

제 2 교 시



2014학년도 육군사관학교 1차 선발시험 문제지

# 영 어 영 역

B형

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.  
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※ 시험이 시작되기 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마시오.

## 육 군 사 관 학 교

권  
말



## 3. Where is the dialogue most likely taking place?

Gina : How did you get involved with helping out here?

Suzie : There are two answers, actually. First, my university encourages us to support local educational and cultural centers.

Gina : What drew you here specifically?

Suzie : That's the second answer! When he was my age, my great-grandfather was drafted to fight overseas. He already passed away, but I've poured over all of his old journals, and being involved here is another way to connect with his combat experiences. I felt like I stepped into his shoes when I set up the latest exhibition of wartime memorabilia here.

Gina : It's a fitting tribute to the brave sacrifices of those in uniform. And I have to say, I'm blown away by how informative your tour has been. I'd love to return the favor some time by showing you around my gallery. Here's my card.

- ① at an art auction
- ② at a recreation center
- ③ in a military museum
- ④ in a student volunteer office
- ⑤ in a second-hand charity shop

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

Roger : Can I see your notes? I still don't get what Professor Willis was trying to explain about artwork from the Romantic period.

Molly : I was absent that day, remember? I had to catch up on that class afterward with Hannah in the study center, so I don't have any notes from that lecture.

Roger : Oh no! The one thing I can't figure out is the one thing you missed out on, too.

Molly : Don't freak out. Professor Willis always talks straight from the text, so if you just look over that chapter again then the test will be a breeze.

Roger : Umm ... I don't have the book, either. The price of the new edition was very exorbitant, so I figured I could just save a few bucks and rely on the lectures.

- ① Molly has perfect attendance.
- ② Molly has done additional makeup work outside of class.
- ③ Professor Willis often deviates from the book.
- ④ The class textbook is affordable for Roger.
- ⑤ Roger is thoroughly prepared for the exam.

## 5. Choose the best answer for the blank. [3점]

Professor : Hi, Pierre. Thanks for stopping by my office. What can I help you with today?  
 Pierre : Well, I'm a little embarrassed to be here, but I'd like to discuss my grade. Frankly, I was pretty confused and disappointed with my final score in your history class. Is there any way for me to bring it up?  
 Professor : In order to be fair to all students, my rules are inflexible. You did well on the exam, but you missed nearly half of the lectures. Attendance and participation are 30% of your grade. Also, you submitted your presentation report two weeks after the due date.  
 Pierre : How about if I turn in an extra credit essay? I know the deadline was last week, but can't you give me some leeway?  
 Professor : \_\_\_\_\_

- ① I don't mind. Punctuality isn't very important to me.
- ② Just this once, since you always showed up to class.
- ③ It's out of the question due to your dreadful exam score.
- ④ That won't be necessary. I'll make the changes right away.
- ⑤ You missed your chance. I'm afraid I never make exceptions.

## 6. Choose the sentence that best describes the situation.

Anthony : Hey, mister, watch where you're going!  
 Bert : I'm terribly sorry. I didn't mean to bump into you.  
 Anthony : Yeah, right! I bet you're one of those pickpockets I've heard so much about. Everybody back home warned me about people like you before I moved to New York.  
 Bert : It really was an honest mistake.  
 Anthony : Well, luckily for you, my wallet is still in my pocket. But if I ever see you around this neighborhood again, I'm going to call the cops.

- ① Anthony believes Bert is a thief.
- ② Anthony is being scolded by Bert.
- ③ Anthony is speaking with a police officer.
- ④ Anthony has recovered his missing wallet.
- ⑤ Anthony wants Bert's advice about living in New York.

7. 밑줄 친 he[his]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Regarded as perhaps the greatest composer of all time, Johann Sebastian Bach was known during his lifetime primarily as an outstanding organ player and technician. The youngest of eight children born to musical parents, ① he was destined to become a musician. While still young, he had mastered the organ and violin, and was also an excellent singer. At the age of ten, both of ② his parents died within a year of each other. His older brother, Johann Christoph, took in Johann Sebastian, and ③ he most likely continued his younger brother's musical training. At the age of fifteen, Bach secured ④ his first position in the choir of St. Michael's School in Lüneburg. He traveled little, never leaving Germany once in his life, but held various positions during ⑤ his career in churches and in the service of the courts throughout the country.

[8~9] 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

8. The literature of an oppressed people reflects the conscience of man, and nowhere is this seen with more intense clarity than in the literature of African-Americans. ① An essential element of African-American literature is that the literature as a whole—not the work of occasional authors—is a movement against concrete wickedness. ② In African-American literature, accordingly, there is a grief rarely to be found elsewhere in American literature, and frequently a rage rarely to be found in other American letters. ③ Whenever an African-American author picks up a pen, his target is likely to be American racism, his subject the suffering of his people, and the core element his own grief and the grief of his people. ④ Some authors fall in line with the non-violent “love thy neighbor” approach of prominent African-American leader Martin Luther King, Jr. ⑤ Almost all of African-American literature carries the burden of protest.

9. Layers of sediment are laid down over time, and build up to fill the valleys and seas until they form a sequence of rocks. ① The oldest rocks are always at the bottom, unless the beds of rock have been overturned, such as by folding or faulting. ② When there is too much molten lava under the earth or in a volcano, molten rock is forced through the layers of sediment. ③ These are known as igneous intrusions and they harden into volcanic dikes that cut through many layers of sedimentary rock. ④ Marble may begin as limestone and be changed by pressure from adjacent layers and heat from molten rock flow or a magma chamber. ⑤ Therefore, where an igneous intrusion cuts through a sequence of sedimentary rock, it is always more recent than the surrounding layers. [3점]

\* igneous intrusion : 화성관입(火成貫入)

10. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

A French manufacturer of automotive accessories kept urging the German managing director of its subsidiary in Germany to advertise their product on German television. The German manager resisted for two reasons: he knew the target audience watched little television and the product was new in Germany. He suggested print ads instead. Finally, he gave in to the constant pressure from the Paris home office, but he decided to run a controlled test by advertising in four different media — television, radio, billboards, and print ads — simultaneously. The print ads were far and away the most effective. Why? Print ads permitted the company to describe in great detail the many features of the new product and to back up the description with the almost encyclopedic details that appealed to German consumers, who would otherwise have been skeptical because of its newness.

- ① 허위 광고에 대해서는 엄하게 처벌할 필요가 있다.
- ② 광고 제작에 첨단 기술을 적극 활용하는 것이 바람직하다.
- ③ 상품 광고는 방송 매체를 통해 이루어지는 것이 효과적이다.
- ④ 광고비용을 제한하여 상품의 가격을 낮추려는 노력이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 목표로 하는 소비자의 성향에 맞는 광고 전략을 세우는 것이 중요하다.

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

11. Satellite imaging has been used ① to match water temperature swirls drawn on a map of ocean currents made as long ago as 1539. The map was produced by a Swedish cartographer, Olaus Magnus. It had been thought that the rounded swirls, located between pictures of serpents and sea monsters, ② was there for purely artistic reasons. However, the size, shape, and location of the swirls matches changes in water temperature too ③ closely for this to be a coincidence. The map is likely to be an accurate representation of the ocean eddy current ④ found to the south and east of Iceland. It ⑤ is believed that the map-maker collected his information from German mariners of the Hanseatic League.

12. 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. [3점]

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

13. 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. “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 outlive 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. [3점]

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



18. 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

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

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.

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

20. 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    |

21. The Big Zipper at Penryhn Quarry, Bethesda, will carry riders at up to 100 mph over a distance of more than a mile. The first riders — mostly journalists — arrived yesterday, but due to poor weather and high winds the main attraction was out of action. \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_, they were able to make do with riding The Little Zipper — a smaller zip wire, but still almost half a kilometer in length, transporting riders at speeds of around 50 mph. It is hoped that The Big Zipper will be in service by March 29, when the attraction opens to the public. The company behind the attraction, Zip World, is owned by Sean Taylor — a former marine commando who runs the nearby Tree Top Adventure attraction. \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ riding the two zip wires, visitors to the site are also given a guided tour of the quarry in a former military vehicle.

- | (A)        | ..... | (B)          |
|------------|-------|--------------|
| ① Likewise | ..... | As well as   |
| ② Instead  | ..... | As well as   |
| ③ Moreover | ..... | Contrary to  |
| ④ Instead  | ..... | Contrary to  |
| ⑤ Likewise | ..... | On behalf of |

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

22. A zoned reserve is an extensive region of land that includes one or more areas undisturbed by humans. The lands surrounding zoned reserves are called buffer zones. While these continue to be used to support the human population, they are also protected from extensive alteration, in turn preventing artificial (A) intrusion into / intrusion from the undisturbed areas. The zoned reserve approach primarily seeks to develop a social and economic climate in the buffer zone that is (B) unsuitable for / compatible with the long-term viability of the protected area. For example, destructive practices that are disagreeable with ecological stability in the protected area, such as massive logging or large-scale single-crop agriculture, are (C) discouraged / encouraged in the buffer zone.

(A)		(B)		(C)
① intrusion into	.....	unsuitable for	.....	discouraged
② intrusion into	.....	compatible with	.....	encouraged
③ intrusion into	.....	compatible with	.....	discouraged
④ intrusion from	.....	unsuitable for	.....	encouraged
⑤ intrusion from	.....	unsuitable for	.....	discouraged

23. 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

[24~25] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

24. Many teens experience a very real fear of being rejected by their peers for attempting to take on daunting tasks and failing at them. This fear has caused many teens to quit striving for the things they want to achieve in life. Life is too short to worry about the possibility of failure. Teens must learn to overcome their anxiety of failure because many of life's lessons are learned from failing. The best advice to give to teenagers with this anxiety is that time will heal all wounds. Many years from now their peers may not even remember the thing that they attempted and failed. Some teens may want to do or achieve great things, but they have a hard time overcoming their fear of failure. In this case, a school guidance counselor, parent, or other trusted adult may be able to help them through this fear.

- ① Life's Hard-learned Lessons
- ② Memory of Unhealed Wounds
- ③ The Cause and Effect of Failure
- ④ Overcoming Teens' Fear of Failure
- ⑤ Adults or Their Peers: Who Can Teens Trust?

25. 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

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

26.

When it did, Peirce immediately took a cab to the local district office and enlisted a detective to investigate.

In June 1879, the American philosopher and scientist Charles Sanders Peirce was on a steamship journey from Boston to New York when his gold watch was stolen from his stateroom. Peirce reported the theft and insisted that each member of the ship's crew line up on deck. ( ① ) He interviewed them all but got nowhere, so after a short walk, he did something odd: he decided to guess who the perpetrator was, even though he had nothing to base his suspicions on. ( ② ) Peirce confidently approached his suspect, but he called his bluff and denied the accusation. ( ③ ) With no evidence or logical reason to back his claim, there was nothing he could do—until the ship docked. ( ④ ) The detective found Peirce's watch at a pawnshop the next day, and Peirce asked the proprietor to describe the man who'd pawned it. ( ⑤ ) According to Peirce, the pawnbroker described the suspect "so graphically that no doubt was possible that it had been my suspect."

27.

That's one reason, for example, that people pay so much to be members of an exclusive as well as extravagant country club, even if they don't utilize the facilities.

Scientists call any group that people feel part of an "in-group," and any group that excludes them an "out-group." As opposed to the colloquial usage, the terms "in-group" and "out-group" in this technical sense refer not to the popularity of those in the groups but simply to the "us-them" distinction. ( ① ) We all belong to many in-groups and as a result, our self-identification shifts from situation to situation. ( ② ) At different times the same person might think of herself as a woman, an executive, or a mother, depending on which is relevant. ( ③ ) Both experimental and field studies have found, in fact, that people will make large financial sacrifices to help establish a feeling of belonging to an in-group they aspire to feel part of. ( ④ ) Once we think of ourselves as belonging to the country club or executive ranks, the views of others in the group seep into our thinking, and color the way we perceive the world. ( ⑤ ) Psychologists call those views "group norms," and seeing ourselves as a member of a group automatically marks everyone as either an "us" or a "them."

28. 산사태 예방에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Soil erosion is one of the most common reasons for landslides, and therefore preventing it can help you reduce the risk of landslides. The foremost thing to do is to divert the discharge water away from slopes by constructing gutters and using sandbags. If there is no possibility of diverting, you can contain its speed by building small dams. The velocity of water determines how much soil is eroded, and hence containing its speed is bound to be helpful. It is important to make sure that you divert or contain the water flow and not stop it altogether, as stopping it will result in pressure build-up over a period, which might give in at some point in time. Never redirect storm drains or street gutters down a slope, even if it seems to be an easy way out. Instead you can use flexible pipes and divert this water in a safe manner.

- ① 토양 침식을 막는 것이 산사태의 위험을 줄이는 데 도움이 된다.
- ② 도랑과 모래주머니를 이용하여 비탈로 내려가는 물길을 돌려야 한다.
- ③ 유속 조절용으로 만든 작은 둑이 물길을 완전히 막지 않도록 해야 한다.
- ④ 빗물 배수관을 이용하여 빗물이 비탈로 내려가도록 물길을 돌려야 한다.
- ⑤ 유연성이 있는 파이프를 이용하여 안전하게 물길을 돌릴 수 있다.

29. 다음 글이 함축하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Gal and Rucker recently conducted research where they used framing techniques to make people feel uncertain. For example, they told one group to remember a time when they were full of certainty, and the other group to remember a time when they were full of doubt. Then they asked the participants whether they were meat-eaters, vegetarians, vegans, etc., how important this was to them, and how confident they were in their opinions. People who were asked to remember times when they were uncertain were less confident of their eating choices. However, when asked to write up their beliefs to persuade someone else to eat the way they did, they would write more and stronger arguments than the group that were certain of their choice. The research was performed with different topics of preference (for example, desktop or laptop), and similar results were found.

- ① When people don't have a valid argument, they most likely start insulting others.
- ② People often become more confident in their beliefs when the majority of others disagree with them.
- ③ When people are less certain about their beliefs, then they tend to dig in and argue even harder.
- ④ As people get more information, they are able to look at the big picture, beyond their initial argument.
- ⑤ Opportunity, performance, and effectiveness jump to much higher levels when certainty outweighs uncertainty.

[30~31] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

30. Even the most determined of parents can find it a challenge to encourage their child not to spend too long sitting in front of the television or computer. Furthermore, it can be very difficult to find alternative activities that children will find fun. Learning ballet can be an excellent solution as it provides many benefits for children. Any good dance school or dance academy will have well-managed lessons that are carried out in a safe and structured environment. These classes will challenge your child both physically and mentally, which will help focus their mind and maintain their interest. As their ability improves, so will their co-ordination, self-control, and discipline, which will in turn improve their self-confidence. Furthermore, it will provide a positive natural outlet for their abundance of energy. Learning ballet from an early age is particularly beneficial, as young children are far more receptive than adults. They find it easier to learn and also have far fewer inhibitions, so it's far less likely that they'll feel insecure or embarrassed about performing a particular move.

- ① reasons you should open dance academies
- ② benefits of ballet dancing for young children
- ③ alternative outdoor activities for young children
- ④ importance of children's self-control and discipline
- ⑤ danger of spending too much time with computers

31. 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



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

34.

On May 1, 1960, the Soviet Union shot down a United States U2 spy plane and seized the pilot together with illegal photographs of Soviet military installations. While the Soviet government feigned ignorance of their capture, the U.S. released a report that a weather research aircraft had gone missing.

- (A) The summit collapsed within a day when the U.S. refused to do so. Soon after, the Cold War escalated with confrontation over the construction of the Berlin Wall and over the Cuban missile crisis.
- (B) The heavily awaited meeting was designed to lighten Cold War tensions, but the spy plane incident overshadowed the entire event. Khrushchev of the Soviet Union refused to proceed with the summit unless Eisenhower issued an apology.
- (C) This, of course, was proved to be embarrassingly false when the Soviets revealed the pilot's confession of his undercover mission, and the U.S. was forced to admit that it had authorized the flight. At that time the two countries were to participate in the Big Four summit, along with Great Britain and France.

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

35.

One common motivational strategy is to first set lofty goals and then push yourself to achieve them. However, this strategy could potentially lead to disappointment instead if you try to meet unrealistic goals that are too far out of reach.

- (A) Bob starved himself every day, determined to meet his goal, but when it came time to weigh himself, he had lost "only" three pounds. This is actually a remarkable accomplishment, yet he felt himself like he had failed because he didn't meet his declared objective.
- (B) Feeling so inspired, Bob yelled out "Five pounds!" and then basked in the applause. Keep in mind that he hadn't lost any weight in the previous six months, but now he declared that in one short week he would knock off a big chunk.
- (C) For instance, Bob heard someone speak about a new weight-loss program that really fired him up. At the end of the meeting, everyone was supposed to say out loud how much weight they would lose during the week.

- 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?

The advances of modern medicine have done much to relieve suffering and advance human welfare, but modern medicine does not guarantee good health. Health is more than an absence of disease; it is a condition in which body and mind function efficiently and harmoniously as an integrated unit. Consequently, we must take an active part in achieving good health by assuming some responsibility for our own physical and emotional well-being. This means practicing such commonsense measures as eating properly, exercising moderately, and avoiding harmful excesses such as overeating, smoking, heavy drinking, or using drugs, which can disrupt physical or emotional well-being. Taking responsibility for one's health also requires using one's mind constructively, expressing emotions, and feeling good about oneself.

- ① 정신 건강을 위해 매사에 긍정적으로 생각하라.
- ② 응급 상황에 대비해 가까운 의료 기관을 파악하라.
- ③ 몸과 마음의 건강을 조화롭게 유지하도록 노력하라.
- ④ 질병 예방에 도움이 되는 기초 의학 지식을 갖춰라.
- ⑤ 건강 보조 약품을 과도하게 복용하지 않도록 주의하라.

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

The explosion of creativity in the Renaissance was intimately tied to the recording and conveying of vast knowledge in drawings, graphs, and diagrams, as in the renowned diagrams of da Vinci and Galileo. Galileo revolutionized science by making his thought graphically visible while his contemporaries used only conventional mathematical and verbal approaches. Once geniuses obtain a certain minimal verbal facility, they seem to develop a skill in visual and spatial abilities that gives them the flexibility to display information in different ways. When Einstein had thought through a problem, he always found it necessary to formulate his subject in as many different ways as possible, including using diagrams. He had a very visual mind; he thought in terms of visual and spatial forms, rather than thinking along purely mathematical or verbal lines of reasoning. In fact, Einstein believed that words and numbers, as they are written or spoken, did not play a significant role in his thinking process.



By making their thoughts \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_, geniuses are \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ their more conventional peers.

- |   | (A)          | ..... | (B)                |  |
|---|--------------|-------|--------------------|--|
| ① | visible      | ..... | distinguished from |  |
| ② | visible      | ..... | related to         |  |
| ③ | radical      | ..... | indebted to        |  |
| ④ | mathematical | ..... | aloof from         |  |
| ⑤ | mathematical | ..... | inseparable from   |  |

[38~39] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

One day Joe Kohn, a sophomore, was reading the newspaper alone in a student lounge at MIT. Norbert Wiener, professor and renowned mathematician, entered the room and began to walk around. Presently he approached the somewhat intimidated Joe Kohn and said, "Young man! Do you play the game of chess?" Kohn allowed that he did, and Wiener exclaimed, "Then let us play a game of chess!" Kohn was scared to death, and sure that Wiener would make a fool of him. About fifteen moves into the game, Wiener moved his queen so that Kohn's pawn could take it. Kohn was \_\_\_\_\_. Surely Wiener was making a devilishly clever sacrifice and would then get a quick checkmate. Kohn spent twenty minutes feverishly peering at the board and trying to determine what Wiener was up to. Finally he said, "Professor Wiener, I'm stumped. Why are you sacrificing your queen?" Wiener's eyes grew wide and he said, "Oh my God. That's a mistake! Can I take that move back?" Of course Kohn let Wiener retract his move. It became rapidly clear that Wiener was actually quite an inept chess player, and he quickly lost.

\* pawn : (체스의) 졸

38. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① bored
- ② relieved
- ③ overjoyed
- ④ bewildered
- ⑤ enlightened

39. 위 글의 Norbert Wiener에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 학생 라운지에 나타나 Kohn에게 체스를 두자고 제안했다.
- ② 자신의 퀸을 Kohn이 졸로 잡을 수 있는 위치에 놓았다.
- ③ 퀸을 희생시켜 게임을 빨리 끝내려는 의도를 가지고 있었다.
- ④ 자신이 실수한 수를 물러달라고 Kohn에게 요청했다.
- ⑤ 체스 실력이 형편없어서 금방 게임에서 패하고 말았다.

[40~41] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Parents and teachers often report utter frustration with children who have attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (AD/HD), because they lie about obvious events. For example, a teacher may see a child take an object from another child's desk and put it in her desk. When (a) she questions her about it, the child denies that she took it and tends to blame someone else or shrug her shoulders. (b) She may also deny that she has homework, or that the teacher told her about a test. When the behavior persists, it is probably related to (c) her impulsiveness. In other words, the youngster will act on an idea that comes to mind without becoming conscious of it. For example, (d) she may see a nice pencil sharpener on another child's desk and say to herself, "I sure wish I had that pencil sharpener." The next thing she knows, it is in (e) her hand, and she never is aware of the process of taking it from the other child's desk! It is this same lack of conscious monitoring of behavior that causes children with AD/HD to blurt out embarrassing and outrageous statements or to be reported for having their hands all over other children. As a consequence of this disorder, children with AD/HD do a poor job of monitoring their behavior and, therefore, may be totally unaware of what they say or do in many instances.

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 "children with AD/HD"에 관한 설명으로 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

- ① They may not be conscious of their previous behavior.  
 ② They are prone to unintentional and habitual dishonesty.  
 ③ Their disorder is marked by insufficient behavior monitoring.  
 ④ They sometimes bother other students around them.  
 ⑤ They may act inappropriately due to a high level of frustration.

[42~43] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

Before becoming a famous country comedian and star of “Hee Haw,” Archie Campbell was homeless, coatless, and penniless on a bitterly cold night in Knoxville, Tennessee. After getting thrown out of the bus station where he had fallen asleep, Mr. Campbell started walking in an unsuccessful effort to keep warm.

(B)

Seeing an all-night restaurant, he went in and stood near a hot radiator. The owner, a Greek named Nick, asked him what he was doing. Mr. Campbell said that he lived nearby (a lie because he had no home), he had forgotten his coat (a lie because he had no coat), and he had dropped in to get warm (not a lie).

(C)

Mr. Campbell explained that he couldn't pay for the meal, but Nick said he didn't have to — he knew that Mr. Campbell was homeless because he lived in the apartment complex that Mr. Campbell had named. After becoming rich and famous, Mr. Campbell made sure to stop in at that restaurant whenever he was in Knoxville.

(D)

Nick asked where he lived, and Mr. Campbell answered with the name of the first apartment complex he could think of. Apparently satisfied, Nick invited him to sit in a booth and get warm. Mr. Campbell fell asleep in a booth, and when he woke up, Nick \_\_\_\_\_.

42. 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)

43. 위 글 (D)의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① accused him of being homeless  
 ② offered him work at the restaurant  
 ③ invited him to appear on “Hee Haw”  
 ④ presented a warm winter coat to him  
 ⑤ set a huge, hot breakfast in front of him

[44~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

When he was a little boy his uncle called him “Sparky,” after a comic-strip horse named Spark Plug. School was all but impossible for Sparky. In the eighth grade, he failed every subject including physical education. Throughout his youth, Sparky was awkward socially. It wasn't that the other students disliked him; it's just that no one really cared all that much. He never once asked a girl out in high school. He was too afraid of being turned down. Sparky was a loser. Everyone knew it. So he learned to live with it. He made up his mind early that if things were meant to work out, they would. Otherwise he would content himself with what appeared to be his inevitable mediocrity.

One thing was important to Sparky, however — drawing. He was proud of his artwork. No one else appreciated it. But that didn't seem to matter to him. In his senior year of high school, he submitted some cartoons to the school yearbook. The editors rejected the concept. Despite this brush-off, Sparky was convinced of his ability. He even decided to become an artist. So, after completing high school, Sparky wrote to Walt Disney Studios. They asked for samples of his artwork. Despite careful preparation, it too was rejected.

But Sparky still didn't give up. Instead, he decided to tell his own life's story in cartoons. The main character would be a little boy who symbolized the chronic underachiever. His cartoon character went on to become a cultural phenomenon of sorts. People readily identified with this lovable character. He reminded people of the painful and embarrassing moments from their own past, of their pain and their shared humanity. The character soon became famous worldwide. And Sparky, who you might know better as Charles Schultz, became a highly successful cartoonist. His cartoon strip reveals that life somehow finds a way for all of us, even the losers.

44. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Find the Best in Others and Success Is Yours
- ② Never Lose Hope and Never Ever Give Up
- ③ Do Not Jump In Before You Are Ready
- ④ Content Yourself with Small Success
- ⑤ Once Rejected, Forever Forgotten

45. 위 글의 “Sparky”에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 중학교 시절에 모든 과목에서 낙제한 적이 있었다.
- ② 사교성이 좋아서 학교 친구들에게 인기가 많았다.
- ③ 자신의 예술적 능력에 대해 자부심을 갖고 있었다.
- ④ Walt Disney Studios에 작품 샘플을 제출한 적이 있었다.
- ⑤ 세계적으로 유명한 만화 주인공을 창조했다.

※ 확인사항

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

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