



2011학년도 육군사관학교 1차 선발시험 문제지

제 2 교시

외 국 어 영 역

공 통	성 명		수험번호							1
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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.)

1. Where is the following dialogue taking place?

Tom : Did you remember to pack the water?

Jane : Of course. It's two hours to the summit, so I'm sure we'll get thirsty. I even packed us lunch.

Tom : We can eat it at the top. I heard the views are wonderful. Will it be a steep climb?

Jane : I think only at the very end. Most of it's gradual. It'll be some good exercise.

Tom : We should keep our eyes on the trees. They say there are some interesting birds in this area.

Jane : Did you bring the binoculars your sister got you for your birthday?

Tom : Yes, I have them. Look, there's the trail marker.

- ① at the office
- ② at the zoo
- ③ at the beach
- ④ at the gym
- ⑤ at the mountain

2. Based on the dialogue, which of the following items on the itinerary must be changed?

Sue : There's so much to see in New York City. Are you finished with our itinerary?

Joe : Yes, but let me double check. Did you make the dinner reservation for us at Periguino's?

Sue : That's on Monday at 8 p.m.

Joe : How about the museums? Which days are they open?

Sue : The City History Museum, the Art Museum, and the Longfellow Gallery are open Tuesday through Sunday. The Natural History Museum and the Film Museum are open Monday through Friday.

Joe : We should see the Statue of Liberty right when it opens on Tuesday morning, before there's a long line.

Sue : And when can we see a Broadway musical?

Joe : I ordered tickets for a Tuesday night performance.

Sue : I'm so excited about this trip!

Hello, New York City! ;-)

①	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Art Museum ▪ Mon. 9 a.m.
②	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dinner at Periguino's ▪ Mon. 8 p.m.
③	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Statue of Liberty ▪ Tues. 9 a.m.
④	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Broadway performance ▪ Tues. 8 p.m.
⑤	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ City History Museum ▪ Wed. 10 a.m.

[3~4] Based on the dialogue, which of the following is true?

3. [3점]

Woman : Can you tell me when the next available flight to London is?

Man : There's a flight on Wednesday at 6 p.m., ma'am.

Woman : I need to attend a conference in London on Wednesday morning. Can you double check if you have any flights leaving on Tuesday?

Man : Sorry, but all the flights to London are fully booked. We can place your name on standby if you'd like.

Woman : I can't take a chance on missing this conference. Can you route me to London through another city?

Man : Let me check for you, ma'am. It looks like there's a flight to Paris, with a connecting flight to London. It departs at 10 a.m., arriving in Paris at noon on Tuesday, with a two-hour layover before the London flight. Would you like to book this ticket?

Woman : Yes, I would. Thank you.

- ① The woman would like the 6 p.m. flight on Wednesday.
- ② The woman doesn't think the conference in London is important.
- ③ The woman only wants a direct flight to London.
- ④ The woman will take the Paris to London flight at 2 p.m. on Tuesday.
- ⑤ The woman must wait for four hours in Paris.

4.

Doctor : What seems to be the problem?

Patient : I was up the whole night, sick and vomiting. My stomach still feels nauseous and I'm feverish.

Doctor : When did the symptoms begin?

Patient : Around 10 p.m., two hours after my wife and I ate dinner at a restaurant on Main Street.

Doctor : Was your wife sick, too?

Patient : No, she's fine.

Doctor : What did you eat there?

Patient : We both had a green salad and vegetable soup, but we had different orders for our main dish. I had the fish and she had the chicken.

Doctor : It sounds like a case of food poisoning. I'll prescribe something to help soothe your stomach and bring the fever down. Meanwhile, drink plenty of water and get lots of rest. If your symptoms persist after three days, call us and we'll bring you in for another appointment.

- ① The patient and his wife finished dinner at 6 p.m.
- ② The patient's wife is ill with food poisoning, too.
- ③ The fish probably caused the food poisoning.
- ④ It is not good for the patient to drink water for his sickness.
- ⑤ The patient has to make a new appointment with the doctor tomorrow.

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

Woman : Are you lost? Do you need some help?

Man : I'm looking for the central post office, _____.

Woman : I think I know what the problem is. The central post office was relocated to another building two months ago, _____.

Man : Is the new location very far from here?

Woman : No, not really. It's about a fifteen-minute walk.

Man : Can you tell me which way to go?

Woman : Sure. First, you follow this street until the third intersection, _____. You'll go up a little hill. At the top, there's a park. The new central post office building is along the south corner of the park.

Man : Thank you very much.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| a. and they haven't updated the city maps | b. and then make a left at the light |
| c. on your right next to the police station | d. but my map is a little confusing |
| e. but he'll need a taxi to go there | |

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| ① a — e — d | ② d — a — b | ③ d — c — e |
| ④ e — c — b | ⑤ e — b — c | |

6. Which of the following is the best choice for the blank?

Kijoo : This English class is so difficult. I don't think our professor understands the tough life we have at the academy.

Minji : Maybe you need to pay more attention. I've seen you nod off a couple of times during class.

Kijoo : But it's the first class on Monday morning. Sometimes I'm just so tired from the weekend.

Minji : So you're tired from all the weekend studying you're doing?

Kijoo : Uh... not exactly. Sometimes I play computer games during my free time on Sundays. I've been playing computer games since I started high school.

Minji : I think you need to stop complaining about the class and manage your time more wisely. There's nothing wrong with using free time to relax, but only after your studies are in order. And then get some rest.

Kijoo : That's good advice. _____

- ① You'll have to study harder for the next exam.
- ② We both like to stay up late on Saturdays and Sundays.
- ③ I'll study and then make sure I go to sleep early this Sunday.
- ④ I always get the highest score on my favorite computer games.
- ⑤ This math class would be better if it were on Tuesday afternoon.

7. 밑줄 친 They[they]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Aborigines are the native peoples in Australia. Throughout their history, ① they have used art to reflect their religious beliefs. ② They believe that their culture and environment are the result of the *jugurrba* or the Dreaming. During the Dreaming, spirit beings took the forms of men and animals and created the land and animals. Wherever the spirits created and whatever they touched, ③ they supposedly left behind some of their essence. The Aborigines believe that the spirits' essence caused life to spring up. ④ They still call on the spirits of animals and places to ensure such things as good weather or a successful hunt. Since the 1960s, the art world has become interested in Aboriginal bark painting. This interest has generated a big market for the Aborigines, and ⑤ they are producing more art to sell than ever before.

[8~9] 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

8. Punctuation comes from the Latin word *punctus*, meaning “point.” When punctuation began, it was mainly to help people read aloud. Until a few hundred years ago, not many people were taught to read, so there was a lot more reading aloud by the few people who could. To help those reading aloud in the ancient world, signs known as “points” were added to pages of writing. ① These points told readers when to pause or take a breath, and what to emphasize. ② Likewise, the comma, the punctuation mark which usually causes writers the most trouble, is hard to master. ③ In Europe, from the early centuries A.D., these points were widely used, although not everybody used the same points for the same thing. ④ However, when the printing press was invented in the 15th century, printers wanted firmer guidelines about what to put where, so that everyone was doing the same thing. ⑤ Since then, all sorts of punctuation rules have been discovered, invented and even argued about.

9. As the range of benefits has grown in almost all companies, so has concern about containing their cost. ① Many companies are experimenting with cost-cutting plans under which they can still attract and retain valuable employees. ② One approach is the cafeteria benefit plan, where a certain dollar amount of benefits per employee is set aside so that each employee can choose from a variety of alternatives. ③ A recent variation on cafeteria plans permits employees to choose whether their portion of benefits comes from their salaries before or after taxes are computed. ④ Most companies are required by law to allow a seven-day leave when an immediate family member passes away. ⑤ For most individuals, the right choice results in real tax savings because benefits themselves are not taxed.

[10~11] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

10. Occasions that celebrate special events or that mark the beginning or end of a process often ① call for an after-dinner speech. Political rallies, award banquets, the kickoff of a fund-raising campaign, or the end of the school year may provide the setting for such a speech. ② In keeping with the nature of the occasion, after-dinner speeches should not be too difficult to digest. Speakers ③ making these presentations usually do not introduce radical ideas that require listeners to rethink their values or that ask for dramatic changes in belief or behavior. ④ None are such occasions the time for anger or negativity. ⑤ They are a time for people to savor who they are, what they have done, or what they wish to do. [3점]

11. Alexander the Great ① was never defeated in battle, and his tactic, called the phalanx formation, is still being studied today. The phalanx, whose name is derived from *phalangos*, the Greek word for finger, was a formation based on a full frontal assault against the enemy while ② preventing the enemy from penetrating the ranks of the attackers. It ③ consisted of a tightly linked blockade of soldiers that stationed itself in a rectangular offensive posture. Each soldier stood shoulder to shoulder with the next, with weapons such as long spears or pikes ④ point forward toward the enemy. The phalanx would advance as a unit of collective force, creating a formidable tactical system nearly impossible to penetrate and ⑤ mowing down the enemy with a forward-moving wall of men and weapons.

[12~13] (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

12. Studies have found three different types of kindness. First of all, there is natural kindness, based on our ability to identify with others and sense (A) what / which they are feeling. This kindness shows up at a very early age. A grade school child who says that a caged gorilla looks sad or who gets upset when another child is bullied (B) shows / showing this natural kindness. The second type of kindness is rule-guided. Rule-guided people have learned, "It's wrong to do that." For example, rule-guided children do not hit others because they have been taught hitting (C) wrong / is wrong. The last type of kindness is imitative. We imitate the behavior of people we admire. For instance, imitative children who admire their parents will avoid behavior of which their parents disapprove. [3점]

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-------|-------|---------|-------|----------|
| ① | what | ..... | shows | ..... | is wrong |
| ② | what | ..... | showing | ..... | is wrong |
| ③ | which | ..... | shows | ..... | wrong |
| ④ | which | ..... | shows | ..... | is wrong |
| ⑤ | which | ..... | showing | ..... | wrong |

13. My wife fell in love with an antique bowl at an auction, and her sister offered to help her get it. When the bidding began, we were (A) seating/seated in different parts of the room, with me waiting for them in the last row. The price of the bowl began to skyrocket, (B) when/where I realized the problem. My wife and sister-in-law were bidding against each other. I quickly motioned to them (C) to stop/stopping, but it was too late. The auctioneer's hammer came down. "Sold," he said, "to the gentleman in the back."

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-----------|-------|----------|
| ① seating | when | to stop |
| ② seating | when | stopping |
| ③ seated | when | to stop |
| ④ seated | where | to stop |
| ⑤ seated | where | stopping |

14. 다음 글을 쓴 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

As I mentioned at our last meeting, I would like you to conduct a one-month feasibility study on our proposal to extend our operations to include the Pacific Rim markets. If the results are positive, your report will go before the board of directors as we attempt to secure financing for this expansion. Since we are working under the current budget, your travel allowance will be tight. But I know you will make careful choices. I have included a copy of Neumann's Report on this matter. It is a bit out of date, but may still prove useful as a model. I look forward to weekly reports and, of course, to your final report, which is due no later than July 14th.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ① to authorize a research project | ② to ask for personal advice |
| ③ to announce a special meeting | ④ to make a formal invitation |
| ⑤ to appreciate a financial donation | |

[15~20] 다음 글을 읽고, 빈칸에 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

15. I don't believe in humiliating children in front of their peers. I was embarrassed when my mother told me in front of my friends, "Don't behave that way!" or "Don't gossip!" Regarding this, I've learned so much from other moms that has helped me raise my daughter, Jane. When she was little, we were on a playdate with her friend, Mary. When Mary did something wrong, her mother said, "Will you excuse us for a second?" Later I asked, "What happened?" She said, "I didn't like something that Mary had done, but I didn't want to humiliate her in front of Jane." I thought that it was so considerate to _____ .

- | | |
|---|---|
| ① be tenderhearted toward strangers | ② thank other moms for their support |
| ③ tolerate my daughter's wrongdoing | ④ be respectful of the little girl's feelings |
| ⑤ compliment children in front of their friends | |

16. The effect of technology on an organization's structure has been a topic of debate since the 1950s. Theory and research in this area can be roughly separated into two groups. One group, sometimes referred to as technological determinists, views technology as the primary determinant of an organization's structure. This group holds that different structures are required for different technologies, and that the former are strictly reliant on the latter. This notion is frequently referred to as the technological imperative. The second group views organizations as open systems, and argues that _____. It thus maintains that technology can both influence the organization and be influenced by the organization. [3점]

- ① technology and structure are interdependent
- ② structure is heavily dependent on technology
- ③ obtaining new technologies is very expensive
- ④ any organization can function without technology
- ⑤ technology should be shared by many organizations

17. In recent years, nonprofit agencies involved in disaster relief have increasingly come under fire, facing growing accusations that the relief is failing to reach victims due to mismanagement by agencies and corruption in recipient nations. Stung by the criticism, aid agencies have been galvanized into action. In a move that may seem unusual, they are replacing traditional forms of aid with _____. Until now, most people have taken it for granted that aid should be composed of what victims of a disaster actually need, such as food and blankets. However, a system that provides actual money in the form of debit cards offers advantages because it is cheaper to administer and eliminates transportation costs. It also stimulates local economies, offering a boost to farmers and small businesses, whereas food donations can have the effect of reducing local sales.

- ① cash ② grain ③ clothing ④ medicine ⑤ employment

18. Primitive peoples' lives are commonly thought to be harsh — their existence dominated by the incessant quest for food. In fact, some primitives do little work. By contemporary standards, we would have to judge them very lazy. If the Kapauka of Papua work one day, they do no labor on the next. Kung Bushmen put in only two and a half days per week and six hours per day. In the Sandwich Islands of Hawaii, native inhabitants only work for four hours per day. The key to understanding why they do not increase their work effort to get more things as we do is that _____. In the race between wanting and having, they have kept their wants low — and in this way, ensure their own kind of satisfaction. They are materially poor by contemporary standards, but in at least one aspect — time — we have to count them as richer.

- ① they have limited desires ② they live in great material wealth
- ③ their productivity is relatively low ④ they don't have a concept of time
- ⑤ they exchange goods with each other

19. As for your use of language, remember that two great masters, William Shakespeare and James Joyce, wrote sentences which seemed almost childlike when their subject matter was most profound. “To be or not to be?” asks Shakespeare’s Hamlet. The longest word has only three letters. Joyce, when he was frisky, could put together a sentence as intricate and as glittering as a necklace for Cleopatra, but my favorite sentence in his short story *Eveline* is this one: “She was tired.” At that point in the story, no other words break the heart of a reader as those three words do. _____ is not only admirable, but perhaps even sacred. Your rule might be this: If a sentence, no matter how excellent, does not illuminate your subject matter in some clever and efficient way, scratch it out.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ① Writing a drama | ② Reading classical works |
| ③ Accuracy of grammar | ④ Understanding of characters |
| ⑤ Simplicity of language | |

20. Sports are about competition. The goal of every athlete, or every team, is to win. Unfortunately, two factors have been pushing today’s sports in an unhealthy direction. One is the obsession with winning at any cost. The other is money. These two factors put extreme pressure on both players and coaches to focus only on winning. This has resulted in a problem that is spreading and becoming more serious. That problem is cheating. Of course, there are rules in all sports to penalize cheating. Yet some coaches and players have come up with ingenious ways to bend the rules. Getting an unfair competitive edge is seen as a “strategy” rather than cheating. Illegal acts are now even _____. Some coaches encourage players to cheat, while others simply look the other way when they know their players commit illegal acts during games.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| ① providing no real advantages | ② reducing the actual time of a game |
| ③ being ruled out as unfair acts | ④ being accepted as part of the game |
| ⑤ making coaches and players lose more | |

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

Authors use figures of speech to paint vivid pictures in the reader’s mind or to achieve some other ① specific effect such as emphasis or humor. One example of this is hyperbole. It is a figure of speech in which the author makes an obvious ② exaggeration for emphasis. The reader must realize that the words do not ③ literately mean what they say. In other words, the reader must ④ interpret the author’s intended meaning. An example of hyperbole is, “I’m so exhausted that I could sleep for a week.” The overstatement is “I could sleep for a week.” The point the author wants to ⑤ convey is that he or she is extremely tired.

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

22. Naomi Sims arrived in New York City to attend the Fashion Institute of Technology in 1966 and decided to try modeling to support herself. After most agencies turned her down, (A) proclaiming / praising her skin color as too dark, she forged ahead on her own, landing a photo spread with the New York *Times* by contracting a photographer directly. Her (B) appearance / apparel on the cover of *Ladies' Home Journal* in 1968 broke the color barrier of mainstream women's magazines, and she went on to grace the covers of *Cosmopolitan*, *Essence* and *Life*. She opened the runway door for others, including another supermodel Naomi — Naomi Campbell. And she made it possible for girls of all color to (C) disgrace / embrace their own inner beauty.

- | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---------------|-------|------------|-------|----------|
| ① proclaiming | ..... | appearance | ..... | disgrace |
| ② proclaiming | ..... | appearance | ..... | embrace |
| ③ proclaiming | ..... | apparel | ..... | disgrace |
| ④ praising | ..... | appearance | ..... | embrace |
| ⑤ praising | ..... | apparel | ..... | disgrace |

23. Throughout recorded history, the origin of the universe has been a topic of ongoing (A) controversy / contradiction. In particular, debate has centered around how the universe began. One school of thought, especially held by Jewish, Christian, and Islamic religions, is that the universe was created. Thus, there was a time when there was no universe, and equally, there will be a time when there will be an end to the universe. On the other hand, some people, like Greek philosopher Aristotle, did not believe that the universe had a beginning. He theorized that the universe had existed and would exist forever and that it was (B) eternal / internal and perfect. One thing that these two schools of thought originally had in common was that no matter what the origin or the ending of the universe, the universe itself was (C) static / statistical. Since the 19th century, however, evidence has begun to challenge the idea of a motionless, unchanging universe.

- | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|-----------------|-------|----------|-------|-------------|
| ① controversy | ..... | eternal | ..... | static |
| ② controversy | ..... | internal | ..... | static |
| ③ contradiction | ..... | eternal | ..... | static |
| ④ contradiction | ..... | eternal | ..... | statistical |
| ⑤ contradiction | ..... | internal | ..... | statistical |

[24~25] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

24. According to a new study, during most armed conflicts on the globe since the 1970s, mortality rates have actually declined. That's not to say that war, in and of itself, leads to longer life spans. Instead, a major reason for the drop is that conflict has motivated international humanitarian groups to strengthen their efforts in poor countries, and they've learned to work public health miracles in a short amount of time. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, for instance, just 20 percent of children were vaccinated for measles in 1997, at the start of a decade-long civil war. But by 2007 that figure was 80 percent. The history of other health initiatives, from treating malnutrition to distributing bed nets, tells a similar story. [3점]

- ① A Cry for Freedom in Africa
- ② Modern Warfare's Silver Lining
- ③ Young Warriors of Modern Warfare
- ④ The Dark Side of African Civil Wars
- ⑤ Deadly Epidemics Spreading Like Wildfire

25. A guided missile, once programmed onto its target, will move unerringly toward the target, no matter where the target moves. A sophisticated weapon, such as a Cruise or an Exocet Missile, will lock onto the target and continually adjust course and direction until it hits what it was aimed at. No evasive action will allow the target to escape destruction. You are like a guided missile as well. To achieve greatly and create your future, you must launch toward your target. Once you begin moving forward with a clear idea of what you want, you will receive continuous feedback that will enable you to adjust your course. This feedback, in the form of difficulties and obstacles, will allow you to make course corrections as you move ahead. These course corrections will eventually bring you to your target, but you must keep moving.

- ① Speed Provides the Best Escape
- ② Feedback Is an Unhelpful Distraction
- ③ Don't Make the Same Mistake Again
- ④ Setting Your Goal Takes Much Time
- ⑤ Determination and Flexibility Lead to the Goal

[26~27] 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

26. The initial reaction by managers in many successful organizations to a downturn is “weathering the storm,” which means doing as little as possible and waiting for the situation to pass. Minor actions that address the symptoms of a downturn by increasing cash flow are the norm — deferring maintenance, reducing spending on new-product development, decreasing capital spending to modernize plants and equipment, halting new hiring, and reducing R&D funding, for example. Little attention is paid to diagnosing the causes of declining profitability or decreasing cash flow. This response creates a problem if a downturn is not temporary. Managers have wasted valuable time and resources that could have been used to turn around an organization’s operations. And if the response of “curing” the symptoms seems initially successful, the motivation to understand environmental changes is reduced, usually resulting in a major crisis a short time later.

- ① 경기 침체기에는 업무에 대한 권한을 분산시켜야 한다.
- ② 경기 침체가 장기화될 때에는 인력 채용을 중단해야 한다.
- ③ 경기 침체에 대비하여 기업은 충분한 현금을 비축해야 한다.
- ④ 경기 침체에 대한 단기적 대책보다는 원인 분석이 중요하다.
- ⑤ 경기 침체기에는 과감한 설비확장 및 연구개발 투자가 필요하다.

27. When I was in competitive Taekwondo some years ago, I learned an important technique from one of the top masters in the world. He taught me that if I advance toward my opponent in a Taekwondo match, even half an inch at a time, my opponent would move backward to keep the relative distance the same between us. While I was approaching the opponent, 100 percent of my energy and attention was focused on him. But when the opponent was backing up, nearly half his energy was taken up by thinking about what was behind him and the edge of the mat. Thanks to this strategy, I was able to compete successfully against better opponents and win prizes in several national championship matches. It helped me have full confidence and made all the difference.

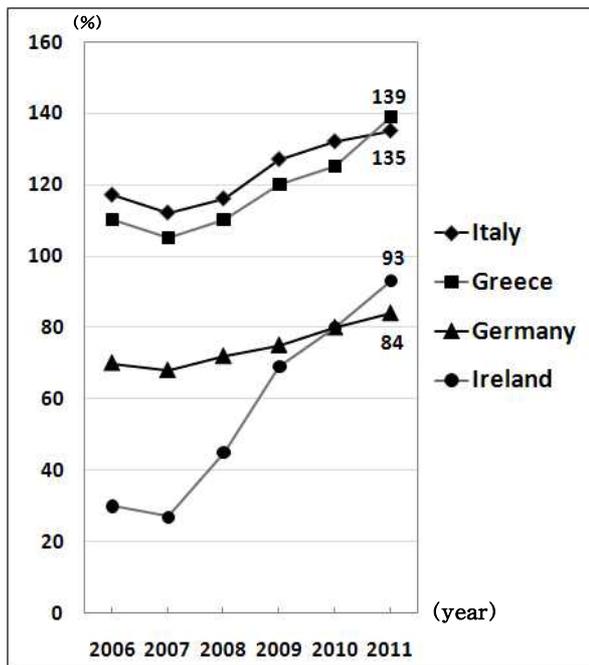
- ① Always be prepared for unexpected reverses.
- ② Opportunities are sometimes hard to identify.
- ③ Moving forward will give you a critical edge.
- ④ The best players are the most cautious players.
- ⑤ You can make a strategic retreat to advance farther.

28. 다음 글이 시사하고 있는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

When our first daughter, Laura, needed comforting during infancy, my wife and I would usually use one of two phrases. When Laura was crying and we didn't know why, first we tried all the obvious solutions like feeding her or taking care of hygiene issues. When she was still distressed, we would hold her and repeat over and over in our most empathic tones — "Honey, honey, honey," or "I know, I know" — nodding our heads as if we really did know. We generally didn't know, but it seemed reassuring to say we did. After a while, Laura internalized this. By the time she was approaching her first birthday, she would sometimes wake up in the morning and begin to cry; but instead of just making crying sounds like other babies, she would cry words to herself over and over, "Honey, honey, honey... I know, I know." Laura would cry them to herself with great compassion, nodding her little head just as she had seen us do.

- ① Little troubles are great to little people.
- ② You have to take the good with the bad.
- ③ Without health, no one can be truly happy.
- ④ As the old cock crows, the young cock learns.
- ⑤ You never miss the water till the well runs dry.

29. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 문장은? [3점]



GOVERNMENT DEBT
AS A PERCENTAGE OF EACH COUNTRY'S GDP

This chart shows the percentage of each country's annual government debt per GDP. ① As this chart demonstrates, there was a slight dip between 2006 and 2007 in all four countries. ② However, each country experienced an overall increase after 2007. ③ The most dramatic projected increase from 2007 to 2011 will occur in Ireland, with the percentage of government debt per GDP more than tripling. ④ In 2011, Germany's government debt per GDP is expected to be the lowest of the four countries. ⑤ Italy and Greece follow a very similar course, with Italy projected to have a slightly higher percentage of government debt than Greece in 2011.

[30~31] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

30. Patients and their doctors tend to overlook the impact of joy on health. Why is this so? Perhaps because there is no number to measure such a factor. Instead, we focus on “hard” values for cholesterol, blood pressure, weight, etc. Those are all important—but so are relationships, personal fulfillment, and optimism. There are plenty of medical studies that link optimism, happiness, and joy with good health. Research also shows that good marriages predict good health, whereas marital stress predicts the reverse. So I guess I do have a secret shortcut to health. Her name is Rita, and we have been married for 43 years.

- ① the difficulty of measuring invisible joy
- ② the importance of sharing ideas about work
- ③ the need for controlling your blood pressure
- ④ the relationship between marriage and stress
- ⑤ the effects of a happy life on physical health

31. Organizational successes and failures are often attributed to effective or ineffective leadership, although followers may have been the true reason behind the outcome. When examining the question of what distinguishes high-performance teams and organizations from average ones, most scholars and practitioners agree that high-performance organizations have good leaders and good followers. Competent, confident, and motivated followers are key to the successful performance of any leader’s work group or team. Increasingly, many people are replacing old negative conceptions of followers with positive conceptions. Rather than the conforming and passive role in which followers have been cast, effective followers are described as courageous, responsible, and active. [3점]

- ① motivating followers with financial support
- ② examining the reasons for failures in leadership
- ③ encouraging conformity and passive followership
- ④ combining traditional and contemporary followership
- ⑤ achieving organizational success by effective followership

[32~33] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

32.

A severe storm brought down trees and fences all over our neighborhood. While I was checking our front yard, I heard the squeal of brakes and a thud. To my horror, I saw a small fox terrier lying in the middle of the road. The traffic was dense, and no driver had stopped.

- (A) One car finally stopped and the driver gently carried the fox terrier to the sidewalk, with the German shepherd attentively watching the proceedings. I gave him some water and food, and then called the police.
- (B) Suddenly, a German shepherd appeared from nowhere, dodging the cars on the busy road, and stopped to stand guard over the smaller, wounded dog. With his head erect, unbowed and courageous as cars screeched all around him, the dog protected what I later found out was his companion.
- (C) Fortunately, this splendid dog and his companion were reunited with their worried master the next day. It turned out their fence had fallen during the storm and the two dogs had escaped together.

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

33.

The purpose of art during the Middle Ages was to teach religion. Since many people living in medieval times could neither read nor write, paintings and sculptures served as vehicles through which religious leaders could promote spirituality and devotion to God.

- (A) The Renaissance artists, however, viewed art as a means for personal and aesthetic expression and were most interested in secular themes. They wanted to portray the world as it was.
- (B) Consequently, medieval artists were not so concerned with creating lifelike figures and forms. For them, propagating religious morals and meaning was more important.
- (C) Their intent was not only to achieve accurate appearances and proportions in reality, but also to celebrate nature and humanity. Therefore, they often endowed their subjects with beauty and dignity.

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

34. Tudor period에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

While the Tudor period was the time of Shakespeare and heroic explorers, it wasn't all great feasts and beautiful music. For most, living in Tudor England was hard, to say the least. Social classes were important in Tudor England, where there were four main classes. Nobility made up the smallest and richest class. Just below them was the gentry, including knights and wealthy landowners who lived in mansions with tons of servants. In the next class were the professionals, such as merchants and lawyers. The largest and lowest class included farmhands, servants, and the impoverished. Most people lived in the countryside. There were no sewers. The lack of sanitation led to many outbreaks of plague, and the lack of medical knowledge meant that many people faced illness and death. Be very happy you didn't live in Tudor England, where taking a bath was a rarity.

- ① 탐험가들이 영웅적인 역할을 한 시대였다.
- ② 사회 계층이 네 단계로 구성되어 있었다.
- ③ 법률가들은 최상위 계층에 속해 있었다.
- ④ 위생시설이 부족하여 질병이 만연하였다.
- ⑤ 목욕을 하는 것은 매우 희귀한 일이었다.

35. virtual advertisement에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The technology for creating virtual advertisement has been around since 1955. Originally, this type of advertising was used in sports broadcasts. The virtual advertisements were placed where real advertisements would be a distraction for players. For example, at a baseball game, the wall behind the batter and the umpire is called the backstop. Using computer technology, pictures of products and slogans can be projected on this wall and then broadcast during the game. Viewers of the game at home would see huge red-and-white advertisements for Coca-Cola plastered all across the backstop, but the pitcher in the stadium only sees the blank backstop. Advertisements can also be drawn by computers in the grass covering center field at a soccer game or displayed on the side of a virtual blimp above the stadium.

* blimp : 소형 비행선

- ① 스포츠 중계에 처음으로 사용되었다.
- ② 선수들의 집중력을 떨어뜨릴 수 있다.
- ③ 컴퓨터 기술을 사용하여 만들어진다.
- ④ 경기와 광고를 동시에 시청할 수 있게 한다.
- ⑤ 가상의 비행선에 광고가 보이도록 할 수 있다.

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

They deprived Dickey of his breakfast so that food could be used as a reward, and he received a bit of food each time he picked up eyeglasses.

“Shaping” is a way to teach a new behavior by encouraging a series of “small bits of the whole” behavior. This approach, for instance, was used to teach a disturbed little boy named Dickey to wear eyeglasses after cataract surgery. (①) His physician feared that without glasses, his vision would deteriorate permanently. (②) At the mere mention of eyeglasses, however, Dickey threw terrible temper tantrums. (③) So researchers began to use shaping to ease him into the idea of wearing his glasses. (④) Later in the procedure, he had to put glasses on in order to receive another reward. (⑤) Within eighteen days, Dickey had learned through gradual steps to wear his glasses for twelve hours a day.

* cataract surgery : 백내장 수술

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

If you daydream about something during a lecture, little or nothing about the lecture will reach your brain. You may take notes and make an effort to remain alert, but you are likely to find your mind wandering. Have you ever driven down a highway with your gas needle nearing “empty”? Chances are you become preoccupied with the location of a gas station. Another day when your fuel tank was full but your stomach was empty, the gas stations might have been overlooked, but every diner and restaurant would have caught your eye. If you are hungry or thirsty right now, you might have a problem keeping your mind focused on reading this paragraph rather than on the refrigerator. You simply cannot concentrate on every stimulus around you, so only certain ones are selected.



Perception is strongly influenced by ___(A)___, which is usually focused on ___(B)___ things.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------|-------|--------|
| ① attention | ..... | simple |
| ② attention | ..... | needed |
| ③ intellect | ..... | simple |
| ④ personality | ..... | needed |
| ⑤ personality | ..... | rare |

[38~39] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Jimin had worried about taking public speaking class for some time. She didn't see herself as a public speaker and wasn't sure she could carry it off. But the time came when she simply couldn't put off taking the course any longer. At her first class, she saw about twenty other stone-faced students who looked as uncomfortable as she felt. Her teacher later confessed that (a) she felt discouraged when she saw her sullen students. Jimin thought about dropping the class, but realized it was not an option. So she decided to try to stick it out.

Jimin's first assignment was to present a self-introduction speech. As (b) she worked on this, she came to think about her favorite subject, and it dawned on her why she found marine biology so fascinating. When she spoke, she forgot much of her nervousness in her excitement over the subject. While her speech was certainly not perfect, she did some things quite well. (c) She helped others get to know her, and she generated respect for the informative and persuasive speeches she later made in class on the fate of the oceans. She was pleased when her classmates discussed the positive things she had done.

As (d) she listened to her classmates, Jimin found that she was beginning to enjoy the class. Some of the speeches were very interesting, and (e) she participated in the discussions on what worked well in the speeches and what could be improved. The "great stone faces" began to chip away and reveal the real human beings they had masked.

38. Jimin에 대한 설명 중 위 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

- ① 'Public Speaking' 수업을 듣기 전에는 연설에 자신이 있었다.
- ② 'Public Speaking' 수업의 첫 과제로 가족 소개를 해야 했다.
- ③ 첫 발표 준비를 하면서 해양 생물학에 대한 관심을 잃게 되었다.
- ④ 첫 발표를 하는 동안 발표에 대한 긴장감과 두려움이 더욱 늘어났다.
- ⑤ 다른 학생들의 발표를 들으며 'Public Speaking' 수업에 흥미를 갖게 되었다.

39. (a)~(e) 중 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[40~41] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

It is emphasized that rationality and calculation underlie economic behavior. If so, why do so many prices end in .99? Do consumers really think that \$18.99 is only \$18? A more likely explanation is that these prices are designed not to exploit incompetence but to _____.

(B)

However, the more awkward the pricing, the more unlikely it is that a thieving cashier could pull off the trick. The customer would want change, and it is unlikely that a cashier would reach into his or her pocket for this change. The cashier needs to ring the item through the cash register for the correct change.

(C)

In such cases, it would be simple for the cashier to bag the item without ringing it through the cash register, and to pocket the cash. The book would appear to have been stolen by the customer. This is a far more attractive proposition than trying to sell a stolen copy of the book, and the risk of getting caught is probably lower. Rational shoplifters might then want to get jobs in shops.

(D)

A typical shop will experience a certain amount of shoplifting. Nobody is better placed to benefit from shoplifting than the cashiers. If books — or any products — were roundly priced at \$10, \$15, or \$20, then customers would frequently offer the correct amount.

40. 위 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)

41. 위 글 (A)의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① include tax
 ② promote sales
 ③ fight dishonesty
 ④ keep the change
 ⑤ create more jobs

[42~43] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Many scientific studies on dolphins have shown that they seem to be able to think, understand, and learn things quickly. Then, are they smart like humans, or more like cats or dogs? Dolphins use their brains differently than people do. However, scientists say dolphin intelligence and human intelligence are alike in some way. How?

Like humans, every dolphin has its own “name.” The name is a special whistle. Each dolphin chooses this specific whistle for itself, usually around its first birthday. Actually scientists think dolphins, like people, “talk” to each other about a lot of things, such as their age, their feelings, or finding food. In addition, like humans, dolphins use a system of sounds and body language to communicate. Nevertheless, understanding their conversations is not easy for humans. No one “speaks dolphin” yet, but some scientists are trying to learn.

Dolphins are also social animals. They live in groups called *pods*, and they often join others from different pods to play games and have fun—just like people. In fact, playing together is something only intelligent animals do.

Dolphins and humans are similar in another way: both make plans to get something they want. In the seas of southern Brazil, for example, dolphins use an interesting strategy to get food. When fish are near a boat, dolphins signal to the fishermen to put their nets in the water. Using this method, the men can catch a lot of fish. What is the advantage for the dolphins? Why do they assist the men? The fishermen share some of their fish with the dolphins.

42. 위 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Dolphins are humans' favorite animal.
- ② Dolphins tend to live solitary lives.
- ③ Dolphins are proven to be very intelligent.
- ④ Dolphins live in many different climates.
- ⑤ Dolphins have a unique way of catching fish.

43. 위 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

- ① A dolphin gets its name from its mother.
- ② Dolphins use language to talk about many things.
- ③ Dolphins whistle, but they don't use body language.
- ④ Dolphin conversation is easy for humans to understand.
- ⑤ Dolphins help fishermen catch fish to protect their pods.

[44~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

A social psychologist, Philip Zimbardo, set out to test a theory. He arranged to have an automobile abandoned in two different locations: New York City and Palo Alto, a medium-sized suburban community in California. The cars' license plates were removed and their hoods were raised to signal that they were abandoned. Then each car was secretly watched for sixty-four hours.

The person assigned to watch the New York City car did not have long to wait. Within ten minutes, the car received its first auto strippers — a father, mother, and eight-year-old son. The mother appeared to be a lookout, while the son aided the father in searching the trunk, glove compartment, and engine. He then handed his father the tools necessary to remove the battery and radiator. The total time of destructive contact was seven minutes.

This, however, was only the first contact. By the end of the sixty-four hours, the car had been vandalized twenty-four times, often by well-dressed, seemingly middle-class adults. What remained when the experiment was over was a useless hunk of metal. In contrast, the Palo Alto car was approached only once. When it started to rain, a passerby stopped to lower the hood.

According to Zimbardo, the crucial factor in the different fates of the two cars was _____. In a large city, where the chances of being recognized outside of one's own neighborhood are extremely slim, even upstanding citizens can afford a temporary turn at thievery or vandalism. In a smaller community, on the other hand, the higher probability of being recognized and caught keeps people honest.

44. 위 글의 빈 칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① anonymity ② curiosity ③ disobedience ④ greediness ⑤ overconfidence

45. 위 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

- ① Philip Zimbardo's experiment in New York City ended in only ten minutes.
 ② In New York City, a family of auto strippers drove the abandoned car somewhere else.
 ③ In New York City, a boy in a family of auto strippers watched to see if anyone was coming.
 ④ In Palo Alto, a pedestrian closed the hood of the abandoned car when it rained.
 ⑤ Citizens in a small city were proven to commit crimes regardless of their social status.

*** 확인 사항**

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