

제 2 교 시



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공통

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

※ 시험이 시작되기 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마시오.

육 군 사 관 학 교

공 권

1. Where is the following dialogue most likely taking place?

Captain Sim : And what can I do for you, young lady?
 Sonya : I'm not sure. I've been trying to figure out what I want to do with my life, and a friend recommended that I come here.
 Captain Sim : Wise decision. We have great career options to offer a bright young person such as yourself. What branch of service are you considering?
 Sonya : I have no idea really. I'd sure appreciate some advice.
 Captain Sim : Well, let me ask you to close your eyes and imagine yourself proudly wearing a uniform and serving your nation. Do you see yourself sailing the high seas, soaring into the vast skies, or traversing exotic foreign lands?
 Sonya : Well ... I think flying sounds great.
 Captain Sim : Then, let me show you our Air Force brochures.

- ① at a military recruitment center
- ② in a soldiers' dining hall
- ③ in a cadet dormitory
- ④ in an air control tower
- ⑤ at a war memorial

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

Mr. Perez : I need to talk to you for a minute.
 Mrs. Perez : Sure, honey. What's up?
 Mr. Perez : I was offered a promotion today. It's a great opportunity and I'm excited, but it means being transferred to Sweden for a few years.
 Mrs. Perez : Wow! But ... I don't know. I'd have to resign from work. Plus, how can I get a new job there? I don't know the language.
 Mr. Perez : You don't have to worry about that, because the promotion comes with such a big pay raise that you wouldn't have to work.
 Mrs. Perez : Can we really leave our home and friends for so long? We really have to think about this.

- ① Mr. Perez will get a promotion if he accepts the transfer.
- ② Mrs. Perez is currently unemployed.
- ③ Mrs. Perez cannot speak Swedish.
- ④ Mr. Perez will make more money if he takes the job.
- ⑤ Mrs. Perez is hesitant to go to Sweden.

5. Chose the best sentence for the blank. [3점]

Sam's Teacher : Thanks for coming in to school today. As I told you on the phone, I'm a little worried about Sam.

Sam's Dad : I was surprised to hear from you. Did he do something wrong?

Sam's Teacher : No, not at all. It's just that he seems distracted lately, unable to concentrate. At the beginning of the term, he was one of my best students. But recently he's been late with homework, his scores are dropping, and he seems distant from his classmates. Has something been going on at home?

Sam's Dad : That's so strange. I always thought he was good in school. I have no idea what the issue might be. In fact, family life has been great.

Sam's Teacher : _____

- ① If he does something like that again, he could be suspended.
- ② I hope he can continue his current level of school performance.
- ③ Sam has consistently improved as the semester has progressed.
- ④ Due to his disinterest in the class from the start, I've given up on him.
- ⑤ Please talk with him, because if he doesn't improve, he could fail the class.

6. Choose the sentence that best describes the situation.

Bobby : I'm bored, Grandpa. Can I play games on your smart-phone?

Grandpa : Those games are such a waste of time and energy. Why don't you go outside and play? It's a beautiful day.

Bobby : But there's nothing to do out there. When are Mom and Dad coming back from their trip?

Grandpa : There's a whole world to explore out there. When I was young, I played outside from sunrise to sunset. I always found ways to have fun without smart-phones or video games. We have one more week together, so we best find some ways to entertain ourselves.

Bobby : Would you come out and play with me?

Grandpa : I'd love to. Let's go.

- ① Grandpa is looking after Bobby.
- ② Bobby's parents are working late.
- ③ Bobby is playing a smart-phone game.
- ④ Bobby and Grandpa are on a trip together.
- ⑤ Grandpa doesn't want to play outside with Bobby.

7. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Memories can be easily fabricated so people become convinced of the reality of something that never happened. A famous example occurred to no less a personage than the Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget. Throughout ① his life, Piaget frequently spoke of a vivid memory of an incident from his early childhood. One day, while his nanny walked ② him in a pram down the street, a man leaped out from the bushes in an attempt to kidnap Piaget. The man struggled with the nanny, who successfully fought him off, but not before ③ he inflicted scratches on her face. Piaget's memory of the frightening event was exquisitely detailed. ④ He recalled the faces of the people at the scene, the uniform of the policeman, the scratches on his nanny's face, and the exact location of the assault. And yet, as Piaget and ⑤ his family subsequently learned, the episode had never taken place. Years later, the nanny wrote to Piaget's parents and confessed to making up the whole story, including the scratches.

*pram: 유모차

[8~9] 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

8. Muhammad Ali refused to fight in the usual way. Ali's style ran counter to the boxing wisdom of the time in almost every way, but this unconventional style was exactly what made him a legendary boxer. ① As children and young adults, we are taught to conform to certain codes of behavior and ways of doing things, learning that being different comes with a social price. ② But there is a greater price to pay for blindly conforming: we lose the power that comes from our individuality, from a way of doing things that is authentically our own. ③ Following social conventions forms the basic ground-work for building a safe and stable society. ④ The way to be truly unconventional is to imitate no one, to fight and operate according to your own rhythms. ⑤ If your peculiarity is authentic enough, it will bring you attention and respect — the kind the crowd always has for the unconventional and extraordinary.

9. Developmental psychologists studying the impact of texting worry especially about young people because their interpersonal skills have not yet fully formed. ① Unlike kids, most adults were already stable social entities when they first got their hands on a text-capable mobile device. ② Besides, their ability to have a face-to-face conversation dramatically declines after extensive reliance on text messages. ③ However, this may not be the case with kids, according to Sherry Turkle, an interpersonal development researcher at MIT. ④ She believes kids are unlikely to develop face-to-face conversation skills if they overly rely on texting to communicate. ⑤ This may also prevent them from learning skills to think, reason, and self-reflect, as these skills are hard to acquire without sufficient experience in verbal communication.

10. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Katrina was the first hurricane to hit the United States to the accompaniment of continuous (24/7) television coverage. In social science terms, television constructed the frame of meaning with which audiences and decision-makers came to understand Katrina. For some along the coast, personal experience with Katrina might have helped. If you were on Dauphin Island, Biloxi Bay, St. Louis, or in a bar on Bourbon Street, the storm was slightly different. However, for most of us, the reality of the storm came through television networks. Even for "victims" who lost electrical power, if it came back, the coffee pot and the television were the first appliances back on so that their own experiences would be understood and confirmed in the context of the information provided by the media.

*24/7: 24 hours a day/7 days a week

- ① 재난에 대처하는 방법은 각 개인이 처한 상황에 따라 다르다.
- ② 텔레비전 보도가 자연재해의 경험에 대한 이해의 틀을 제공한다.
- ③ 부정적인 사건·사고에 치중하는 보도 관행은 바람직하지 못하다.
- ④ 자연재해 정보를 전문으로 다루는 텔레비전 네트워크가 필요하다.
- ⑤ 대중매체는 재난 복구와 이재민 구호 활동에서 핵심적인 역할을 한다.

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

11. 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. The quest of science has seen many triumphs and agonies. They usually went hand in hand and ① evidenced equally well the role of faith for science. The first major triumph was Copernicus' outline of the planetary order. He was far from proving definitely the heliocentric proposition. But he supplemented ② what he lacked in physical proofs with his faith in nature. From his belief ③ that nature was the handiwork of the Creator, he readily concluded that nature was simple. His system of the planets gave no better prediction of the motion of planets than did ④ Ptolemy's; the most attractive proof of Copernicus lay in the geometrical simplicity of the new ordering of the planets. It was a bold view, and he clung to it though people shook their heads in disbelief. But Galileo, whom people consider the father of the experimental method, ⑤ to praise Copernicus precisely for what he did: for staying with his belief. [3점]

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

13. 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 |

14. 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 |

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

Not much learning takes place unless you concentrate carefully on what you are learning. Concentration is basically thinking. Concentration can ① enhance your ability to do both mental and physical tasks. This is why many failures in school are due more to poor concentration than to ② low intelligence. Researchers note that one enemy of concentration is indecision: Indecision about when to study and which subject to study first is not only a great time-waster, but also a sure way to ③ eliminate a negative attitude toward studying. Personal problems also interfere with concentration. You will not make good use of your intelligence if you are ④ preoccupied with personal problems. After you have taken some ⑤ constructive action on your problem, you will then be in a better position to learn or perform well.

[16~18] 다음 글을 읽고, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

16. The psychological effects of activities are not linear, but depend on their systematic relation to everything else we do. For instance, even though food is a source of pleasure, we cannot achieve happiness by eating around the clock. Meals raise our level of happiness, but only when we spend around five percent of our waking time eating; if we spent one hundred percent of the day eating, food would quickly cease to be rewarding. The same is true of most of the other good things in life: relaxation and television watching in small doses tend to improve the quality of daily life, but the effects are not _____; a point of diminishing returns is quickly reached. [3점]

- ① additive ② reductive ③ temporary
- ④ immediate ⑤ avoidable

17. Over the course of the past century, *National Geographic* magazine has come to be one of the primary means by which people in the United States receive information and images of the world outside their own borders. While *National Geographic* covers a range of topics — including the geographic and cultural wonders of the United States, wildlife and nature stories, and accounts of exploration of space, the oceans, and the polar ice caps — a good portion of its text and photographs is devoted to curious and exotic images of the peoples and cultures of the third world. *National Geographic* is located in a long tradition of travelogue as it sends its staff on expeditions to bring back stories and photos of faraway people and places. While its photographs and stories can be marveled at by readers in the privacy of their own homes, it draws people into contact with _____.

- ① their own traditions ② local economic issues
- ③ environmental movements ④ the realities of labor conditions
- ⑤ different cultures from their own

18. 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 | |

19. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Ms. Hart,

Upon completion of the screening of over one-hundred applicants, we are pleased to inform you that we were extremely impressed with your resume, interview, and test results. Therefore, you have been chosen for one of the five job positions currently being filled here at the ACME Consulting Firm. Should you choose to accept, you would immediately enter a six month, unpaid, internship program. Upon successful completion, you would then become a regular employee at full salary, including all standard benefits. There may also be the opportunity to transfer to one of our many branches around the country, or stay at our main office here in town. Congratulations, Ms. Hart! Please inform us of your decision no later than the end of the month.

Sincerely,

Cheryl Smith

Human Resources, ACME Consulting Firm

- ① to encourage Ms. Hart to apply at the ACME Consulting Firm
- ② to congratulate Ms. Hart on the completion of her internship
- ③ to offer Ms. Hart a position at the ACME Consulting Firm
- ④ to inform Ms. Hart of her upcoming contract renewal
- ⑤ to notify Ms. Hart of her job application rejection

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

20. 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.

*propagate: 유전시키다

- | (A) | | (B) |
|-----------------|-------|-----------|
| ① immense | ..... | remove |
| ② immense | ..... | reproduce |
| ③ moderate | ..... | remove |
| ④ insignificant | ..... | improve |
| ⑤ insignificant | ..... | reproduce |

21. A transition to an alternate energy cannot be motivated by a scarcity of fossil fuels. For decades, energy producers have continually identified new fossil fuel reserves and developed technologies to economically recover oil and gas from deposits previously deemed too difficult to access. ___(A)___, Japan recently announced that they were able to extract methane from undersea hydrate deposits, which appear to contain more than twice as much carbon as in all of Earth's fossil fuel combined. This means that humanity has burned just a small portion of our fossil fuels to date. Even though we have used such a small fraction of our fossil fuels, the planet has already experienced serious warming problems. If we continue to rely heavily on fossil fuels for our energy supply, climate-change related damage will become very severe long before there is any real pressure on our fossil fuel supply. ___(B)___, movement for an alternate energy must be driven by a concerted effort to keep the climate livable and healthy.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------------|-------|-----------------|
| ① For example | ..... | Therefore |
| ② On the other hand | ..... | Nevertheless |
| ③ For example | ..... | On the contrary |
| ④ On the other hand | ..... | Therefore |
| ⑤ In the same way | ..... | Nevertheless |

[22~23] (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

22. 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 |

23. 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 |

[24~25] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

24. 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

25. Researchers have noted a correlation between diet drink consumption and poor health for years. But many people simply believe that this undesirable correlation is due to the fact that people who are already unhealthy or heavy tend to drink diet soda in the first place. However, Susan Swithers of Purdue University claims that this superficial behavioral explanation does not address the health problems caused by unfounded faith in diet drinks. She points out that when the body responds normally to sugar, it releases the hormones needed to prepare itself for the increased intake of both calories and sugar. “What happens when you have diet soda is you sense the sweet taste—but calories and sugar don’t show up,” Swithers said. Accordingly, she warns that if this unnatural situation happens over time, people’s brains and bodies may be trained not to release the protective hormones any longer, even when you actually intake real sugar.

- ① Preventing and Curing Soda Addiction
- ② Prevalence of Sugar Substitutes in Diet Drinks
- ③ Recent Consumer Preferences in the Soda Market
- ④ Disruptive Effect of Diet Drinks on Protective Hormones
- ⑤ How the Brain Copes with Excessive Sugar Consumption

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

26.

Even so, modern weather forecasting is one of the great achievements of modern meteorology and all of science.

Modern weather forecasting today fuses advanced computer modeling with collective human insight. Together, they save lives and protect property through increasingly accurate predictions, as in the “Storm of the Century” in March 1993 and Superstorm Sandy in October 2012. (①) Ensemble forecasting allows meteorologists to get many “second opinions” on which to base even better forecasts. (②) Limits exist on how good forecasts can become, however. (③) Imperfect data, imperfect knowledge of how the atmosphere works, limits on computing power, and even chaos theory cause inaccurate forecasts. (④) Our ability to forecast weather skillfully has improved at the rate of about one more day into the future every decade. (⑤) It will continue to improve during your lifetime, through new techniques such as ensemble forecasting.

*ensemble forecasting: 종합적 분석에 기반한 기상예보

27.

Rather, we are witnessing the rise of an increasingly homogenized popular culture underwritten by a Western “culture industry.”

Does globalization make people around the world more alike or more different? This is the question most frequently raised in the subject of cultural globalization. (①) One group of people argue that the former may be unfortunately true. (②) They suggest that we are not moving towards a cultural rainbow that reflects the diversity of the world’s existing cultures. (③) As evidence for their interpretation, these people point to Amazonian Indians wearing Nike training shoes, inhabitants of the Southern Sahara purchasing Yankees baseball caps, and Palestinian youths proudly displaying their Chicago Bulls sweatshirts in downtown Ramallah. (④) Referring to the spread of Anglo-American values and consumer goods as the “Americanization of the world,” the proponents of this cultural homogenization theory argue that Western norms and lifestyles are overwhelming more vulnerable cultures. (⑤) Although there have been serious attempts by some countries to resist these forces of “cultural imperialism,” the spread of American popular culture seems to be unstoppable. [3점]

28. Samuel Adams에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

As a young man, Samuel Adams (1722-1803) of colonial-era Boston developed a dream: the American colonies, he believed, should one day win complete independence from England and establish a government based on the writings of the English philosopher John Locke. According to Locke, a government should reflect the will of its citizens; a government that did not do so had lost its right to exist. Adams had inherited a brewery from his father, but he did not care about business. While the brewery went into bankruptcy, he spent his time writing articles on the ideas of Locke and the need for independence. He was an excellent writer, good enough to get his articles published. But few took his ideas seriously at that time: he seemed to be somewhat out of touch with the world. Adams began to sink into a depression, because his self-appointed mission seemed hopeless.

- ① 영국의 철학자 John Locke로부터 영향을 받았다.
- ② 아버지로부터 물려받은 사업을 돌보지 않았다.
- ③ Locke의 사상과 독립의 필요성에 관한 글을 썼다.
- ④ 자신의 글을 출판할 정도로 훌륭한 작가였다.
- ⑤ 그의 사상은 그 당시 많은 사람들의 공감을 얻었다.

29. 다음 글이 함축하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

A recent study conducted by Mueller and Oppenheimer points to new evidence that people have better learning outcomes when they have taken handwritten notes, rather than typed ones. The researchers observed that the laptop note takers in their study generally produced long, word-for-word notes, while the handwriting note takers created relatively brief notes. Close attention was paid to the fact that the more copious, in-detail notes led to inferior retrieval of facts and concept comprehension, as revealed by the test scores. Those who were taking notes on the laptops did not have to choose what to type, as keyboarding is fast enough for word-for-word transcription. On the contrary, the longhand note takers had to process information more carefully to choose what to write down because their handwriting was not as fast. This initial selectivity is regarded as the reason for better long-term grasp of the lecture materials.

- ① Keyboard note-taking yields better factual content memorization.
- ② There is no evidence of the superiority of handwriting note-taking.
- ③ Handwriting note-taking is recommended for better academic performance.
- ④ Paper-and-pencil note-taking generally leads to more complete, detailed notes.
- ⑤ Word-for-word notes taken with laptops generally guarantee higher test scores.

[30~31] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

30. 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

31. For a period of more than a thousand years, Rome was the hub of Western civilization. Eventually, however, the very life of the Empire was threatened by economic unrest and a series of rapid changes in government. Matters reached such a state that no person of importance dared to walk the streets of the capital without armed bodyguards, who were known as satellites. When the Empire fell, classical Latin ceased to be the language of commerce and science. But educated men brought back the ancient tongue ten centuries later and used it for most formal speech. Among the revived terms was *satellite*, which medieval rulers applied to their personal bodyguards. When Johannes Kepler heard about the strange bodies revolving about Jupiter, he thought of guards and courtiers encircling the king. So, in 1611 Kepler named them *satellites*; soon the term was applied to all heavenly bodies that revolve about primary masses.

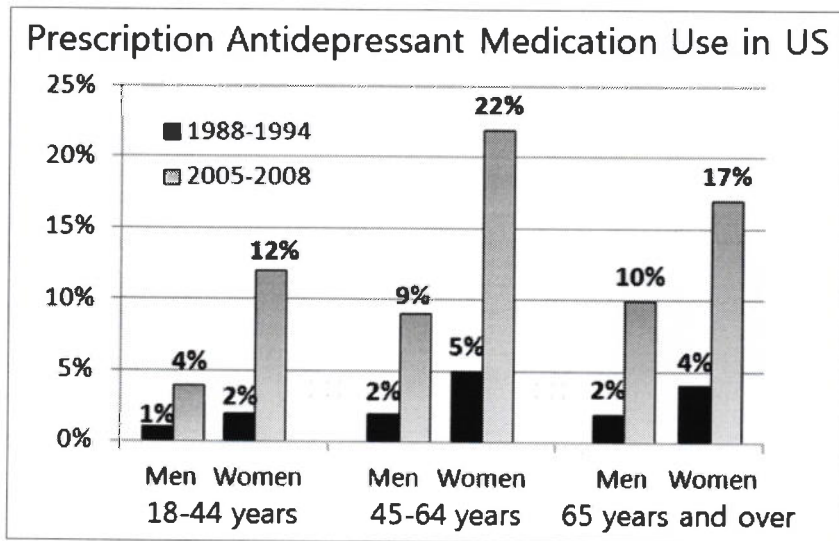
- ① discovery of Jupiter's satellites
- ② rise and fall of the Roman Empire
- ③ revival of classical Latin for formal speech
- ④ Roman citizens' need for armed bodyguards
- ⑤ evolution of the meaning of the word *satellite*

32. 다음 글이 시사하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

The brilliance of warfare is that no amount of eloquence or talk can explain away a failure on the battlefield. A general has led his troops to defeat, lives have been wasted, and that is how history will judge him. You must strive to apply this ruthless standard in your daily life, judging people by the results of their actions, the deeds that can be seen and measured, and the steps they have taken to achieve their goals. What people say about themselves does not matter; people will say anything. Look at what they have done; deeds do not lie. You must also apply this logic to yourself. Stop bragging and set out to prove your worth by the fruits of your hard work. People will judge you by what you do, not what you say.

- ① Look before you leap.
- ② Do as you would be done by.
- ③ Actions speak louder than words.
- ④ The pen is mightier than the sword.
- ⑤ One swallow does not make a summer.

33. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the percentage of Americans who answered yes to the question “Did you take prescription antidepressant medication in the past month?” by gender and age over two time periods, 1988–1994 and 2005–2008. ① There were general increases in the prescription antidepressant medication use across both genders and age groups between those two time frames. ② For men in the two older age categories, there were significant increases from 2% to 9% and 2% to 10%, respectively, yet men aged 18–44 showed a rather moderate increase from 1% to 4%. ③ In contrast, all three female groups showed more drastic increases of 10% in the 18–44 group, 17% in the 45–64 group, and 13% in the oldest group. ④ Men showed the greatest increase in the oldest group, while for women it was in the 45–64 year age range. ⑤ In the period 2005–2008, for those 45–64 years old, over twice as many males took prescription antidepressant medication as females.

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

34.

To be beautiful a thing must possess certain characteristics which awaken a feeling of appreciation in the normal person. It is true that the artistic judgment is not possessed equally by all, or at least it is not equally developed in all.

- (A) The man without a musical education does not possess such knowledge, but he appreciates the harmony of tones when he hears it. The colorist knows how to produce pleasing effects with colors. He has acquired this knowledge which others do not possess, although they are able to appreciate his work.
- (B) There are, however, certain combinations of sounds which are universally called harmonies and others which are called discords. There are certain combinations of colors which are regarded as pleasing and others which are displeasing.
- (C) There are likewise certain geometrical forms or space arrangements which are beautiful, and others which are displeasing. The musician knows what tones will harmonize and which ones will not.

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

35.

One day as John was riding to work on his bike, his cell-phone began to ring. As he reached for his phone to pull it from his pocket with his right hand, he hit the brake with his left hand. He lost control and went flying over the front of his bike.

- (A) While John didn't feel much pain, his ego was hurt. He quickly pulled himself up and looked around to make sure no one had seen his embarrassing tumble. Lucky for John, there were no witnesses. He brushed the dirt off his face and got back on his way.
- (B) After arriving at work, John became aware that he had severely scratched up his face and had a large cut across his cheek. He rushed to the hospital, where he was bandaged and received a few stitches. While not seriously injured, he still faced the shame of explaining the accident to his family.
- (C) In that split second, his instinct was to protect his phone from damage at the cost of his own physical well-being. He held his arm up to keep his phone from hitting the pavement, instead using his face to break his fall.

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

36. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Fear will make you overestimate a problem and act too passively. Anger and impatience will draw you into rash actions that will cut off your options. Overconfidence, particularly as a result of success, will make you go too far. Love and affection will blind you to the treacherous actions of those apparently on your side. Even the subtlest gradations of these emotions can color the way you look at events. The only remedy is to be aware that the pull of emotion is inevitable, to notice it when it is happening, and to compensate for it. When you have success, be extra wary. When you are angry, take no action. When you are fearful, know you are going to exaggerate the dangers you face. The more you can limit or compensate for your emotional responses, the closer you will come to seeing things as they are.

*treacherous: 배신하는

- ① 자신의 감정을 솔직하게 표현하라.
- ② 현실을 바로 보려면 감정에 휘둘리지 말라.
- ③ 원만한 문제 해결을 위해 이성 에 호소하라.
- ④ 업무에 개인적인 감정을 개입시키지 말라.
- ⑤ 대화 시 상대방의 감정을 상하지 않게 하라.

37. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Dr. Zeray Alemseged made a remarkable contribution to the field of anthropology. Inspired by his experience of working in Ethiopia’s National Museum, Alemseged went to the University of Paris for a Ph.D. program. After he returned to Ethiopia, he set his sight on an isolated region as an optimal place to look for new fossils. Other scientists had avoided this area, due to a centuries-old tribal conflict that made it too dangerous to work in, but he did not give up convincing both sides to allow him to work there. Alemseged and his team finally discovered the fossilized skeleton of a 3.3 million-year-old baby girl. It included the shoulder blades almost intact, which had never been found fossilized as they are paper-thin. Based on the shape of these blades, Alemseged and his colleagues published a study suggesting that Australopithecus afarensis was still a capable climber 3.3 million years ago, which means our ancestors gave up tree-climbing considerably later than many researchers had previously suggested.

*Australopithecus afarensis: 에티오피아 Afar 지역에서 화석이 발견된 오스트랄로피테쿠스



Thanks to his ____ (A) ____, Dr. Zeray Alemseged has contributed to a remarkable advancement in anthropology by finding evidence that human ancestors ____ (B) ____ their tree-climbing ability significantly later than other researchers had claimed.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|--------------|-------|-----------|
| ① | perseverance | ..... | abandoned |
| ② | generosity | ..... | abandoned |
| ③ | perseverance | ..... | acquired |
| ④ | generosity | ..... | improved |
| ⑤ | creativity | ..... | acquired |

[38~39] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

One of the most moving piano recitals I ever heard was by the late Rudolf Serkin, who delivered a luminous performance of the Beethoven *Waldstein Sonata* and the Schubert *Wanderer Fantasy*. During one of the virtuoso runs that make up the Schubert work, Serkin's fingers became audibly tangled. Despite the apparent mistake, Serkin wouldn't have this bother him, and went on playing. When he rose from the bench at the conclusion of the piece, he openly acknowledged his error by good-naturedly shaking his fist at the piano. In what could have been an embarrassing situation, Serkin was able to evoke laughter from the audience with his witty action. Needless to say, the audience were moved by the lovely performance as a whole. It was a more revealing, more beautiful version of this piece than many other "perfect" ones I have heard played by other musicians before or since. The lesson is obvious: Deliver a good performance overall, and you will be forgiven an error or two, even an obvious one. All the more, do not allow your mistakes to interrupt your performance. Just as Serkin's audience did not attend his recital for the purpose of catching him in a blunder, so it is highly unlikely that your audience will have gathered for the express purpose of seeing you make a mistake. And if you do err while performing, embrace the mistake and _____.

38. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① take a brief time out
- ② get on with the show
- ③ shake your fist in anger
- ④ restart from the beginning
- ⑤ choose another piece to play

39. 위 글의 Rudolf Serkin에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 연주회에서 Beethoven과 Schubert의 곡을 연주했다.
- ② 연주를 하다가 명백한 실수를 했다.
- ③ 연주를 중단하고 일어나서 청중에게 사과했다.
- ④ 재치 있는 행동으로 청중의 웃음을 자아냈다.
- ⑤ 아름다운 연주로 청중을 감동시켰다.

[40~41] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

I'm always looking for communicators who create exciting ways to engage an audience. I've rarely seen anyone use more props than a young Italian entrepreneur and television host, Marco Montemagno.

Montemagno frequently speaks on the topic of Internet culture, showing Italians why the Internet should be embraced and not feared. He presents to groups as large as three thousand people in places such as Rome, Milan, and Venice. Since the majority of people in his audience are beginners in using the Web, (a) he uses language that everyone can understand (well, assuming you know Italian). His slides are very simple and visual; he often employs just photographs, animation, and video. But what truly differentiates Montemagno from the majority of presenters is (b) his unbelievable number of props and demonstrations.

In parts of his presentation, Montemagno will ask for his audience to join him onstage. For example, (c) he asks a volunteer to fold a T-shirt on the stage. Like most people, the volunteer will take about twenty seconds to fold the shirt in a conventional way. When (d) he's done, the audience watch a popular YouTube video of someone demonstrating how to fold a shirt in five seconds. Montemagno then duplicates it as the audience cheer. (e) His point is that the Internet can instruct on a deep, intellectual level, but it can also make the most mundane tasks easier.

*prop: 소품

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

41. 위 글의 Marco Montemagno에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① He engages in business and also hosts a TV program.
 ② He encourages his audience not to fear the Internet.
 ③ He makes presentations to very large groups in English.
 ④ He utilizes props and other visual materials in his presentations.
 ⑤ He incorporates the audience into his presentations.

[42~43] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Haydn was delighted with London in most of its aspects, but there was one kind of pupil that he was perfectly willing to leave behind when he returned to his beloved Vienna. One day a nobleman visited him and, expressing his fondness for music, said he would like Haydn to give him a few lessons in composition at one pound per lesson.

(B)

Then Haydn suggested that the pupil rewrite the music to his own taste; but this he declined to do, though he persisted in his question about Haydn's composition choices. At last, Haydn lost all patience with this noble critic, and said, "I see that it is you who are so good as to give lessons to me. I do not want your lessons, for I feel that I do not deserve the honor of having such a master as yourself. I must say farewell," and showed the nobleman the door.

(C)

Haydn could offer no objection to this. They then set to work to examine the music. Several places were found which, when asked why he did this and that, Haydn could only say he wrote it so to obtain a good effect. But the nobleman was not satisfied with such a reason and declared that unless the composer gave him a better reason for his innovations, they were good for nothing.

(D)

Haydn agreed and asked when they should begin. "At once, if you have no objection," said he, drawing from his pocket one of Haydn's quartets. "For the first lesson, let us examine this quartet and you tell me the reasons for some modulations and certain progressions that are contrary to all rules of composition."

*quartet: 4중주곡 **modulation: 조음(조 바꾸기)

42. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

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

43. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Money Buys Patience
 ② Pleasure of Examining Music
 ③ A Most Beautiful London Memory
 ④ Not a Good Pupil, But a Harsh Critic
 ⑤ Inspiration from a Challenging Question

[44~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Despite the many eco-friendly movements to prevent global warming, Arctic ice is melting at previously unseen rates. The melting has led to coastal ice in parts of Canada and Alaska becoming quite ____ (A) _____. That ice easily breaks away in large chunks (a process known as calving) and melts in the open ocean.

There is also less sea ice in the Arctic Ocean because ice has floated into the Atlantic Ocean. A record low for Arctic sea ice was recorded on August 15, 2005, but the Arctic saw another milestone in the summer of 2007. In August, the Northwest Passage had almost no floating ice. It was the first time the Passage had been completely open to shipping since people started keeping records in 1972.

Arctic sea ice that was previously considered ____ (B) ____ is now rapidly disappearing. The disappearance of this ice must be noted seriously because it plays an important role in keeping temperatures down around the world. Whereas sea ice reflects eighty percent of sunlight back into the atmosphere, ocean water absorbs ninety percent. As melting ice exposes more ocean to direct sunlight, scientists expect water temperatures to rise even more, causing the melting ice to disappear at an ever-increasing rate.

44. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Developing a Plan to Battle Arctic Ice Melt
- ② Scientific Ways to Monitor Global Warming
- ③ Differing Effects of Sunlight on Land and Ocean
- ④ Vicious Circle of Global Warming and Arctic Ice Melt
- ⑤ Changes in Ocean Navigation Owing to Global Warming

45. 위 글의 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | (A) | | (B) |
|-----------|-------|-------------|
| ① brittle | ..... | permanent |
| ② brittle | ..... | vulnerable |
| ③ solid | ..... | defenseless |
| ④ solid | ..... | permanent |
| ⑤ soft | ..... | vulnerable |

※ 확인사항

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

공 란