

제 2 교 시

2024학년도 사관학교 1차 선발시험 문제지

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공 통

성명		수험번호								
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- 문제지에 성명과 수험번호를 기입하십시오.
- 답안지에 성명과 수험번호를 정확하게 표기하십시오.
- 문항에 따라 배점이 다르니, 각 물음의 끝에 표시된 배점을 참고하십시오.

※ 시험 시작 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마시오.

관
망

1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

The essential components of an economic system and how they function are best understood when they are seen not in isolation, but rather as they are connected to a larger social and cultural environment. Money is an essential component of any economy, but it serves no purpose by itself unless there is something produced by businesses that one could buy with ① it. Businesses also play a key role, but they cannot make profits unless there are households willing and able to buy their goods, and there are markets ② which the goods can be bought and sold. Households cannot be consumers in the U.S. economic system without a source of income ③ to earn money to spend in the marketplace. It is only when money, markets, businesses, and households are brought coherently together into a specific configuration ④ that they facilitate economic production, distribution, and consumption. Together they comprise a system and that system serves a broader purpose that ⑤ transcends the specific purposes of the components themselves.

* configuration: (각 요소의) 상대적 배치

2. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? [4점]

Research shows that just placing food or drink out of sight or moving it a few feet away can have a big effect on consumption. In a series of studies, experimenters strategically placed jars of chocolates around an office and carefully counted how many were consumed. In one condition, they compared (A) placing / to place the jars on people's desks with moving them just six feet away. In another, they placed the chocolates in either transparent or opaque jars. Placing the chocolates on people's desks resulted in the staff's consuming an average of six more chocolates per person each day, and the chocolates in transparent jars were eaten 46 percent more quickly than (B) that / those in opaque jars. A similar principle applies to food around the house. In another study, researchers stocked people's homes with either large or moderate quantities of ready-to-eat meals and (C) discovered / were discovered that the food was eaten at twice the rate in the overstocked homes.

* opaque: 불투명한

- | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------|
| ① placing | ..... | that | ..... | discovered |
| ② placing | ..... | those | ..... | discovered |
| ③ placing | ..... | those | ..... | were discovered |
| ④ to place | ..... | that | ..... | were discovered |
| ⑤ to place | ..... | that | ..... | discovered |

3. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [4점]

Over billions of years, the loss of water through the effects of ultraviolet radiation is thought to have ① cost Mars and Venus their oceans. Today, both are dry and sterile, their crusts oxidized and their atmospheres filled with carbon dioxide. Both planets oxidized slowly, and never accumulated more than a trace of free oxygen in their ② atmospheres. Why did this happen on Mars and Venus, but not on Earth? The critical difference may have been the ③ rate of oxygen formation. If oxygen is formed slowly, no faster than the rate at which new rocks, minerals and gases are ④ exposed by weathering and volcanic activity, then all this oxygen will be consumed by the crust instead of accumulating in the air. The crust will slowly oxidize, but oxygen will never accumulate in the air. Only if oxygen is generated ⑤ slower than the rate at which new rocks and minerals are exposed can it begin to accumulate in the air.

* sterile: 불모의 ** crust: 지각

4. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

There are times when authors want us to determine certain messages and provide us with sufficient clues to lead us in the right direction without ever explicitly stating it. The genre of writing where this is possibly most (A) evident / unseen is in mystery novels. The author creates a web of clues that allows the reader to make inference after inference, conclusion after conclusion, and prediction after prediction. Imagine how boring it would be to read a mystery story if the author was immediately forthcoming with the most (B) relevant / irrelevant information. It would take all of the fun out of it. As savvy readers, we want to look for clues and piece the text-puzzle together in our minds. There is nothing more satisfying to a reader than figuring out the solution to a problem that a character is unable to identify or knowing the outcome of a situation before it unfolds. Remember, reading is an ongoing conversation. That means that, while the reader is making inferences and conclusions, the author has (C) included / excluded clues that can lead the reader in that direction.

* savvy: 잘 아는, 박식한

(A)		(B)		(C)
① evident	.....	relevant	.....	included
② unseen	.....	relevant	.....	included
③ evident	.....	irrelevant	.....	excluded
④ unseen	.....	irrelevant	.....	excluded
⑤ evident	.....	irrelevant	.....	included

[5~6] 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

5. Habits often prove to be quite fragile when changes appear predictably or unpredictably in our lives. How many times have you heard someone complaining or regretting their ‘good hobbies’ before marriage when they ‘had the time’? I have heard it dozens of times and people always try to find excuses for lack of continuity. That’s what we do. We find excuses. But if we just spent some time thinking and trying to understand how we function and how habits function, then we might see that habits need training to strengthen them, just like a muscle does, and the more they depend on some external factors or your disposition and mood to be maintained, the more vulnerable they are to interruption. Build your habits strong right from the beginning. If you want to start jogging, do it when it is sunny, do it when it is windy or rainy, do it when you feel happy and do it, by all means, when you feel sad. It is about connecting with a zone of enjoyment per se that goes beyond meeting a bunch of conditions to be carried out. [3점]

* vulnerable: 취약한 ** per se: 그 자체로

- ① 예기치 않은 상황에서는 침착한 태도를 유지하는 것이 중요하다.
- ② 습관을 꾸준히 유지하려면 훈련을 통해 처음부터 강화해야 한다.
- ③ 나쁜 습관을 없애는 데는 지속적인 자기 보상이 효과적이다.
- ④ 자신의 성격에 맞는 취미를 고르면 오랫동안 즐길 수 있다.
- ⑤ 건강한 생활 습관 형성을 위해서는 휴식과 회복이 필요하다.

6. People commonly think that the best way to attain happiness is to change their environment — their house, their clothes, their car, their job, their circle of friends. But those who have thought carefully about desire have unanimously drawn the conclusion that *the best way—indeed, perhaps the only way—to attain lasting happiness is not to change the world around us or our place in it but to change ourselves*. In particular, if we can convince ourselves to want what we already have, we can dramatically enhance our happiness without any change in our circumstances. It simply does not occur to the typical person that satisfaction can best be gained not by working to satisfy the desires we find within us but by selectively suppressing or eradicating our desires. Throughout the ages and across cultures, thoughtful people have argued that the best way to attain happiness is to master our desires, but throughout the ages and across cultures, ordinary people have ignored this advice. [3점]

* unanimously: 이의 없이 ** eradicate: 없애다

- ① Many easily dismiss the idea that controlling desire can make us happy.
- ② Contrary to common belief, mastering our desires is nearly impossible.
- ③ Happiness is rarely achieved without the support of loved ones.
- ④ It is within our surroundings that our desires are bred.
- ⑤ If we don’t desire anything, we won’t gain anything.

7. 밑줄 친 stand before the long green table이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [4점]

Serving in the military, I relied heavily on this saying to guide my actions. Whenever I had a difficult decision to make, I would ask myself, “Can you stand before the long green table?” Since WWII, the conference tables used in military boardrooms had been constructed of long, narrow pieces of furniture covered in green felt. Whenever a formal proceeding took place that required multiple officers to adjudicate an issue, the officers would gather around the table. The point of the saying was simple. If you *couldn't* make a good case to the officers sitting around the long green table, then you should reconsider your actions. Every time I was about to make an important decision, I asked myself, “Can I stand before the long green table and be satisfied that I took all the right actions?” It is one of the most fundamental questions a leader must ask themselves — and the old saying helped me remember what steps to take.

* felt: 펠트(모직이나 털을 압축해서 만든 천) ** adjudicate: 판결하다

- ① adapt your strategy to constantly changing field conditions
- ② request assistance in your task from those more knowledgeable
- ③ courageously carry out your plan without the approval of peers
- ④ convincingly justify your actions to a group of authority figures
- ⑤ persuade your peers that their campaign strategy is not realistic

8. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은? [3점]

Consider a person looking at Picasso’s powerful painting *Guernica* for the first time. Anyone can see the technical mastery and highly emotional content in the painting. ① But say we told the first-time viewer of *Guernica* that it is named after a girl who dumped Picasso when he was eighteen years old. ② That viewer’s feelings about the painting might range toward puzzlement or confusion — given the scale and content of the work, it would seem to be a bit of an overreaction. ③ Then we tell the viewer that in reality it was painted as a memorial to the small Basque town that was heavily air-bombed in April 1937 by the combined Fascist forces of Germany and Italy, at the request of the Spanish Nationalists under the direction of Franco. ④ Even in his later years, Picasso continued to shift his interests, experimenting with new styles and techniques. ⑤ Presumably, the feelings of the viewer would change and more reflect those that Picasso intended any viewer of the painting to have.

[9~10] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

9. Perhaps there is something fundamentally bad about war, which is slowly becoming clear to us as a species. Perhaps aversion to war, even a recognition that it is wrong, lies deep within the human condition. There is some support for this idea in evolutionary anthropology. The change in body composition and face shape from the higher apes to *Homo sapiens*—to softer skin, blunter teeth and claws, lower brow-ridges—may have been part of an evolution away from violence. As we got better and better at cooperating in sophisticated ways to hunt, gather, build shelter, and raise children, the success of individuals became bound up with the success of the group. The groups that succeeded were those that weeded out the violent and disruptive. Social and biological evolution thus intertwined, ensuring the success of the gentler ones who remained. [3점]

* aversion: 혐오

- ① Primitive Human Gentleness: An Anthropological Myth
- ② The Gentler Humans: Victors of the Evolutionary War
- ③ Violent Human Nature Revealed by Fossil Evidence
- ④ Staging a Successful War Campaign: A Fine Art
- ⑤ What Are Obstacles to Ending Human Conflict?

10. The rise of the anti-thrift culture would not have been possible without a widespread willingness to take on personal debt, and such willingness would not have emerged without the development of the credit card. Between 1958 and 1970, 100 million credit cards were distributed across the United States in what turned out to be a profound shift not only in purchasing patterns, but in how Americans began to experience themselves and their desires. The credit card ushered in an ease of use in a new age in which hard cash was not necessary to back up purchases, consequently leading to the widespread desire and expectation for instant gratification among consumers. This ease came in contrast to the social, natural, and economic environments which had historically regulated instant gratification by providing obstacles to it. Over the past century, then, our culture has shifted to one in which there are often very few behavioral obstacles to immediately getting what we want, resulting in the elevation of impulsive consuming instincts over the careful evaluation of the wisdom of such consumption. [3점]

* usher: 안내하다 ** gratification: (욕구의) 충족

- ① Credit Cards: A Seed of Social Instability
- ② The Imported Origin of American Bankruptcy
- ③ Sound Credit: A Path to Financial Well-Being
- ④ Explosion of Credit Cards Boosting Individualism
- ⑤ Credit Cards Fostering an Instant Consumption Culture

11. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [4점]

By the early 2000s, corporations began to realize they were facing new risks arising from globalization. Powerful global brands, it turned out, could be a source of vulnerability as well as profit. While corporations that owned such brands often imagined that they were engaging in arms-length transactions with foreign suppliers, consumers held them responsible for labor and environmental conditions throughout their supply chains, many links and many miles distant from the head office. Outsourcing production of athletic shoes to a factory in Indonesia or buying cocoa grown in Ghana through a trading company in Switzerland did not relieve footwear and confectionary companies of responsibility for working conditions and environmental impacts at their suppliers. Even companies that did not deal directly with consumers, such as ship lines and plastics manufacturers, found that their business customers harbored similar expectations. In the internet age, a company's brand could easily be tarnished by allegations of unethical conduct at firms that top executives may never have heard of, and such reputational damage was hard to undo.

* confectionary: 제과와 ** tarnish: 손상하다 *** allegation: (증거 없는) 주장

- ① difficulties in managing working conditions in overseas factories
- ② extended ethical responsibilities as a risk for global businesses
- ③ declining impact of brand reputation on purchasing decisions
- ④ growing risk of resource shortages for global manufacturing
- ⑤ risk management strategies employed by global businesses

12. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Thank you for choosing ABC Toy Company as your trusted source of fun and entertainment for children. We appreciate your continued support and loyalty to our brand. However, we regret to inform you of a safety issue that has come to our attention. We have recently discovered that our Bunny-Mini dolls may cause skin rashes due to the paint used. The safety and well-being of our customers are of utmost importance to us, and we take this matter very seriously. As a precautionary measure, we are recalling all Bunny-Mini products from the market. If you have purchased any of these toys, we request that you bring the product to one of our stores to obtain a refund. We understand the disappointment this may cause, especially to the children who love our toys. We assure you that we are taking all necessary steps to fix the situation promptly.

- ① 제품의 회수 및 환불 조치에 관해 알리려고
- ② 새로운 상품의 예약 구매 방법을 안내하려고
- ③ 인기 장난감의 빠른 품절에 대해 사과하려고
- ④ 변경된 환불 및 제품 보증 정책을 공지하려고
- ⑤ 판매 실적에 따른 고객 감사 행사를 홍보하려고

13. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

A lot of people make the mistake of treating their dog as a baby. This isn't a problem as long as you acknowledge that there is more to your dog than this. You have to first honour the animal, then the dog, then the breed and finally your individual pet. If you can do this, one-to-one close communication is the next step. Recognize that your dog isn't just a small furry person, she's much more than that. As an animal she has all her intuitions and instincts intact, unlike humans. She has senses of smell and hearing that are far more sensitive than yours, and as such she's much more aware of the natural world than you are. This means that most of the time your dog exists in a different world from you, so you have to respect her extra abilities and tune back into as many of your own instincts and intuitions as you can, if you really want to communicate with her. We still have these abilities. They're just buried beneath our civilized veneer.

* veneer: 베니어(얇은 판자)

- ① 반려견을 입양하기 전에 가족 구성원의 동의를 구해야 한다.
- ② 반려견의 건강한 삶을 위해 함께 활동하는 시간을 늘려야 한다.
- ③ 반려견의 개별적 특성을 고려하여 행동 교정 훈련을 해야 한다.
- ④ 반려견이 자연과 교감할 수 있도록 다양한 기회를 제공해야 한다.
- ⑤ 반려견과의 진정한 소통을 위해 그들의 본능과 직감을 존중해야 한다.

14. Florence Finch에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? [3점]

Florence Finch was born in 1915, in the Philippines as a daughter of a Filipino mother and an American father. Prior to the Japanese invasion, Finch was working at the U.S. Army in Manila. After Manila fell to the Japanese in 1942, Finch disguised her American connections and got a job with the Japanese-controlled Philippine Liquid Fuel Distributing Union. Working closely with the Philippine Underground, she diverted fuel supplies to the resistance and secretly got food to starving American prisoners of war. In 1944, she was arrested by the Japanese army and interrogated but refused to reveal any information. After she was liberated by American forces in 1945, she moved to the United States, became a citizen and joined the U.S. Coast Guard. In 1947, she was awarded the Medal of Freedom for saving American prisoners and performing other acts of resistance in the Philippines. She passed away in 2016 at the age of 101 in Ithaca, New York, and received a military funeral with full honors.

- ① 필리핀에서 태어나 마닐라에 주둔한 U.S. Army에서 근무했다.
- ② Philippine Liquid Fuel Distributing Union에서 직업을 구했다.
- ③ 연료를 저항군에게 빼돌리고 미군 포로에게 음식을 몰래 제공했다.
- ④ 1945년에 미군에 의해 풀려난 후 필리핀에 남아 여생을 마쳤다.
- ⑤ 필리핀에서의 공적을 인정받아 Medal of Freedom을 받았다.

[15~19] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

15. Positiveness, or more precisely, maintaining it well balanced at all times, is in itself a fundamental goal—one that never leaves the scene. As a baby, you would never think that such a possibility, as not trying to stand up again after falling on your bottom dozens of times exists. Falling is so naturally integrated as part of the process of trying to stand up that no one would think “The poor baby, he failed so much at standing!” We are born with persistence and the right mindset already—never giving up, always exploring, always believing we can do it—but somehow we ‘manage’ to lose them on the way. So, what we are doing in fact when trying to learn how to be successful is, to a great extent, an act of re-learning or remembering the first set of skills given to us at birth. Our aim to become more productive becomes, in a way, our aim to become more _____ . [3점]

- ① natural
- ② sociable
- ③ intelligent
- ④ resourceful
- ⑤ trustworthy

16. The part of the brain that controls our feelings _____. It is this disconnection that makes putting our feelings into words so hard. We have trouble, for example, explaining why we married the person we married. We struggle to put into words the real reasons why we love them, so we talk around it or rationalize it. “She’s funny, she’s smart,” we start. But there are lots of funny and smart people in the world, but we don’t love them and we don’t want to marry them. There is obviously more to falling in love than just personality and competence. Rationally, we know our explanation isn’t the real reason. It is how our loved ones make us feel, but those feelings are really hard to put into words. So when pushed, we start to talk around it. We may even say things that don’t make any rational sense. “She completes me,” we might say, for example. What does that mean and how do you look for someone who does that so you can marry them? That’s the problem with love; we only know when we’ve found it because it “just feels right.” [3점]

- ① has no capacity for language
- ② obstructs our motor functions
- ③ operates independently of memory
- ④ doesn’t make any moral judgments
- ⑤ is disconnected from decision-making

17. One obvious survival advantage to being able to _____ is that it helps a group of animals to know whether to defend their territory against an attack or to retreat. If there are more defenders than attackers, it might make sense for the defenders to stay and fight; if there are more attackers, the wisest strategy might be to make a bolt for it. This suggestion was put to the test a few years ago by Karen McComb and her colleagues. They played tape recordings of roaring lions to small groups of female lions in Serengeti National Park in Tanzania. When the number of different roars exceeded the number of lions in the group, the females retreated; but when there were more females, they stood their ground and prepared to attack the intruders. They seemed able to compare numbers across two different senses: the number of roars they *heard* versus the number of lionesses they *observed*, a task that seems to require a fairly abstract number sense. [3점]

* intruder: 침입자

- ① efficiently communicate with pack members
- ② compare numbers of objects in collections
- ③ identify the direction of moving objects
- ④ blend into surroundings as a disguise
- ⑤ mimic the calls of other species

18. It can happen that people who used to be part of our lives gradually lose their former faculties. Many aspects of this process bring suffering but do not threaten dignity. Going blind or deaf, being paralysed or having a tremor, having to deal with pain, anxiety or dizziness that are so severe that one can no longer leave the house: all of this is horrible and sometimes unbearable, but it is not already in and of itself something that threatens dignity. All of this involves a loss of autonomy, as well as various experiences of dependence, and sometimes this dependence is also experienced as powerlessness. Yet we have the power to support the people who go through this in such a way that their powerlessness does not become humiliation and threaten their dignity. We are still engaged in committed encounters with them, and our intellectual and emotional entanglements uphold the intimacy of our relationship. The loss of their faculties _____ . [4점]

* faculty: (신체 또는 정신의) 기능 ** tremor: 떨림

- ① forces them to endure humiliation
- ② will not demand others' assistance
- ③ does not alter how we relate to them
- ④ diminishes their resilience to depression
- ⑤ dramatically changes what they value in life

19. Imagine yourself as a predator, perhaps a hawk. From on high, you spot what appears to be a tasty snake. If you hesitate for even a few seconds, your meal might be gone. Time is of the essence, and you must act quickly. But there's a twist—a major one. If you mistake a venomous coral snake for a non-venomous king snake, it will cost your life. In the tradeoff between a meal and your life, the choice is obvious. For a predator, natural selection has shaped this decision-making process to favor the conservative choice—long-term benefits of survival over short-term benefits of a single meal. Thus, there is no need for the king snake to be a perfect mimic of the coral snake's colors to win this round of the evolutionary arms race. The same logic applies when you're deciding whether or not to eat a wild mushroom. If you are not absolutely sure, _____ . The cost of your life would be too heavy a price to pay. [4점]

* venomous: 독이 있는

- ① save as much food as you can now for desperate times
- ② don't let yourself fall prey to thoughts of tasty reward
- ③ dare to challenge yourself in the name of survival
- ④ don't forget that one's poison is another's pleasure
- ⑤ be on the look out for predators hunting you

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

20.

Compare the way these two ideas—HDTV and the online video sharing platform—changed the basic rules of engagement for their respective media platforms.

- (A) With just a few easy keystrokes, you could take a clip running on someone else’s site, and drop a copy of it onto your own site. The technology allowed ordinary enthusiasts to effectively program their own private television networks, stitching together video clips from all across the planet.
- (B) Going from analog television to HDTV is a change in degree, not in kind: there are more pixels; the sound is more immersive; the colors are sharper. But consumers watch HDTV the exact same way they watched old-fashioned analog TV. They choose a channel, and sit back and watch.
- (C) The online video sharing platform, on the other hand, radically altered the basic rules of the medium. For starters, it made watching video on the Web a mass phenomenon. But with the online video sharing platform you weren’t limited to sitting and watching a show, television-style; you could also upload your own clips, recommend or rate other clips, get into a conversation about them. [3점]

* HDTV: 고화질 텔레비전

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

21.

Non-human animals are individuals with their own perspectives on life, who form relations with human and non-human others. In current human legal and political systems, and in many cultural practices, they are seen and used as objects.

- (A) This movement from ethical consideration to political participation shifts questions about non-human animals from how they should be treated to how more insight can be gained into the ways they want to live their lives, what types of relationships they desire with one another and with humans, and how we can and should share the planet that we all live on.
- (B) Drawing on these views, and on insights provided by social justice movements that focus on democratic inclusion, recent work in political philosophy proposes to view non-human animals as political groups, and some of these as members of shared interspecies communities.
- (C) Animal rights theorists have challenged this since the 1970s, arguing that non-human animals are sentient beings, who are similar to humans in morally relevant aspects and who should therefore be seen as part of our moral communities. [4점]

* sentient: 지각(력)이 있는

- 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.

Experts, on the other hand, sorted their problems on the basis of deep-feature similarity that were related to the major physics principles governing the solution of each problem.

One of the best examples of the important role that similarity plays in problem-solving concerns the role of similarity and expertise in physics. In an influential paper, researchers asked physics PhD students (experts) and undergraduate students (novices) to sort 24 physics problems into groups and then explain the reasons for their groupings. (①) Novices generally sorted the problems on the basis of surface-feature similarity. (②) That is, they grouped problems according to the literal physics terms mentioned in the problem and the physical configuration described in the problem. (③) This suggests that experts accessed existing schemata and they used their knowledge of physics to create a solution-oriented sorting. (④) Since the problems were sorted according to these categories, it also suggests that these categories would likely be accessed when deciding how to solve a problem. (⑤) That is, experts are likely to rely on similarity among problems to help them solve the problems quickly and efficiently. [3점]

* schemata: 선형적 도식

23.

If the disruption is intense enough, it may challenge a person's basic assumptions about the self and the world.

Beyond describing the different motives for people revealing their emotional experiences to others, researchers have offered deeper explanations concerning why people do this. (①) One explanation stems from the cognitive-motor view of expression. (②) According to this view, critical parts of one's experiences are encoded or retained at a nonverbal level in the form of mental images, bodily movements, and affect-related visceral changes (such as a twisting stomach or racing heart). (③) These nonverbal forms remain the focus of attention until they can be assimilated and put into words, particularly when the experiences are more emotionally intense. (④) Another idea is that people experience emotion when their anticipations of how the world should operate are disrupted. (⑤) Such a person should be motivated to interact with others as a means of helping to confirm or disconfirm beliefs about the self and reconstructing assumptions about the world. [4점]

* visceral: 뱃속으로부터의 ** assimilate: 적응시키다

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

To make an aircraft fly is a constant struggle against physics. An airliner traveling six hundred miles per hour at thirty thousand feet is not something that happens naturally. It's not a fail-safe act, meaning the default is to crash — it's up to our ingenuity and decision-making to prevent it from happening. It's a unique environment that's highly unforgiving. Whereas a loss of power in a car typically results in a few hours on the side of a road, a loss of power in the air is often disastrous. Even in business, bet-the-company decisions are rare, and when encountered, only a fraction of the employees take part in them. Aviation, however, relies on everyone working at an optimum level *just* to keep the aircraft flying. It's an unstable system where even a single person forgetting to do their job, or doing it improperly, can lead to catastrophic results.



Because it (A) the laws of physics, aviation involves a high-stakes environment in which each member's (B) performance is required to ensure safety.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|--------------|-------|--------------|
| ① challenges | ..... | flawless |
| ② challenges | ..... | brave |
| ③ redefines | ..... | unique |
| ④ redefines | ..... | conservative |
| ⑤ supports | ..... | responsive |

[25~26] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

We are surrounded every day by products that don't work well, services that slow us down, and setups that are just plain wrong: the website that requires ten clicks to accomplish what should take only one or two; the projector that stubbornly resists linking up with your laptop; the machine at the parking garage that makes paying so difficult. Noticing that something is broken is an essential prerequisite for coming up with a creative solution to fix it. Making "bug lists" can help you to see more opportunities to apply creativity. Whether you use a piece of paper in your pocket or record ideas on your smartphone, keeping track of opportunities for improvement can help you engage with the world around you in a more proactive way. The running list can serve as a useful source of ideas when you're looking for a new project to tackle. Or you can make a bug list on the spot.

Write down the things that bug you, and you'll start _____. It may seem like you're focusing on the negatives, but the point is to notice more opportunities to do things better. And while many of the items on your bug list may be things you won't be able to fix, if you add to it regularly, you'll stumble onto issues you can influence and problems you can help solve. Almost every annoyance, every point of friction, hides a design opportunity. Instead of just complaining, ask yourself, "How might I improve this situation?"

* prerequisite: 선행 조건

25. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① Does Ignoring Bugs Let Them Multiply?
- ② Innovative Design: Easier Said Than Done
- ③ Forget the Broken, Appreciate the Beautiful
- ④ A Bug List: A Trigger for Creative Solutions
- ⑤ Self-Criticism: A Powerful Tool for Improvement

26. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [4점]

- ① taking routines for granted
- ② behaving yourself in public
- ③ being more mindful of them
- ④ being less reliant on technology
- ⑤ recognizing your own weaknesses

[27~28] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Morality is changeable and culture-dependent and expresses socially desirable behavior. But even if morality is changeable, it is by no means arbitrary, especially since the change process itself takes a relatively (a) long time (measured in years rather than weeks). This is also because a social value framework—and thus morality—provides an important orientation function: Since time immemorial, people have been thinking about moral issues and dealing with them. This makes it clear that (b) consistent values, norms, and moral concepts always play a major role when people organize themselves in social communities. Ultimately, this also results in answers to questions of justice, solidarity, and care as well as the distribution of goods and resources.

Morality acts here as the (c) common lowest denominator for a given society. The (d) advantage is based on the fact that the values underlying morality convey a socially accepted basic understanding and provide orientation in concrete decision-making situations. This makes morality functional and efficient for social groups: In order to be accepted in a community, the individual will strive not to act against this community. Conversely, this means that the behavior of the individual and the social group is ultimately (e) unpredictable. As a result, uncertainty about behavior is reduced and trust is built up.

* arbitrary: 임의적인 ** denominator: 분모

27. 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [4점]

- ① disregard of morality found in extreme conditions
- ② justice and solidarity as basic elements of morality
- ③ fundamental role of morality in human communities
- ④ development of morality through cultural exchanges
- ⑤ punishment of moral code violations across societies

28. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[29~30] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

A long time ago, there was a poor village at the base of the Himalayan mountains. In the center of town, there was a huge clay statue of the Buddha. No one knew who had built it. One day, while sweeping snow off the statue with a broom, a young monk noticed a small crack in the clay. As the sun rose, he could see something glinting from deep inside. (a) He ran to the head monk, telling him that the Buddha was broken and something shiny was within it.

* glinting: 반짝이는데; 반짝임

(B)

The head monk was looked upon to give a final word. He turned to the boy who had found the crack and asked him what he thought. With all the villagers' eyes on him, (b) the boy spoke. "I think the monks who built this Buddha must have known what they were doing. No one would want to steal or destroy an ordinary clay statue. But one made of precious gold would be the object of everyone's desire." The monk nodded, and he said, "Let's not break open the statue. Maybe each of us is meant to learn that, underneath our ordinary exterior, there is gold at our core."

(C)

The head monk said, "That statue has been here for generations. There are many cracks in it. Leave me alone. I am very busy." The young monk went back to his sweeping. But (c) he couldn't keep himself from peeking into the crack. Sure enough, there was something shining in there. He called to his father, who was curious about his son's discovery. The father was surprised to see the glinting. (d) He had passed by the statue for years but had never noticed the glinting.

(D)

The father ran and told the villagers what (e) his son had found. Soon, everyone from the village gathered around the statue. The head monk chipped carefully with a chisel around the crack. The glinting increased. No one could deny that under the outer layer of clay, there was a gold statue waiting to be revealed. The villagers argued late into the night. Should they destroy the clay Buddha and never have to worry again about money or leave it as it had always been?

* chip: (조금씩) 깎다 ** chisel: 끌

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

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

30. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은? [3점]

- 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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