘green cheese’ as the old myth suggests, attention has turned from the composition of the lunar body to theories of its origin. One of the early theories proposes that the moon formed at the same time as the Earth from the same elements. However, samples (A) [collected / collecting] from the moon’s surface by lunar probes show that moon rocks do not contain iron, an element common in Earth samples. The model (B) [currently / current] in favor suggests that the moon was formed when a large planetary body struck Earth’s surface and broke off a chunk, which spun into orbit. This theory explains the missing iron by theorizing that the iron in the Earth had drifted into its core, leaving an iron-free outer layer (C) [from which / which] the moon was formed.

- | | | | |
|---|------------|-----------|------------|
| | (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① | collected | currently | from which |
| ② | collecting | current | which |
| ③ | collected | current | from which |
| ④ | collecting | current | from which |
| ⑤ | collected | currently | which |

19

어법성 판단

2012학년도 문제

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

‘In fourteen hundred and ninety-two, Columbus ① sailed the ocean blue/ Every American schoolkid knows this rhyme, and American history books refer to Christopher Columbus more than any other historical ② figure. In them, he is portrayed as the original great American hero. He is even one of only two people the United States honors ③ him by name with a national holiday. Even though every history textbook includes his name and every schoolchild remembers the year 1492, these textbooks leave out ④ virtually all the unfavorable facts that are important to know about Columbus and the European exploration of the Americas. Meanwhile, they make up all kinds of favorable details to create a better story and ⑤ humanize Columbus so that readers will identify with him.

20

어법성 판단

2012학년도 문제

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

We know from everyday experience that we can make useful guesses which usually turn out to be roughly ① accurate, even if we cannot definitively predict the future. If there ② were no patterns in the past that continued into the future, the existence of humans and other animals on earth would be impossible. It is on the basis of what we have established about human motivation and what we have seen in the pattern of past events ③ that we make endless decisions, big and small. There are no absolute laws, but there are probabilities and tendencies. For example, you and I expect to hear the fish-and-chip van ④ ring its bell on a Wednesday evening — and it almost always comes. You wouldn’t undertake the smallest action, from eating a meal to playing a game or riding a bicycle, if this predictability based on past patterns recurring could not be ⑤ relied.

01

어휘

2017학년도 문제

FINAL

2022 Signature 사관학교 파이널

유형별 기출분석

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

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

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

02

어휘

2017학년도 문제

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

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

03

어휘

2017학년도 문제

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

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

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

04

어휘

2016학년도 문제

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

Stop-motion photography is used to fool the eye into seeing motion. A still photograph is made of an object, such as a clay model of a dinosaur. The object is moved (A) [considerably / slightly] and another photograph is taken. This delicate process is repeated thousands of times. When the photographs, or frames, are shown at the speed of a motion picture camera, 24 frames per second, the clay model appears to be (B) [resting / moving]. A major problem with stop-motion filming is that there are no "blurs." If you film a man running down the street, there will be a slight blur on each frame. Although not noticed by the audience, the blur helps make the running motion smooth and realistic. In stop-motion films, a running creature seems to have jerky movements. This problem has been solved with computer animation, which can be used to make frames (C) [blurry / jerky] to produce realistic movement.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------------|---------|--------|
| ① | considerably | resting | blurry |
| ② | considerably | moving | jerky |
| ③ | slightly | resting | blurry |
| ④ | slightly | resting | jerky |
| ⑤ | slightly | moving | blurry |

05

어휘

2016학년도 문제

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

Modern technology has provided us with countless time-saving devices. Cell phones with headsets (A) [allow / forbid] people to talk to friends or colleagues and battle rush hour at the same time. In a matter of seconds a computer can perform calculations that would take months if done by hand. Nonetheless, most of us complain about not having enough time. Surveys suggest that a majority of people subjectively feel that they have less and less time for themselves. Time has become a truly (B) [common / precious] commodity; one national survey found that 51% of the adult respondents would rather have more time than more money. Part of the problem is that in our modern society, work follows people home. Thus, people find themselves bound to their jobs around the clock by the same nomadic tools—cell phones, tablets, wireless e-mail—that were heralded first as instruments of (C) [constraint / liberation]. To deal with this time crunch, more and more people are cutting back on their sleep as they attempt to juggle work, family, and household responsibilities. [3점]

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------|----------|------------|
| ① | allow | precious | liberation |
| ② | allow | precious | constraint |
| ③ | allow | common | liberation |
| ④ | forbid | common | constraint |
| ⑤ | forbid | precious | constraint |

06

어법성판단

2016학년도 문제

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

Physiological comfort is the sensation experienced in conditions relatively ① free of physiological stress. This comfort exists in certain ranges of temperature, incoming radiation, humidity, and wind speed deemed by a sophisticated instrument to be ② pleasant. The sophisticated instrument used to measure comfort is the human body. As long as the internal temperature of the body remains within a desirable range, the perception is one of comfort. Discomfort occurs when environmental conditions ③ exceed the range that supports this internal condition. As environmental temperatures rise, or as increased activity or fever raise internal temperatures, evaporative cooling (perspiration) on the surface of the skin increases to remove additional body heat. Increased air speed or decreased humidity can ④ reduce the stress that rising temperatures produce by increasing the benefit of evaporative cooling. Conversely, as ambient temperatures drop, provisions must be made to ⑤ accelerate the escape of body heat or to allow more solar radiation to be captured. [3점]

07

어휘

2015학년도 문제

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

Once you have begun to use rewards to control people, you cannot easily go back. When behaviors become (A) [irrelevant / instrumental] to monetary rewards — in other words, when people behave to get rewards — those behaviors will last only so long as the rewards are forthcoming. In some cases that may be fine, but in most cases the activities we reward are ones that we would like to have (B) [persist / cease] long after the rewards have stopped. For example, if you offered rewards to your children for studying — a dollar for each “A” on their report cards you would want the children to remain enthusiastic about studying after your reward system was (C) [initiated / terminated] . But it is pretty likely that if they study for the rewards, they will stop studying when there are no longer rewards.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------------|---------|------------|
| ① | irrelevant | persist | terminated |
| ② | irrelevant | cease | terminated |
| ③ | instrumental | cease | initiated |
| ④ | instrumental | persist | initiated |
| ⑤ | instrumental | persist | terminated |

08

어휘

2015학년도 문제

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

The autotrophic nature of plants makes them very dependent upon light and there are only a few plant species that cannot photosynthesize. Therefore, it is crucial that plants can sense light and respond to it. Plants need to locate light sources and grow towards them. Then they need to ensure that their leaves are orientated in the correct way to (A) [maximize / minimize] light exposure to the photosynthetic organs. But there is further information than this that plants gain from sensing light. Plants live in a changing environment, with day and night changes, seasonal changes, weather changes, and habitat changes. This means that plants need to be able to see their surroundings and then need to be very (B) [flexible / rigid] in their behavior to respond to these changes. Even photosynthesis has to be modified continually to cope with changing illumination. The sun should be brightest at midday, but few days are without clouds that can temporarily block out the sun. This leads to huge (C) [constancy / variation] in light intensity with which a plant needs to be able to deal. [3점]

* autotrophic ; 자가[자급] 영양의

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|----------|-----------|
| ① | maximize | flexible | variation |
| ② | maximize | flexible | constancy |
| ③ | minimize | rigid | constancy |
| ④ | minimize | flexible | variation |
| ⑤ | minimize | rigid | variation |

10

어휘

2014학년도 문제

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

We live in the age of the triumph of form. In mathematics, physics, music, the arts, and the social sciences, human knowledge and its progress seem to have been reduced in startling and powerful ways to a matter of essential formal structures and their transformations. The magic of computers is the speedy (A) [manipulation / subtraction] of 1s and 0s. If they just get faster at it, we hear, they might replace us. Life in all its richness and complexity is said to be fundamentally explainable as combinations and recombinations of a finite genetic code. The axiomatic method (B) [rules / wavers] , not only in mathematics but also in economics, linguistics, and sometimes even music. The practical products of this triumph are now part of our daily life and culture. We eat genetically engineered corn. We announce births and send wedding congratulations and buy cars on the Internet. We buy groceries by having our credit cards (C) [scattered / scanned]. Our taxes are determined by formulas invented by demographers and economists. We clone sheep. Serialist composers choose their notes according to mathematical principles. [3점]

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------|-----------|
| | (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① | manipulation | rules | scanned |
| ② | manipulation | wavers | scanned |
| ③ | manipulation | rules | scattered |
| ④ | subtraction | rules | scanned |
| ⑤ | subtraction | wavers | scattered |

11

어휘

2014학년도 문제

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

It may be difficult for adults to learn not to ① interfere but rather to support a child's desire for freedom and autonomy. For example, if you watch a boy of three trying to tie his shoes, you may see him work with extraordinary motivation even though the loops aren't matched, and well over half the time as he tries for the final knot, he ends up with two ② separate laces, one in each hand. Then watch his parents as they watch their child attempt a task like this. Too often the parent will step in and take over, tie the shoes the "right way" and ③ nurture the child's growing attempt at self-mastery. The same goes for putting on boots, coats and even playing with toys. It is also exceedingly easy to fall into the trap of almost always responding ④ negatively to a child at this age. Commonly, a parent might say no up to 200 times a day at this stage. Such nagging not only is aversive in the extreme, but also a constant ⑤ reminder to the child of his or her lack of self-control.

12

어휘

2013학년도 문제

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.

01

빈칸추론

2017학년도 문제

FINAL

2022 Signature 사관학교 파이널

유형별 기출분석

다음 글을 읽고, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The producers of manufactured foods have an advantage over farmers because they buy the farm output and have flexibility over what ingredients to use and where to source them. For example, the manufactured food requires a sweetener, but not necessarily sugar derived from the sugarcane plant. It requires oil, yet not necessarily oil from corn. It requires a starch, but that could be derived from a potato or wheat or a number of other grains. The production of potato chips provides a good example of this _____ effect: Producers can fry the chips in whatever oil is cheapest at the moment of production. This illustrates why farmers are often at a disadvantaged position within the agrofood system.

- ① integration
- ② substitution
- ③ conservation
- ④ simplification
- ⑤ overconsumption

02

빈칸추론

2017학년도 문제

다음 글을 읽고, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Theodore Berger has achieved successes with _____ by using implanted chips to replace damaged parts of the hippocampus in rats. Berger and his team at the University of Southern California have succeeded in recording and transforming into computer code memories that have been stored for an extended period of time in the hippocampus of these animals. They had the rats perform a memory task. Then, they downloaded and transformed the memory of that task into digital code. Afterwards, they removed the section of the rats' hippocampus that carried these memories and replaced that bit of the brain with a special computer chip, onto which they reloaded the artificially stored memories. They found that the rats' memories could be fully restored using this technique.

- ① long-term memory regeneration
- ② memory capacity increase
- ③ the selective distortion of memory
- ④ the deletion of traumatic memories
- ⑤ memory transfer speed enhancement

03

빈칸추론

2017학년도 문제

다음 글을 읽고, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

There are at least two reasons why a subjective sense of “foreign-ness” may implicitly suggest the possibility of spreading disease. First, historically, contact with exotic peoples increased exposure to exotic germs, which tend to be especially contagious when introduced to the local population. Secondly, outsiders are often ignorant of local behavioral norms that serve as barriers to germ transmission (e.g., norms pertaining to hygiene, food-preparation); as a consequence, they may be more likely to violate these norms, thereby increasing the danger of germ transmission within the local population. Thus, in addition to other risks suggested by outgroup status, people perceived to be subjectively foreign are likely to be implicitly judged _____.

- ① to isolate a local population
- ② to pose the threat of infection
- ③ to transmit novel technologies
- ④ to harm a local economy
- ⑤ to meet local hygiene standards

04

빈칸추론

2017학년도 문제

다음 글을 읽고, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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

*revue 익살극 **exoticism 이국정서

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

05

빈칸추론

2016학년도 문제

다음 글을 읽고, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The melting pot view of society has some appeal, because it suggests that everyone can succeed if only they try hard enough. However, at some point we should realize that this type of equity usually means eliminating differences and variety. The melting pot ideal generally requires that an individual sacrifice his or her uniqueness to fit into an existing system. The only way to become successful, at least in a socially acceptable fashion (as opposed to becoming a famous gangster), requires developing ways to fit in while giving up on one's cultural background. We use the idea of the melting pot as a way to blend different ingredients, but we should recognize that the result of this melting pot is a homogeneous product wherein distinctive features are diluted. In short, the melting pot metaphor reflects a desire for _____.

- ① diversity
- ② challenge
- ③ sameness
- ④ originality
- ⑤ independence

06

빈칸추론

2016학년도 문제

다음 글을 읽고, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Time adds an important and necessary dimension to our understanding of the world and our place in it—it seems almost impossible to conceive of what our world of experience might be like in the absence of time; after all, events happen in time. This has resulted in physicists treating time, along with space, as a theoretical and an empirical primitive. The view that time constitutes, at some level, part of the physical fabric of the cosmos, and as such is physically real, accords with what I will term the common-place view of time. Most people believe in this view of time, a ‘true’ time, a time that actually exists in a physical sense; on this account, time _____, as reflected in the physical laws which govern the environment we inhabit. While time may itself be “imperceptible,” it is nonetheless real, manifesting tangible consequences. Without time’s “passage” there could be no succession and thus no experience of duration.

- ① passes with its own driving force
- ② cannot be perceived physically
- ③ is not dealt with in the field of physics
- ④ is objectively embedded in the external world
- ⑤ is an imaginary construct of human experience

07

빈칸추론

2016학년도 문제

다음 글을 읽고, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The problem that many of us face is that we have great dreams and ambitions. Caught up in the emotions of our dreams and the vastness of our desires, we find it very difficult to focus on the small, tedious steps usually necessary to attain them. We tend to think in terms of giant leaps toward our goals. But in the social world as in nature, anything of size and stability grows slowly. The piecemeal strategy is the perfect antidote to our natural impatience: it focuses us on something small and immediate, a first bite, then how and where a second bite can get us closer to our ultimate objective. It forces us to think in terms of a process, a sequence of connected steps and actions, no matter how small, which has immeasurable psychological benefits as well. Too often the magnitude of our desires overwhelms us; _____ makes them seem realizable. There is nothing more therapeutic than action.

- ① getting help from others
- ② taking that small first step
- ③ looking back into the past
- ④ sharing our desires with someone
- ⑤ sacrificing ourselves for a good cause

08

빈칸추론

2016학년도 문제

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

Anxiety, believe it or not, _____. For you are born and raised with desires, preferences, and goals, and if you had no anxiety whatever, and were totally unconcerned about achieving your desires, you would tolerate all kinds of obnoxious things and would do nothing to ward them off or escape from them. Anxiety, basically, is a set of uncomfortable feelings and action tendencies that make you aware that unpleasant happenings—meaning things that go against your desires—are happening or are likely to happen and warn you that you'd better do something about them. Thus, if you are in danger of being attacked, and you desire to remain unhurt, you have a choice of several possible actions, such as running away, fighting off your attacker, calling the police, and so on. But you would probably do none of these things unless you were concerned, watchful, anxious, tense, cautious, vigilant, or panicked. You would perceive the danger of the attack, perhaps, but do nothing about it.

*obnoxious 불쾌한

- ① instills a sense of responsibility in you
- ② helps keep you alive and comfortable
- ③ makes you tolerate all kinds of insults
- ④ prevents you from pursuing your desires
- ⑤ inhibits clear thinking in stressful situations

09

빈칸추론

2015학년도 문제

다음 글을 읽고, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Genes are pure information — information that can be encoded, recoded, and decoded, without any change of meaning. Pure information can be copied, and the accuracy of the copying can be _____ (A) _____. In fact, DNA characters are copied with an exactness that rivals anything modern engineers can do. They are copied down through the generations, with just enough occasional errors to introduce variety. Among this variety, those coded combinations that become more numerous in the world will obviously and automatically be the ones that, when decoded and obeyed inside bodies, make those bodies take active steps to preserve and propagate those same DNA messages. We — and that means all living things — are survival machines programmed to _____ (B) _____ the database that did the programming. Darwinism is now seen to be the survival of the survivors at the level of pure code.

(A) (B)

- ① immense remove
- ② immense reproduce
- ③ moderate remove
- ④ insignificant improve
- ⑤ insignificant reproduce

10

빈칸추론

2015학년도 문제

다음 글을 읽고, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Suppose five competing firms all manage to lower the production cost and selling price of a standard product that they all produce. One does it by cutting its workers' pay. One does it by working them longer hours. One does it by getting some of its materials at lower prices from a poorer country. One does it by replacing some of its workers with robots. One does it by inventing an improvement to some of its machinery that allows it to cut work hours with no harm to anyone — no loss of output, profit, jobs, or pay. Ask which change was the most desirable, and scarcely will anybody name either of the first two. There may be votes for each of the other three, though perhaps on conditions. Were the foreign supplies produced by cruelly exploited labor, or with pollutant wastes? Could the workers displaced by robots depend on finding other jobs? Has the inventor of the improved machinery patented it, so that other firms and workers can't share its benefits? The respondents thus take _____ into account when considering the question. [3점]

- ① upcoming elections
- ② familiar social values
- ③ maximum productivity
- ④ national competitiveness
- ⑤ new technological advances

11

빈칸추론

2014학년도 문제

다음 글을 읽고, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Alliances may be of short-term interests — they may be issue-based they may also survive for longer periods if formed for strategic purposes or based on commonality of interests. Alliances are not permanent in character. As the states are independent and sovereign, they can make or break alliances whenever necessary. Alliances are actually arrangements made for ___(A)____. They are mainly formed to prevent any state or a group of states from becoming sufficiently powerful in international politics, and thus play a significant role in maintaining balance of power. The temporary nature of alliances actually helps the balance of power system to remain operative. Most alliances are formed on the basis of converging interests, threats from common adversaries, or similar ideological orientations. When national interests converge in alliances, they tend to be a little more cohesive and organized. But generally, most alliances within the balance of power system are ___(B)____ in nature because they are based on political calculations of participating nations.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------------|------------|
| ① convenience | fragile |
| ② convenience | invincible |
| ③ cooperation | robust |
| ④ economy | brittle |
| ⑤ economy | eternal |

12

빈칸추론

2014학년도 문제

다음 글을 읽고, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

When it comes to catching our attention, there are certain conditions which favor attention and others which hinder it. Other things being equal, the probabilities that any particular thing will catch our attention are in proportion to _____. This may be illustrated in a specific case as follows: I had a card of convenient size and on it were four letters. This card was exposed to view for one twenty-fifth of a second, and in that time all the four letters were read by the observers. I then added four other letters and exposed the card one twenty-fifth of a second as before. The observers could read only four of the letters as in the previous trial but in this exposure there was no certainty that any particular letter would be read. I then added four more letters to the card and exposed the letters as in the previous trials. Specific letters were noticed randomly, and the observers were still able to recall only four of the twelve letters. That is to say, up to a certain point all could be seen. When the number of objects (i.e. letters) was doubled, the chances that any particular object would be seen were reduced to fifty percent. When the number of objects was increased threefold, the chances of any particular object's being seen were reduced to thirty-three percent. [3점]

- ① the quality of research design
- ② the importance it holds for us
- ③ the absence of competing attractions
- ④ the frequency of our encounter with it
- ⑤ the familiarity of the input information

01

대의파악

2017학년도 문제

FINAL

2022 Signature 사관학교 파이널

유형별 기출분석

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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

*purport 주장하다

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

02

대의파악

2017학년도 문제

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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

*urination 배뇨(작용) **excretion 배출

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

03

대의파악

2017학년도 문제

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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

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

04

대의파악

2017학년도 문제

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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

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

05

대의파악

2016학년도 문제

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Religion can exert strong influences over commerce. In medieval Europe, for example, the Christian Church was strongly opposed to money-lending at interest, and because Jews were not bound by these religious rules they took on the role of money-lenders. Until quite recently, banking institutions have not developed among Muslims because the Prophet prohibited acceptance of interest from borrowers. On the other side of the coin, literally, are the vast sums of money exchanged by religious pilgrims to holy sites. Pilgrimage plays a significant role in the economy of religious centres such as Mecca in Saudi Arabia, Lourdes in France, and Banaras in India. Religion can also strongly influence what type of employment a person has, particularly in Hindu society where caste prescribes certain duties and occupations by birthright rather than suitability.

*pilgrim (성지) 순례자

- ① how economic boom supports religion
- ② geographical features of religious centres
- ③ significant impact of religion on economy
- ④ pilgrimage as the heart of religious activity
- ⑤ why different religions exist in different regions

06

대의파악

2016학년도 문제

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Perhaps the most important dimension of the way that we think about ourselves is that of evaluation, that is our level of self-esteem. The degree to which we globally approve of ourselves has an impact on how we behave, particularly with other people. To a certain degree our evaluations of ourselves are dependent on comparisons with other people. For example, in judging specific abilities our judgements can really only be relative: the question of how good a tennis player/musician/cook one is can only be meaningful with reference to a scale derived from other people's performances. There is ample evidence that we look for opportunities to compare ourselves with relevant others. By relevant we mean others who are likely to be sufficiently close to us in terms of some overall scale for the comparison to be meaningful. For example, the local tennis club provides a more meaningful set of comparisons about our tennis skills than international championships would.

- ① damaging effects of over-focusing on competition
- ② role of relevant comparison in self-evaluation
- ③ importance of having high self-esteem
- ④ development of a competitive spirit
- ⑤ sports as a measure of self-worth

07

대의파악

2016학년도 문제

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

According to explanatory critical theories of capitalism, crises occur when the inherent contradictions of capitalism lead to imbalances, i.e. the loss of the balances (e.g. between what is produced and what is consumed) which are necessary for the existing system to continue to function. Crises are not only inevitable but also necessary, for when imbalances develop, people have to impose some order on a situation of collapse and chaos. We can say that crises have a rationalizing function, the function of restoring rationality where it has been undermined. In Harvey's words, crises are "the irrational rationalisers of an always unstable capitalism." Crises have an objective or systemic aspect, but they also have a necessary and indeed crucial subjective aspect, which is agentive and strategic. In a crisis, people have to make decisions about how to act in response and to develop strategies for pursuing particular courses of action or policies which will hopefully restore balance and rationality.

- ① Destructive Nature of Crises
- ② Necessity of Crises in Capitalism
- ③ Avoiding Crises in a Capitalist System
- ④ Competition: Driving Force of Capitalism
- ⑤ Capitalism: Way Out of Crises and Chaos

08

대의파악

2016학년도 문제

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

"Children's playing is not sport and should be considered their most serious action," Montaigne, a sixteenth-century essayist, wrote. If we wish to understand our child, we need to understand his play. Freud, a founder of modern psychology, regarded play as the means through which a child expresses himself. He also noted how much and how well children express their thoughts and feelings through play. From a child's play we can gain understanding of how he sees and interprets the world—what he would like it to be, what his concerns and problems are. A child does not play spontaneously only to while away the time, although the adults observing him may think he does. Even when he engages in play partly to fill empty moments, what he chooses to play at is motivated by inner processes, desires, problems, anxieties.

- ① Harm Caused by Children's Violent Play
- ② Play: Expression of Children's Inner Self
- ③ Importance of Restricting Children's Play
- ④ How to Raise Physically Healthy Children
- ⑤ Children's Play: Means of Making Friends

09

대의파악

2015학년도 문제

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Social networks seem to be particularly important as they increase access of employees to individuals with varying areas and levels of expertise. Consequently, facilitating the development of network ties, particularly weak ties, will have a positive impact on creativity. It is also clear that within the workplace, both informational and emotional support from colleagues is related to higher levels of creativity. Therefore, organizations (or leaders) interested in generating creativity should encourage strong relationships among employees. Finally, the presence of creative colleagues may be necessary for leaders to realize the impact of their own efforts to enhance creativity. Individuals display the highest level of creativity in response to supervisor feedback when they are in the presence of creative coworkers. Clearly, fostering individual creativity requires a consideration not just of the individual, but of his or her social context.

- ① harmful effects of strong network ties on creativity
- ② need for social networks to support the underprivileged
- ③ importance of respecting individuality within the workplace
- ④ danger of placing too much emphasis on creative outcomes
- ⑤ value of supportive social networks for enhancing creativity

10

대의파악

2015학년도 문제

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

We are accustomed to brushing our teeth every day. We know it to be a healthful ritual that preserves our teeth and gums and widens our smile. Its benefits are personal as well as social. But archaeologists working among the remains of eighteenth-century Annapolis — where a new class of people were eager for work — have suggested a new view of how and why we came to all this brushing and flossing and fussing. Mark Leone and his team of urban archaeologists found numerous toothbrushes under the streets of Annapolis. Eighteenth-century toothbrushes suggest a new emphasis on personal hygiene and the notion of the self-maintained individual. It's important: to have workers arrive on time and do a job, they have to develop discipline. So an industrial society emphasizes toothbrushes and a lot of other things like combs and clocks to help people make themselves orderly. Toothbrushes, it turns out, were instrumental in easing us into the Industrial Revolution.

- ① Annapolis: A Grand Archaeologist Attraction
- ② Appearance of “Toothbrush” in the English Language
- ③ Impact of the Toothbrush on the Dental Care Industry
- ④ Role of the Toothbrush in Developing an Industrial Workforce
- ⑤ Economic Changes Brought About by the Industrial Revolution

11

대의파악

2014학년도 문제

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

One of the key questions in cognitive psychology is how people represent knowledge about concepts such as 'football' or 'love.' Recently, some researchers have proposed that concepts are represented in human memory by the sensorimotor systems that underlie interaction with the outside world. These theories represent a recent development in cognitive science to view cognition no longer in terms of abstract information processing, but in terms of perception and action. In other words, cognition is grounded in embodied experiences. Studies show that sensory perception and motor actions support human understanding of words and object concepts. Moreover, even understanding of abstract and emotion concepts can be shown to rely on more concrete, embodied experiences. Finally, language itself can be shown to be grounded in sensorimotor processes. We can bring together theoretical arguments and empirical evidence from several key researchers in this field to support this framework. [3점]

- ① distortion of sensory perception in the environment
- ② human understanding of concrete, physical concepts
- ③ representation of concepts through sensorimotor systems
- ④ significance of abstract and emotion concepts in human life
- ⑤ relationship between abstract information and human knowledge

12

대의파악

2014학년도 문제

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

We constantly hear of damage done by computer viruses and other malicious programs, but even the best virus protection software cannot prevent a home personal computer from being stolen. Thus, computer security starts by protecting the facilities that house computers and computer data. This problem is especially acute in industry. Many a company can be wiped out if its computers or especially if its sensitive data are stolen or damaged. Damage can be intentional, inflicted by a criminal or a disgruntled employee; or accidental, caused by fire, power failure, or broken air conditioning. The solution is to physically protect this sensitive asset. A home should have an alarm system, and power to the computer should go through an uninterrupted power supply. A commercial entity should have a secure computer facility, with controlled access, heavy doors, card-operated locks, security cameras, and an automatic fire system.

- ① Benefits of Virus Protection Software
- ② Anti-theft Strategies for Safe Data Storage
- ③ Guidelines for Personal Information Protection
- ④ Preventive Measures Against Computer Viruses
- ⑤ Need for Physical Security of Computer Facilities

13

대의파악

2013학년도 문제

다음 글이 함축하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

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.

14

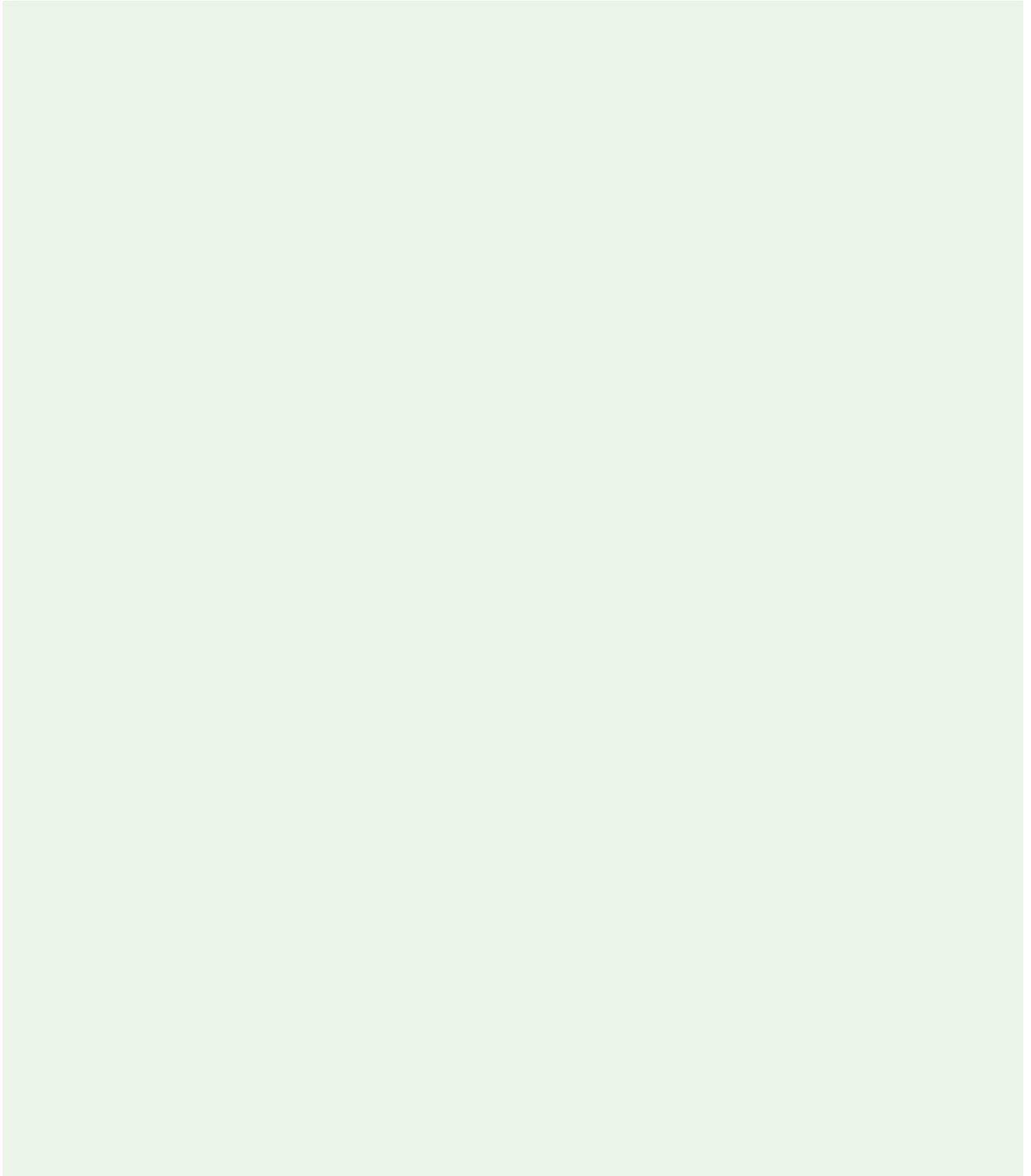
대의파악

2012학년도 문제

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

The conventional definition of an ESL (English as a Second Language) country is one in which English is not a native language but where it is used widely as a medium of communication in domains such as education and government. This is so in countries like Nigeria and Singapore. The term ESL is also standard in the USA to describe programs teaching English to people whose first language is not English. In an EFL (English as a Foreign Language) country, English is not the language of instruction or government, but it is learned at school, as is the case in France or Japan, for communicating with speakers of the language, or for reading texts in the language. There are quite different teaching needs and strategies in ESL and EFL situations because of the differing degree of exposure to the language outside school, and the different roles for English both within the education system and in the wider community.

- ① In ESL and EFL countries, the purposes of English teaching are different.
- ② In ESL and EFL countries, the English education environment is identical.
- ③ In ESL and EFL countries, the extent to which English is used is similar.
- ④ English is used as a medium of communication in EFL countries.
- ⑤ France and Japan are examples of ESL countries.



01

간접쓰기

2017학년도 문제

FINAL

2022 Signature 사관학교 파이널

유형별 기출분석

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

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

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

02

간접쓰기

2017학년도 문제

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

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

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

03

간접쓰기

2017학년도 문제

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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

(A) Changes in one tissue or organ can lead to physiological effects in other subsystems. Integration also means therapy can have broad-ranging effects. Treatment of disease in one tissue may have complicating effects in another tissue, for instance.

(B) This local systems approach is now giving way to an integrative methodology to medical management. A sick patient does not represent a biochemistry problem or an anatomy problem or a genetics problem or an immunology problem.

(C) Instead, each person is the product of multiple molecular, cellular, genetic, environmental, and social influences that interact in complex ways to determine health and disease. The human body is a highly integrated set of subsystems.

① (A) - (C) - (B)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

04

간접쓰기

2017학년도 문제

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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

(A) Conversely, we have some rules that we don't want to break. I call these personal standards. If we do break them, we don't feel good about it, but depending upon the reasons, we're willing to break them in the short term. The difference between these two rules is often phrased with the words must and should.

(B) We have certain things that we must do, certain things that we must not do, certain things that we must never do, and certain things that we must always do. The "must" and the "must never" rules are threshold rules; the "should" and "should never" rules are personal standard rules. All of them give a structure to our lives.

(C) For example, if I asked you, "What's something you would never do?," you'd give me a threshold rule. You'd tell me a rule that you would never violate. Why? Because you link too much pain to it. [3점]

① (A) - (C) - (B)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

05

간접쓰기

2017학년도 문제

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

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

*cortisol 부신피질에서 생성되는 스테로이드 호르몬

06

간접쓰기

2017학년도 문제

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

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

*dementia 치매

07

간접쓰기

2016학년도 문제

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Pesticides are an important component in pest management strategies for food production and public health. Despite their importance, these chemicals are often blamed for environmental pollution.

(A) In fact, few other chemicals commonly used by our society are more closely scrutinized. Moreover, insects can develop resistance with frequent applications of pesticides.

(B) Therefore, in order to use pesticides safely and effectively, not only must we know which pesticides to use in specific conditions, but we must also understand all biological, physiological, and environmental consequences.

(C) All of these issues have changed pest control from a simple task in the old days into the complex, publicly-sensitive operation of today. People who develop and supervise modern pest control methods must be highly trained in many areas of pesticide usage.

① (A) - (C) - (B)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

08

간접쓰기

2016학년도 문제

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

I was never a dog person. I'd even say I hated them. That was, until one day I found a pathetic ball of fur cowering under my car. It was a scared little dog. It looked as if she hadn't eaten or bathed in weeks.

(A) I had to go on a business trip the next day, but she was too weak to be left alone, so I asked a friend to watch her. When I got back I ran to pick her up, but apparently she had "escaped." I scoured the neighborhood through the night but came up empty.

(B) I made up posters with her description and my phone number, and put them up around the area. But nothing for over a week. Until finally, the phone rang. She was returned to me and we haven't been apart since. Needless to say, my feelings on dogs have drastically changed.

(C) She was so scared that I couldn't get her to come out, so I crawled under there and snatched her. And that's when it happened. She snuggled up to me. From that moment the bond was made; she was mine, my responsibility, my best friend.

① (A) - (C) - (B)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

09

간접쓰기

2016학년도 문제

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

MSG is essentially a concentrated form of sodium, which is extracted from seaweed, beets, and grains. ① The Glutamate Association insists that MSG is perfectly safe. ② They argue that MSG is no different from the glutamate that is liberated by our bodies when we eat food protein, and that MSG added to food represents only a small fraction of the glutamate contained naturally in most foods. ③ For many of the same reasons, a number of chefs dislike MSG, believing that it deadens the taste of foods and is too often used to compensate for inferior products. ④ For example, most recipes call for half a teaspoon of MSG per pound of meat. ⑤ With these proportions, the MSG in a serving of chicken would constitute less than 10 percent of the glutamate already found in the chicken.

*glutamate 글루타민산염

10

간접쓰기

2016학년도 문제

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

Traditional advertisements are typically defined as persuasive, nonpersonal communications delivered to consumers via the mass media on behalf of identifiable sponsors, and humor is often a key tool employed. ① Because most consumers are exposed to a large number of advertisements on a daily basis, humorous advertisements may be the most frequent way that many come into contact with intentional humor. ② Advertisers use humor as a message tactic, with the intent of enhancing an advertisement's potential for achieving various strategic objectives. ③ Humor was used rather infrequently during the early years of modern advertising; researchers, however, have confirmed that its use in contemporary advertising is prevalent, especially in the broadcast media. ④ It is widely accepted in the advertising industry that humor is quite ineffective and even counterproductive. ⑤ Although this is generally true for most industrialized, First World countries, humor is found somewhat more frequently in the advertising of Western countries and cultures than in Eastern ones.

11

간접쓰기

2016학년도 문제

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

And this will not ever go away— not now, not in the twenty-second century, not in a thousand years:
All leaders die.

In looking at the charismatic leader model, we think the world is heading in exactly the opposite direction. Just look at the twenty-first century. Nearly the entire world has moved toward democracy. (①) The very essence of democracy is to avoid overdependence on any single leader and put the primary focus on the process. (②) Even Churchill—perhaps the single greatest leader of the last century —was secondary to the nation and its processes, kicked out of office at the end of World War II. (③) Hitler, Stalin, Mussolini—these were charismatic leaders who did not understand that they were fundamentally less important than the institutions they served. (④) And even if you don't buy the analogy between the shift to democracy and the evolution of corporations, the great charismatic leader model has one fundamental flaw. (⑤) To transcend this unchanging reality of human mortality, the focus must be first and foremost on building the characteristics of the organization, instead of being a great charismatic leader.

12

간접쓰기

2016학년도 문제

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

If there is disagreement or confusion at this stage, it is unlikely that the ensuing encounter will be fruitful.

In many interpersonal transactions, one encounter is influenced by decisions made and commitments undertaken in the previous meeting. (①) Again, it is important to establish that all parties are in agreement as to the main points arising from prior interactions and the implications of these for the present discussion. (②) This problem is formally overcome in many business settings, where minutes of meetings are taken. (③) The minutes from a previous meeting are reviewed, and agreed at the outset, before the main agenda items for the current meeting are discussed. (④) This procedure ensures that all participants are in agreement about what has gone before, and have therefore a common frame of reference for the forthcoming meeting. (⑤) In addition, agenda items are usually circulated prior to the meeting, and this in itself is a form of cognitive set, allowing individuals to prepare themselves for the main areas to be discussed.

13

간접쓰기

2021학년도 경찰대

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

When the researchers opened the boxes, they found that nearly all the caterpillars, with or without vision, had changed their body colors to match the sticks in their box.

Peppered moths are masters of camouflage. (①) In the larval stage, they can change the color of their skin to blend into their settings— even without seeing those surroundings, a new study found. (②) After raising more than 300 peppered moth larvae, U.K. researchers obscured the vision of some with black paint. (③) The larvae were placed in boxes containing white, green, brown, or black sticks, and given time to adapt. (④) The researchers then moved the caterpillars into new boxes containing sticks of two different colors, and about 80 percent of the insects chose to rest on sticks that matched their body color. (⑤) The researchers say their findings provide strong evidence that peppered moth larvae are capable of dermal photoreception—seeing with their skin.

14

간접쓰기

2020학년도 경찰대

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

Yet, despite its ubiquity, astronomers have no real idea what constitutes dark matter.

Dark matter is measurable; it is just not visible. (①) It is invisible because it is ‘dark.’ (②) Astronomers infer the presence of dark matter because it explains how galaxies manage to hold themselves together, how gravitational lenses work and the observed temperature distribution of hot gas seen in galaxy clusters. (③) The conclusion is that over 80 per cent of the mass of the Universe is in a form we simply can’t see. (④) It may include subatomic particles such as heavy neutrinos or other hypothetical particles like axions. (⑤) Some of it may be locked up in objects that simply elude detection. Currently, astronomers believe most dark matter consists of new elementary particles called weakly interacting massive particles (WIMPs), which apparently do not interact with electromagnetic radiation or atoms. They are therefore invisible to conventional means of detection. [3점]

15

간접쓰기

2020학년도 경찰대

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

Burned-out workers sometimes depersonalize the people they need to help, thinking about them as objects or things rather than as feeling human beings.

Burnout is a special kind of psychological consequence of stress that afflicts some employees who experience high levels of work stress day in and day out for an extended period of time. It is especially likely to occur when employees are responsible for helping, protecting, or taking care of other people. Nurses, doctors, social workers, teachers, lawyers, and police officers are at risk for developing burnout due to the nature of their jobs. (①) Three key signs of burnout are feelings of low personal accomplishment, emotional exhaustion, and depersonalization. (②) Burned-out workers often feel that they are not helping others or accomplishing as much as they should be. (③) Emotionally they are worn out from the constant stress of dealing with people who are sometimes in desperate need of assistance. (④) A burned-out social worker, for example, may think about a foster child in need of a new one as a case number rather than as a very scared 12-year-old. (⑤) This psychological consequence may lead to a behavioral consequence when the burned-out social worker treats the child in a cold and distant manner.

Comment 사관학교 기출에 최근 경찰대 3문제를 넣은 까닭

사관학교 간접쓰기는 2021,2020,2019학년도를 다 분석해보더라도, 그해 수능에서 굉장히 강조되고 있는 간접쓰기 스타일대로 출제되는 경우가 많습니다. 그래서 이번 유형별 기출 분석하기 간접쓰기 파트에서는, 과거 문제를 최대한 지양하고 (2016학년도까지만 넣었습니다- 너무 과거 스타일은 그렇게 출제 되지 않을 것이기 때문에 도움이 크게 안될 수 있다라는 생각이었습니다) 최근 수능 스타일 과 굉장히 흡사한 경찰대 3문제를 추가로 넣어두었습니다. 불만이 있으실 수 있지만, 저런 스타일에 대한 숙지를 해두시면 분명 시험장에서 그렇게 나왔을 때 수월하게 해결하시고 만족하실 것이기 때문에 꼭 풀어보시길 권합니다.