

제 2 교 시

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공 통

성명		수험번호								
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- 먼저 문제지에 성명과 수험번호를 기입하십시오.
- 답안지에 성명과 수험번호를 정확하게 표기하십시오.
- 문제는 3점 20문항, 4점 10문항 총 30문항입니다.  
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※ 시험 시작 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마시오.

권  
말

1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Magellan and his crew were lucky in their weather. During the whole three months and twenty days during which they sailed about twelve thousand miles through open ocean, they had not a single storm. ① Misled by this one experience, they named it the Pacific. ② Had Magellan not been a master of the winds, he would never have made it across the Pacific. Leaving the straits, he did not go directly northwest to reach his desired Spice Islands, but first ③ sailed north along the west coast of South America. His purpose must have been to catch the prevailing northeasterly trade winds there that would carry him not to the Moluccas, ④ which the Portuguese were rumored to be in control, but to other spice islands still open for Spanish taking. Whatever his motive then, the course he chose is the ⑤ one still recommended by United States Government Pilot Charts for sailing from Cape Horn to Honolulu in that season.

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

We should not have to give up rights simply because we increasingly need to use the Internet to participate in society — to access bank accounts and medical records, for example. We should expect privacy protections for these services. However, choosing to participate in something like social media can (A) see / be seen as analogous to a person choosing to run for public office. When you decide to campaign, you knowingly sacrifice anonymity and some privacy, much as those who opt in to posting on Instagram, Twitter, or Facebook (B) are / do to varying degrees. We're all running for election in our social media feeds, and with that comes a tacit acceptance (and a legal one, in the small print) that the platforms will analyze our information and feed us ads to support their business models. We should do everything possible to safeguard our rights and protect our fellow cyber citizens from harm — but perhaps we should look beyond just crafting new sets of rules for individuals and businesses collecting and trading our information and more closely (C) investigate / investigated the science of data collecting itself. [4점]

\* analogous to: ~과 유사한 \*\* anonymity: 익명성 \*\*\* tacit: 암묵적인

- | (A)       | (B) | (C)          |
|-----------|-----|--------------|
| ① see     | are | investigate  |
| ② see     | do  | investigated |
| ③ be seen | are | investigate  |
| ④ be seen | do  | investigate  |
| ⑤ be seen | are | investigated |

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

One feature of production-related sustainability innovation is the ① prevalence of ‘hard’ technology-based improvements over ‘soft’ cultural change. For many manufacturers, being innovative means ‘adding’ technology to a problem, particularly when it is to try to ameliorate the negative impacts of existing technology. Favouring technological fixes over softer, behavioural and cultural ones is perhaps ② inevitable in an industry like textiles that since the Industrial Revolution in the 18th century has been processing materials faster and cheaper by improving technology. However, the result is a tendency to ③ neglect the very substantial effect that behaviour has on determining a product’s overall environmental impact. It also overlooks the ④ significant role of softer change in bringing sustainability improvements, and sidelines the contribution of non-technologists, like designers and consumers. Relying on technology to ‘fix’ all our problems can also have the more subtle and insidious effect of ⑤ reducing our tendency to avoid accountability for our choices and behaviour.

\* ameliorate: 개선하다 \*\* insidious: 서서히 퍼지는

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

For manufacturers, a product that is thrown away after being used, forcing the customer to keep coming back for more, creates endless profit potential; a potential first discovered in the years after World War I, when there was a great need to find new uses for the (A) abundance / lack of materials produced for the war piled high in warehouses. For example, an absorbent material made from celluloid that had been used for military bandages and gas mask filters later gained a new use as the disposable Kotex sanitary napkin. Manufacturers also had to figure out how to transform the wartime ethic of thrift and reuse — darning socks, keeping odd pieces of string, using tea leaves to clean carpets, and sewing rags into rugs — into a culture that embraced “throwaway habits” and the (B) hesitation / willingness to spend money on new “stuff.” During the war, the U.S. government produced posters declaring “Waste Not, Want Not.” By late 1917, the government was giving shops across the country signs to display in their windows reading, “Beware of Thrift and Unwise Economy” to help (C) encourage / restrain repetitive consumption. [4점]

\* darn: 깎다, 꿰매다

(A)		(B)		(C)
① abundance	.....	hesitation	.....	encourage
② abundance	.....	willingness	.....	restrain
③ abundance	.....	willingness	.....	encourage
④ lack	.....	hesitation	.....	restrain
⑤ lack	.....	willingness	.....	encourage

5. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Smart machines have been a fantasy of humanity for millennia. ① Early references to mechanical and artificial beings appear in Greek myths, starting with Hephaestus, the Greek god of blacksmiths, carpenters, craftsmen, artisans and sculptors, who created his golden robots. ② In the Middle Ages, mystical or alchemical means of creating artificial forms of life continued. ③ The Muslim chemist Jabir ibn Hayyan's stated goal was Takwin, which refers to the creation of synthetic life in the laboratory, up to and including human life. ④ At one time, Jews and Muslims lived side by side, worked together, studied together and even today, there are many similarities when Islam and Judaism are observed from a religious perspective. ⑤ Rabbi Judah Loew, widely known to scholars of Judaism as the Maharal of Prague, told the story of Golem — an animated being that is created entirely from inanimate matter (usually clay or mud) — which has now become folklore.

6. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Michalko says that creative thinking has much in common with evolution by natural selection. The basis of evolution is variation, because without variation there is nothing to select from. In a similar manner, creative people are good at generating a wide variety of ideas about a problem before choosing the one to proceed with. He exemplifies this way of thinking with Leonardo da Vinci, who is known to repeatedly have restructured his problems to see them from different angles. He thought that the first approach was too biased towards his usual way of seeing things. With each new perspective he would deepen his understanding of the problem and begin to see its essence. He called this method *saper vedere* — knowing how to see. At first sight this way of thinking may seem wasteful as most of the ideas will never come to any direct use. The point is that, by repeatedly seeking different approaches, we gradually move from our common way of thinking to new ways. Once in a while this process will result in a truly new and useful idea, which makes the whole effort worthwhile.

- ① 논리적인 설득만으로는 상대방의 편견을 바꾸기 어렵다.
- ② 여러 사람의 지혜를 모으면 더 빨리 문제를 해결할 수 있다.
- ③ 한 분야에서 성공했던 방식은 다양한 분야에 적용될 수 있다.
- ④ 문제에 다각적으로 접근하면 새롭고 유용한 생각에 이를 수 있다.
- ⑤ 창의적 사고력을 기르려면 문제의 원인을 파악하는 것이 필요하다.

7. 밑줄 친 make 'a stone a stone again'이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

The criterion of strangeness, if valid, would belong under the criterion of novelty. In his famous article on art as device, Victor Shklovsky asserts that defamiliarization is the criterion that makes literature art. In everyday life, we tend to take things for granted, not really perceiving them, and when talking about them in everyday speech, we economize expression by using well-known words and sayings — clichés — which the receiver understands immediately. By using unfamiliar, strange words and constructions, art tries to prolong and deautomatize the process of perception in order to make 'a stone a stone again' — make it as if you were seeing it for the first time. Defamiliarization draws the reader's attention to aspects of reality he is otherwise inclined to overlook. Shklovsky does not distinguish between the different levels of the communication process and gives examples of defamiliarization in the text, mental model and action. Defamiliarization may consist in whatever deviates from the usual. For instance, in a period where rhyme is common, rhymeless poetry becomes strange, and vice versa. On the level of the message, defamiliarization would mean that the action would somehow force the reader to think differently. [4점]

- ① replace symbols with ordinary words
- ② make ordinary things unordinary
- ③ turn a word into an image
- ④ define a thing more precisely
- ⑤ make readers read between the lines

[8~9] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

8. In a competitive environment our ancestors eventually became the dominant predatory species through a combination of physical, mental, and social traits that allowed them to become, as physiologist Bernd Heinrich dubbed them, “super-endurance predators.” The physical foundation for the emergence of these predators was provided by an interrelated set of attributes that began to develop roughly six million years ago, when our ancestors diverged from other apelike species. Hominids never evolved to outrun or outmuscle either competing predators or the prey that they sought over short distances. Instead, hominids developed an enormous capacity for endurance. They could run — or walk, jog, amble, march, trot, or hike — over long distances, traveling for hours and even days in pursuit of prey. They could make these treks in all sorts of weather and at any time, including the heat of midday, when the competing predator species, such as the great cats and dog packs, hid from the intense African sun. Even hyenas and vultures fled from the sun in the hottest periods of the day, thus giving hominids, who could stand the heat, an important advantage in getting to carcasses.

\* carcass: (짐승의) 시체

- ① Hominids: A Persistent Hunter
- ② Intensity Comes Before Endurance
- ③ Hunting in the Heat: Mission Impossible
- ④ Hunters Need Speed and Power
- ⑤ Show Respect to Your Prey

9. Competitive sport is often a highly ritualised activity. For example, golfers tend to ‘waggle’ their clubs a consistent number of times before striking the ball, while tennis players like to bounce the ball a set number of times before serving. These preferred action sequences are called ‘pre-performance routines’ (PPRs) and involve task-relevant thoughts and actions which athletes engage in systematically prior to the performance of specific sport skills. Usually, PPRs are evident prior to the execution of closed skills and self-paced actions (i.e. those that are carried out largely at one’s own speed and without interference from other people) such as free-throwing in basketball, putting in golf or place-kicking in American football or rugby. Such routines are used extensively by athletes, and recommended by coaches and psychologists, as a form of mental preparation both to improve focusing skills and to enhance competitive performance. In short, the purpose of a PPR is to put oneself in an optimal state immediately prior to execution, and to remain that way during the act.

\* waggle: 흔들다 \*\* place-kick: (공을 땅에 놓고) 차다

- ① Team Play: One for All, All for One
- ② Competitive Spirits Enable You to Surpass Your Limits
- ③ Pre-performance Routines: Athletes’ Ritual for Better Play
- ④ Habitual Body Movements Interfere with Successful Performance
- ⑤ Pre-performance Routines as Superstitious Behaviour Among Athletes

10. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The development of the moldboard plow turned Europe's natural endowment of fertile land on its head. People who lived in Northern Europe had long endured difficult farming conditions, but now it was the north, not the south, that enjoyed the best and most productive land. Starting about a thousand years ago, thanks to this new plow-based prosperity, cities of Northern Europe emerged and started to flourish. And they flourished with a different social structure from that of cities around the Mediterranean. The dry-soil scratch plow needed only two animals to pull it, and it worked best with a crisscross plowing in simple, square fields. All this had made farming an individualistic practice: a farmer could live alone with his plow, oxen, and land. But the wet-clay moldboard plow required a team of eight oxen — or, better, horses — and who had that sort of wealth? It was most efficient in long, thin strips often a step or two away from someone else's long, thin strips. As a result, farming became more of a community practice: people had to share the plow and draft animals and resolve disagreements. They gathered together in villages. [4점]

\* moldboard plow: 벗 달린 쟁기 \*\* crisscross: 십자형의

- ① socio-economic changes in Northern Europe caused by the moldboard plow
- ② difficulties of finding an appropriate farming method for barren land
- ③ various reasons farming was difficult for Northern Europeans
- ④ social support required to invent the moldboard plow
- ⑤ potential problems of using animals to plow a field

11. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Like the old advice for married couples, “Don't ever go to bed angry,” don't knowingly let students leave the lesson angry or upset. Students' frustrations can stem from difficult content or technique, personal problems, fatigue, and yes, sometimes annoyance with their teacher. Regardless of what might be the cause, don't ignore their emotions. If you see tears starting to well up, stop everything and talk. Avoid overreacting and taking their frustration personally. A certain amount of frustration is a normal part of learning any new skill. When they look discouraged, give them a glass of water, a sympathetic ear, and a tissue. If they have misinterpreted you or don't understand the concept, strip it down to its barest essentials. If your instincts tell you something is bothering a student, don't be afraid to probe a little. Most students will say, “I'm fine,” but even when they do, they almost always appreciate your caring. Follow through with a call to the parents if you are concerned.

- ① 학생과의 상담 내용을 누설하지 말라.
- ② 학생의 감정을 헤아려 적절하게 대하라.
- ③ 학생의 강점과 약점을 분명히 알려주라.
- ④ 학생 스스로 자신의 한계를 극복하게 하라.
- ⑤ 학생에게 감정을 솔직하게 표현하는 방법을 가르치라.



12. 다음 글이 시사하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

I believe that the good that people do, small though it may appear, has more to do with the good that manifests broadly in the world than people think, and I believe the same about evil. We are each more responsible for the state of the world than we believe, or would feel comfortable believing. Without careful attention, culture itself tilts toward corruption. Tyranny grows slowly, and asks us to retreat in comparatively tiny steps. But each retreat increases the possibility of the next retreat. Each betrayal of conscience, each act of silence (despite the resentment we feel when silenced), and each rationalization weakens resistance and increases the probability of the next restrictive move forward. This is particularly the case when those pushing forward delight in the power they have now acquired—and such people are always to be found. Better to stand forward, awake, when the costs are relatively low—and, perhaps, when the potential rewards have not yet vanished.

\* tilt: 기울다

- ① Stay alert and stand up against what is wrong.
- ② Sometimes retreat is a wise choice.
- ③ Silence is golden, speech is silver.
- ④ Expectation is the root of all heartache.
- ⑤ Success depends more on attitude than aptitude.

13. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

My customers at the Smalltown Home Station Hardware store are constantly asking me for advice on how to do some of the larger home repair and improvement jobs. All of the sales associates here do as much as possible to help customers decide to do the work themselves, but we also lose quite a few sales to people who lack the confidence to tackle a do-it-yourself job. I'd like to suggest that Home Station have a day when we can give instruction and demonstrations on doing the most popular do-it-yourself projects. We can have experts take people through jobs like installing a garage door opener, sealing a driveway, installing a faucet, and other common jobs. I'm sure many of our suppliers would be happy to send their own technicians to run the classes, and we can assist them—and sell the hardware and materials.

- ① 고객이 직접 작업할 때 유의할 사항을 알려려고
- ② 고객이 신청한 작업 항목과 작업 일정을 확인하려고
- ③ 판매 실적을 올리기 위해 영업 사원을 늘릴 것을 요청하려고
- ④ 신상품 사용법을 익히기 위한 직원 교육의 필요성을 강조하려고
- ⑤ 고객이 직접 작업하는 방법을 알려주는 강좌 개설을 제안하려고

14. Ruth Gardena Birnie에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

On August 15, 1884, Ruth Gardena Birnie was born to Moses and Louise Harrison in Sumter, South Carolina. Since her parents died while she was very young, Birnie was reared by Martha A. Savage, a teacher. Birnie graduated from Lincoln School, an early African American school in Sumter. Later she taught there for a short period of time. In 1902, when she was eighteen years old, she married Charles Wainwright Birnie, who came to Sumter as its first African American physician. Sixteen years after their marriage, the Birnies gave birth to a daughter, Anna. As Charles W. Birnie's practice grew, he and Martha Savage, Ruth Birnie's foster mother, encouraged Ruth to pursue pharmacy as a profession. She entered Benedict College, then went on to Temple University and received her degree in pharmacy. Upon her return to South Carolina, Birnie became one of the earliest female African American pharmacists in the state.

- ① 아주 어릴 때 부모를 여의고 Martha A. Savage에 의해 양육되었다.
- ② 모교인 Lincoln School에서 짧은 기간 동안 가르쳤다.
- ③ 열여덟 살 때 의사인 Charles Wainwright Birnie와 결혼했다.
- ④ 남편과 키워준 어머니의 반대를 무릅쓰고 약사가 되려고 했다.
- ⑤ Temple University에서 약학 학위를 받았다.

[15~19] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

15. Some psychologists refer to the knowing feeling as “the feeling of rightness,” and it’s a strong and pervasive one because we dislike not understanding something that is relevant to us. As psychiatrist Irvin Yalom puts it, “When any situation or set of stimuli defies patterning, we experience dysphoria (a high level of unease), which persists until we fit the situation into a recognizable pattern.” We are designed to feel very uncomfortable when something does not make sense to us because discomfort motivates us to figure things out, whether it be a mysterious rustle in the bush, the confusing betrayal of a friend, or the promotion that we didn’t get. Not knowing is an “out-of-control” state that we are psychologically motivated to eliminate. Our neuroendocrine system is geared toward this very objective: our sympathetic nervous system secretes stress hormones, such as cortisol and adrenalin, that activate our alertness responses, putting us on edge until we feel that we have \_\_\_\_\_.

\* defy: 거부하다 \*\* rustle: 바스락거리는 소리

\*\*\* neuroendocrine system: 신경내분비계

- ① shared values
- ② received praise
- ③ regained control
- ④ removed inequality
- ⑤ overcome perfectionism

16. Suppose we define *ownership* as the legal relation between people and the things they own. Because this definition uses the word “own,” it defines the concept OWNERSHIP in terms of itself. Instead of explaining what it means to own something, it assumes that we know this already. It tells us how the concept relates to itself, but not how it relates to other concepts or to reality. This definition doesn’t go anywhere; it just moves in a circle. The same problem arises if we use synonyms in a definition. Suppose we define ownership as the legal relation between people and things they *possess*. “Own” and “possess” are synonyms, different words that express the same concept. In terms of concepts, therefore, the definition is still circular: The concept OWNERSHIP is still being used to define itself. The same objection would apply if we define *man* as the *human* animal, *large* as the attribute possessed by something that is *big*, or *folly* as a *foolish* act. In each case, the italicized words are synonyms. To avoid such circularity, it is useful to ask: \_\_\_\_\_? For example, what is the difference between owning a dress and borrowing it or trying it on in the store? How are humans different from other animals? What makes an action a folly as opposed to a wise action?

- ① When do you need to define key concepts
- ② Why then do you suggest such a definition
- ③ Where can you find the supporting evidence
- ④ How do you convince people that you’re right
- ⑤ What contrast is the concept intended to draw

17. Change is hard, and we urgently need to get better at creating positive change in the world. Unfortunately, many of the people who make it to leadership positions have a highly developed intellect but are poor on the social side of things. Neuroscience is beginning to explore this phenomenon, too. “The brain network involved in holding information, planning, working memory and cognitive problem solving tends to be on the lateral, or outer, portions of the brain,” Matthew Lieberman explains during an interview at his lab. “Then there are regions more involved in the midline or middle areas, related to self-awareness, social cognition, and empathy. We know that these two networks are inversely correlated: when one is active, the other tends to be deactivated. It does suggest possibly that there is something inversely correlated about social and nonsocial abilities.” This makes sense when you understand that the networks you pay attention to are the ones that grow. If you spend a lot of time in cognitive tasks, your ability to have empathy with people reduces simply because \_\_\_\_\_. [4점]

\* lateral: 측면의, 옆의 \*\* inversely: 역으로

- ① that circuitry doesn’t get used much
- ② the outer brain regions become inactive
- ③ the brain is built to concentrate on survival
- ④ the brain’s short-term memory function is affected
- ⑤ some chemicals trigger the growth of new brain cells

18. A key feature of Karl Popper's claim is that scientific laws always go beyond existing experimental data and experience. The inductive method attempted to show that, by building up a body of data, inferences can be made to give laws that are regarded as certain, rather than probable. Popper challenges this on the grounds that all sensation involves interpretation of some sort, and that in any series of experiments there will be variations, and whether or not such variations are taken into account is down to the presuppositions of the person conducting them. Also, of course, the number of experiments done is always finite, whereas the number of experiments not yet done is infinite, so an inductive argument can never achieve the absolute certainty of a piece of deductive logic. At the same time, scientists are likely to favour any alternative theories that can account for both the original, confirming evidence and also the new, conflicting evidence. In other words, progress comes by way of \_\_\_\_\_ . [4점]

- ① finding the limitations of existing scientific theories and pushing beyond them
- ② creating sustainable partnerships between scientists and decision-makers
- ③ publishing research findings in the most reputable academic journals
- ④ conducting scientific research generally through a proven process
- ⑤ encouraging innovation through funding from the government

19. Rats can reflect on their own mental processes — and can tell if they are likely to perform well (or not) on a duration-discrimination test. They were asked to decide if a sound that they recently heard was long or short. Short tones lasted from 2 to 3.6 seconds; long ones, from 4.4 to 8 seconds. (Note that 3.6 seconds is more difficult to discern from 4.4 seconds than 2 seconds is to discern from 8 seconds. Rats understand this, apparently.) After hearing the sounds, a rat had two choices: it could abandon the test by sticking its nose into one hole and receiving a small reward, or it could opt to take the test about the difference in duration by sticking its nose into a different hole and receiving a big reward if it made the correct choice (registered by pressing a lever). An incorrect choice resulted in no reward. Rats were more likely to decline the test (and receive the smaller reward) the more difficult the test was, that is, the more similar in duration the two sounds were. In other words, rats can \_\_\_\_\_ . [4점]

- ① cheat other rats to get food
- ② assess their own cognitive states
- ③ apply their auditory sense to find objects
- ④ make certain communication sounds
- ⑤ act as if they don't mind pain

[20~21] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

20.

Mosquitoes can carry and transmit many disease-causing microbes to humans. They also have microbiota. Again, knowledge of this has been exploited to try to thwart mosquitoes' capacity to transmit infections to humans. Many insects carry *Wolbachia* bacteria normally.

- (A) The presence of *Wolbachia* infection in the next generation of mosquitoes inhibits viruses such as dengue. Use of this technique in one area of Australia has been extremely effective in interrupting dengue transmission. Tests are also underway in other areas.
- (B) In nature, *Aedes aegypti*, the mosquito that transmits dengue, chikungunya, Zika, and other viruses, are not normally infected with *Wolbachia*; however, they can survive when infected with *Wolbachia*. It turns out, however, that if infected with *Wolbachia*, they may be unable to transmit certain viruses like dengue and chikungunya and other viruses that cause disease.
- (C) Researchers are now studying whether they can use this information to prevent transmission. They are rearing mosquitoes, intentionally infecting male mosquitoes with *Wolbachia*, and releasing them into the wild. Male mosquitoes do not take blood meals and do not transmit infections. The released male mosquitoes mate with local female mosquitoes and *Wolbachia* is passed to the next generation via eggs. [4점]

\* microbiota: (특정 장소에 사는) 미생물 군집 \*\* thwart: 방해하다

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

21.

Stabilizing selection refers to selection against both extremes of a trait's range in values. Individuals with extreme high or low values of a trait are less likely to survive and reproduce, and those with values closer to the average are more likely to survive and reproduce.

- (A) Very small ones are more prone to disease and have weaker systems, making their survival more difficult. Newborns who are too large are also likely to be selected against, because a very large child may create complications during childbirth and both mother and child may die. Thus, there is selection against both extremes, small and large.
- (B) The weight of a newborn child is the result of a number of environmental factors, such as mother's age and weight, among many others. There is also a genetic component to birth weight. Newborns who are very small (less than 2.5 kg) are less likely to survive than newborns who are heavier.
- (C) The effect of stabilizing selection is to maintain the population at the same average value over time. Extreme values are selected against each generation, but the average value in the population does not change. Human birth weight is a good example of stabilizing selection.

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

[22~23] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

22.

And the mechanical looms that displaced Ned and his comrades meant that someone with less skill, without Ned's specialized training, could take his place.

A popular picture of the Industrial Revolution depicts a wave of machines displacing a large number of low-skilled workers from their roles — people who made their living spinning thread and weaving cloth with bare hands and basic tools finding themselves without work. ( ① ) But this is not what happened. ( ② ) It was the high-skilled workers of the time who were under threat. ( ③ ) Ned Ludd, the apocryphal leader of the Luddite uprising against automation, was a skilled worker of his age, not an unskilled one. ( ④ ) If he actually existed, he would have been a professional of sorts — perhaps even a card-carrying member of the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers, a prestigious club for people of his trade. ( ⑤ ) These new machines were “de-skilling,” making it easier for less-skilled people to produce high-quality wares that would have required skilled workers in the past.

\* loom: 베틀 \*\* apocryphal: (진위가) 의심스러운

23.

Nevertheless, children in their developmental phases (e.g., from the age of 9 or 10 via puberty to solitary growing up) challenge the previous value system.

Morals change over time and across generations. Generational conflicts are therefore precisely due to evolution. ( ① ) What today's generations in many societies regard as opportune was often unacceptable in previous generations. ( ② ) Children are socialized (and thus learn what is good or bad, what is right or wrong), especially through their parents, in the family and at school. ( ③ ) By means of explicit rules and prohibitions as well as implicitly through behavior, children are provoked to behave in a way that is considered desirable. ( ④ ) The conflicts at generation transitions lead in the long run to adjustments of the moral conceptions. ( ⑤ ) This is to be understood as a clear indication of the social evolution and saves chances of the advancement as well as risks (of the "moral decline").

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

Today's technology offers alternatives to the traditional approach in education. Take one feature of the traditional approach, the fact that teaching in a classroom is unavoidably "one size fits all." Teachers cannot tailor their material to the specific needs of every student, so in fact the education provided tends to be "one size fits none." This is particularly frustrating because tailored tuition is known to be very effective: an average student who receives one-to-one tuition will tend to outperform 98 percent of ordinary students in a traditional classroom. In education research, this is known as the "two sigma problem"—"two sigma," because that average student is now almost two standard deviations (in mathematical notation,  $2\sigma$ ) ahead of ordinary students in achievement, and a "problem" since an intensive tutoring system like this, although it can achieve impressive outcomes, is prohibitively expensive. "Adaptive" or, "personalized" learning systems promise to solve this problem, tailoring what is taught to each student but at a far lower cost than the human alternative.

\* standard deviation: 표준 편차



Traditional teaching methods cannot provide students with \_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_ learning experiences, but technology can help provide these experiences more \_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_ than the human alternative.

- | (A)              |       | (B)              |
|------------------|-------|------------------|
| ① customized     | ..... | cost-effectively |
| ② cooperative    | ..... | cost-effectively |
| ③ competitive    | ..... | expertly         |
| ④ collective     | ..... | costly           |
| ⑤ individualized | ..... | costly           |

[25~26] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Fashion presented a distinctive opportunity because it alone could \_\_\_\_\_. Most Europeans during the late Middle Ages were illiterate, and literacy spread only slowly during the Renaissance: for example, historians estimate that more than 90 percent of the English population was illiterate in 1500 and the majority remained so until the nineteenth century. As a consequence, these societies relied on verbal communication and images to convey messages that later societies conveyed through the written word. The church spread the Gospel through icons, paintings, ritual, and spectacle; the state addressed its citizens and the ambassadors of foreign powers with magnificent celebrations, grand palaces, parades, and awe-inspiring monuments — visual arguments for honor and respect. Clothing was an integral part of these image-based polemics; a monarch could *show* other people she was extraordinary and destined to rule; a priest could suggest by his very physical presence the splendor of heaven and the glory of God. New developments in fashion amplified this type of visual persuasion: the tailor's art, which became widespread in the fourteenth century, allowed clothing to communicate not only through luxurious fabrics, vibrant colors, and surface adornments but also through form and shape. Rather than simply draping a body in finery, tailored clothing could transform it into something otherworldly, superhuman.

\* polemics: 논쟁법 \*\* adornment: 장식

25. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Written Words as a Replacement of Images
- ② Fashion: A Visual Means of Communication
- ③ What Made the Fashion Industry Prosperous
- ④ Luxury: Expanding Its Market to More Customers
- ⑤ Designers Need to Balance Creativity and Business

26. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [4점]

- ① facilitate a sustainability agenda based on local production
- ② transform the body itself into a form of political persuasion
- ③ foster a strong relationship between consumer and producer
- ④ generate the largest manufacturing business in human history
- ⑤ provide a hygienic barrier keeping the body safe from diseases



[27~28] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Immanuel Kant suggested that our experience of the outside world is shaped by our uniquely human cognitive structures. In his view, we perceive external reality through our sensory and mental faculties, which (a) employ specific forms, like time, space and causality, to structure and order the world. We thereby create the world that we experience, a world that is a function of the forms we impart to it. The properties that we associate with the world are features of our cognitive apparatus, not of “things-in-themselves.” If pink lenses were implanted over our eyeballs at birth, the world would appear to us with a pink shade, and we would have no way of envisioning reality without this pink overlay. Similarly, we cannot see reality without the (b) influence of how our eyes and brains are constructed to view things.

According to Kant, when we attribute properties like causality, space and time to the world outside our experience we run into conceptual confusion and (c) eliminate contradictions, because these properties are conceptual structures, not structures of things-in-themselves. These contradictions are known as Kant’s antinomies of pure reason, and they (d) reveal the limits of our knowledge: we are restricted to things as they appear to us; we cannot know the world as it exists without the form of these appearances. Kant did not (e) deny the existence of objects outside us; rather, he asserted that we perceive them in a form that is determined by the way the human brain works.

\* impart: 주다, 부여하다 \*\* apparatus: 장치 \*\*\* antinomy: 모순, 이율배반

27. 밑글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① differences between Kant and preceding philosophers
- ② Kant’s contribution to making philosophy popular
- ③ strengths and weaknesses of Kantian philosophy
- ④ Kantian political theory and its effects on politics
- ⑤ Kant’s view of how humanity perceives the world

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

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

[29~30] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

Linda was one of my coaching clients. She was a middle-level leader who worked in a large school district that was undergoing a great deal of change. Linda had many ideas and was enthusiastic about them. Her immediate supervisor, Jean, had a high level of visible anxiety about the upcoming changes.

(B)

Linda challenged her own assumption that Jean would never listen and began to take bold action. She approached Jean to schedule a meeting. Linda and I brainstormed what she could say that would be different from their conversations of the past, and would hopefully make a difference, and lead to progress. Within a few short weeks, Linda scheduled and had the meeting with Jean. Jean recognized the change in Linda and was, much to Linda's surprise, open to listening to (a) her ideas.

(C)

They were at a stalemate. Eventually, Linda realized it was (b) she who had to look deeply at her assumptions and how they contributed to her stagnation, and that of the department and the school. Although it took a while for Linda to recognize that it would continue this way until she did something about it, once she realized that change began with (c) her, she became open to examine what she could do. Linda chose to have a conversation with Jean.

\* stalemate: 교착 \*\* stagnation: 정체

(D)

In fact, Jean had a temper that became evident under stress. Linda learned to avoid (d) her. Linda assumed Jean would fly off the handle when Linda wanted to discuss the team's goals and strategies. What did Linda do? Nothing. Linda learned to stay away from Jean. The result? Nothing. In our coaching sessions, Linda recognized that Jean wasn't likely to change alone. Linda wanted to implement some new programs in her department and felt as though (e) she was walking on eggshells around Jean. Linda fell into inaction.

29. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

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

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

**※ 확인 사항**  
 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하십시오.

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