

제 2 교 시

2025학년도 사관학교 1차 선발시험 문제지

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공 통

성명

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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.

이
관

[1~2] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

1. Illuminance quite simply describes the quantity of light emitted by a light source that lands on a given surface area, ① measured in footcandles or, in the metric system, lux. In the built environment, illuminance is the feature that brings shape and clarity to a nuanced spatial composition. ② What is capable of controlling the intensity of visual extremes, crescendos of light and dark that can both reveal and hide layers of a complex space. This principle is of great practical and phenomenological importance in architectural lighting design, as it allows us to navigate our way through, or ③ perform tasks within, a space. Illuminance, moreover, plays a critical role in our emotional response to a space: our intrinsic fear of the dark or gravitation toward light has influenced the ways ④ in which our society places faith in light as a means to establish safety and provide emotional reassurance. Finally, one must not forget that the term “illuminance” describes a quantity of light or energy that, when administered at the appropriate levels, ⑤ ensures the sustenance of life, but when pushed to extremes, can cause physical damage to its recipient. [3점]

* crescendo: 크레센도(점점 세어짐)

2. Karl Popper is sometimes said to have claimed that no theory can be proved definitively to be true. But he held a far more radical view than this: he thought that of the theories that have not yet been positively disproved, we have absolutely no reason ① to believe one rather than another. It is not that even our best theory cannot be definitively proved; it is rather that there is no such thing as a “best theory,” only a “surviving theory,” and all surviving theories are equal. Thus, in Popper’s view, there is no point in trying to gather evidence that supports one surviving theory over the others. Scientists should consequently devote ② themselves to reducing the size of the pool of surviving theories by refuting as many ideas as possible. Scientific inquiry is ③ essentially a process of disproof, and scientists are the disprovers, the debunkers, the destroyers. Popper’s logic of inquiry ④ is required of its scientific personnel a murderous resolve. Seeing a theory, their first thought must be to understand it and then to liquidate it. Only if scientists throw themselves single-mindedly into the slaughter of every speculation will science ⑤ progress. [4점]

* liquidate: 폐지하다

[3~4] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

3. The mindset that mindfulness needs strong mind control to clean up all your thoughts is not correct because by doing so, you take your own thoughts as your ① enemy in your conscious and unconscious mind and want to get rid of them. However, your thoughts are actually the exact reflection of your physical and mental states. If your physical and mental states do not ② change, your thought patterns remain the same. In fact, the right effort and appropriate control are the key to efficient mindfulness learning and practice. We often put ③ considerable effort into a target such as breathing, thought process, and body feeling or sensation whenever we practice mindfulness. However, intensive and effortful practice makes our mind fatigue easily and even ④ decreases the stress hormone (cortisol) that can deteriorate and damage our body and brain/mind states. Some studies have shown that adverse events can occur with intensive mindfulness meditation during a retreat period. Therefore, only ⑤ using mind control for mindfulness is not a natural method for our minds and for mindfulness practice. [3점]

4. There is a wonderful game at my local science museum called Mindball. Two players sit at opposite ends of a long table. Each wears a headband equipped with electrodes, designed to pick up general patterns of electrical activity on the surface of the brain. Between the players is a metal ball. The goal is to mentally ① push this ball all the way to the other end of the table, and the player who does so first wins. The motive force—measured by each player’s electrodes, and conveyed to the ball by a magnet hidden underneath the table—is the ② combination of alpha and theta waves produced by the brain when it’s relaxed: the more alpha and theta waves you produce, the more force you mentally exert on the ball. Essentially, Mindball is a contest of who can be the most ③ active. It’s fun to watch. The players visibly struggle to relax, closing their eyes, breathing deeply, adopting vaguely yogic postures. The panic they begin to feel as the ball approaches their end of the table is usually balanced out by the ④ overeagerness of their opponent, both players alternately losing their cool as the big metal ball rolls back and forth. You couldn’t wish for a better, more condensed illustration of how ⑤ difficult it is to try not to try. [4점]

* electrode: 전극

[5~6] 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

5. In today's techno-lifeworld we can no longer make such a sharp distinction between real and virtual. What does this mean for gaming? It means that gaming is as real as any other technology-mediated practice today. The gamer exercises agency and personality in the new world. Her experience and actions are real. Gaming is also social: contemporary gaming often involves many players, is interactive, and requires role playing. Gamers meet new people and develop friendships and romantic relationships. They thus have real social experiences, including emotional experiences. These experiences are not a mere response to what happens on the screen or on stage, but are the result of the interaction of the gamer with others in the game environment. Gamers' thinking, interaction, engagement, and feelings are not fictional or virtual; they are totally real. Thus, phenomenologically, gamers do not leave this world for another world. [3점]

- ① 가상 게임은 실제 현실과 같은 사회적 활동이다.
- ② 가상 게임은 다양한 최신 기술이 집약된 결과물이다.
- ③ 가상 게임은 현실보다 더욱 실감나는 경험을 제공한다.
- ④ 개인은 온라인 게임에 참여하여 개성을 드러낼 수 있다.
- ⑤ 게임 속 교류를 통해 인간관계의 갈등을 해소할 수 있다.

6. If we humanists have much to learn from the natural sciences, the reverse is also true: humanists have a great deal to contribute to scientific research. As discoveries in the biological and cognitive sciences have begun to blur traditional disciplinary boundaries, researchers in these fields have found their work bringing them into contact with the sort of high-level issues that traditionally have been the domain of the core humanities disciplines, and often their lack of formal training in these areas leaves them groping in the dark or attempting to reinvent the wheel. This is where humanist expertise can and should play a crucial role in guiding and interpreting the results of scientific exploration—something that can occur only when scholars on both sides of the humanities-natural science divide are willing to talk to one another. It is becoming increasingly evident that the traditionally sharp divide between the humanities and natural sciences is no longer viable, and this requires that researchers on both sides of the former divide become radically more interdisciplinary. [4점] * grope: 더듬어 찾다

- ① The speculative theories of humanities can be demonstrated by empirical studies.
- ② Natural sciences and humanities should focus on their own fields and paths respectively.
- ③ Natural scientists should reinforce their philosophical contents through the study of humanities.
- ④ True integration of natural sciences and humanities is possible by embedding one in the other.
- ⑤ The contribution of humanities to scientific discoveries can be achieved through interdisciplinary exchange.

7. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 부분이 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [4점]

Compared to other primates, we are freakishly social and cooperative; not only do we sit obediently on airplanes, we labor collectively to build houses, specialize in different skills, and live lives that are driven by our specific role in the group. This is quite a trick for a primate to pull off, considering our most recent evolutionary history. Hive life is (literally) a no-brainer for ants: They share the same genes, so sacrificing for the common good is not really a sacrifice—if I’m an ant, the common good simply is my good. Humans, though, are apes, evolved to cooperate only in a limited way with close relatives and perhaps fellow tribe members, acutely alert to the dangers of being manipulated, misled, or exploited by others. And yet we march in parades, sit in obedient rows reciting lessons, conform to social norms, and sometimes sacrifice our lives for the common good with an enthusiasm that would put a soldier ant to shame. Trying to hammer a square primate peg into a circular social insect hole is bound to be difficult.

* freakishly: 이상할 정도로 ** no-brainer: 쉽게 할 수 있는 일

- ① downgrade humans’ superiority over apes and ants
- ② enforce the collaboration between apes and social insects
- ③ manipulate hive insects into adopting ape-like characteristics
- ④ suppress our traits as apes in order to pursue communal benefits
- ⑤ maximize apes’ physical capabilities in contributing to the common good

8. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은? [3점]

The law of large numbers is one of the foundations of probability theory and statistics. ① It guarantees that, over the long term, the outcomes of future events can be predicted with reasonable accuracy. ② This, for example, gives financial companies the confidence to set prices for insurance and pension products, knowing their chances of having to pay out, and ensures that casinos will always make a profit from their gambling customers—eventually. ③ That, however, is the “gambler’s fallacy”—where a person assumes that the outcomes of each trial are connected. ④ According to the law, as you make more observations of an event occurring, the measured probability (or chance) of that outcome gets ever closer to the theoretical chance as calculated before any observations began. ⑤ In other words, the average result from a large number of trials will be a close match to the expected value as calculated using probability theory—and increasing the number of trials will result in that average becoming an even closer match.

[9~10] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

9. Business ethics was born in scandal. It seems to regenerate itself with each succeeding wave of scandal. And, there are two problems here. The first is that our world is so interconnected that we can no longer afford to see business as a separate institution in society, subject to its own moral code. Business must be thoroughly situated in society. This means that we can no longer accept the now rather commonplace narrative about businesspeople being economic profit-maximizers and little else. Business is a deeply human institution set in our societies and interconnected all over the world. The second problem is that business ethics, by being reborn in scandal, never escapes the presumption that business starts off by being morally questionable. It never seems to get any credit for the good it brings into the world, only questions about the bad. In fact, capitalism may well be the greatest system of social cooperation that we have ever invented. But, if it is, then it must stand the critical test of our best thinkers, if for no other reason than to make it better. Simply assuming that capitalism is either unquestionably morally good or unquestionably morally problematic violates both scholarly and practical norms. [3점]

- ① Forget Scandals, Let's Innovate!
- ② Innate Challenges of Business Ethics
- ③ Unavoidable Obstacles of Human Institutions
- ④ Business Ethics: An Emerging Scholarly Norm
- ⑤ Business Ethics as A Magic Bullet for Success

10. The European Mediterranean Seismological Centre (EMSC) has recently implemented a method for rapidly collecting in situ observations on earthquake effects from eyewitnesses. This is extremely important because it certainly contributes to reducing uncertainties in rapid impact assessment of earthquakes. Social media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, etc.) can be considered as useful networks for the purpose of earthquake detection. Data mining from social networks has been employed to detect and determine the area of an earthquake and led to the development of the Twitter Earthquake Detector (TED), developed by United States Geological Service. The early detection of earthquakes using such media represents a radical change in basic seismological detection paradigms. Information carried by social networks travels much faster than seismic waves, allowing a fast and reliable detection within a few minutes of an earthquake's origin. For the Italian region a software system named TwiFelt has been available since 2012. Its aim is to provide real-time earthquake perception maps through an analysis of Twitter streams. [3점]

* in situ: 원래 장소의

- ① Use Social Media in Disaster Relief!
- ② Social Media: Quick Earthquake Detectors
- ③ Data Mining in Seismology Is Yet to Come
- ④ Citizens as Instruments for Top-down Information
- ⑤ Earthquake-related Rumors Spreading via Social Media

11. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Experts say that if you feel drowsy during the day, even during boring activities, you haven't had enough sleep. If you routinely fall asleep within five minutes of lying down, you probably have severe sleep deprivation, possibly even a sleep disorder. Microsleeps, or very brief episodes of sleep in an otherwise awake person, are another mark of sleep deprivation. In many cases, people are not aware that they are experiencing microsleeps. The widespread practice of "burning the candle at both ends" in Western industrialized societies has created so much sleep deprivation that what is really abnormal sleepiness is now almost the norm. Many studies make it clear that sleep deprivation is dangerous. Sleep-deprived people who are tested by using a driving simulator or by performing a hand-eye coordination task perform as badly as or worse than those who are intoxicated. Sleep deprivation also magnifies alcohol's effects on the body, so a fatigued person who drinks will become much more impaired than someone who is well rested.

- ① troublesome manifestations of sleep deprivation
- ② effects of severe sleep deprivation on commuting drivers
- ③ similarities between the intoxicated and the sleep-deprived
- ④ conventional sleep habits of Western industrialized societies
- ⑤ higher rates of alcohol dependency among the sleep-deprived

12. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Happy Veteran's Day! I hope this message finds you well. As the Director of the Military Library, I am very happy to announce that the last book giveaway event was a huge success. I take great pride in representing the library that has been instrumental in many community cultural activities. Also, I am delighted to inform you of our library's latest event. We have planned a free movie showing every Saturday at 6 P.M., starting this weekend until the end of the year. The movie showing will take place at the Eisenhower Community Room on the third floor. It is open to the public. The movie list will be uploaded on our website on the first day of every month. The first movie, which will be shown this Saturday, is *Black Hawk Down*. So come on out and enjoy free movies!

- ① 새로 개봉하는 전쟁 영화를 홍보하려고
- ② 퇴역 군인을 위한 정기 후원을 요청하려고
- ③ 홍보 영상 촬영으로 인한 휴관을 알리려고
- ④ 도서관의 무료 영화 상영 행사를 안내하려고
- ⑤ 책 나눔 행사를 도울 자원봉사자를 모집하려고

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

Knowing the importance of language interaction can shape parental behavior and decisions. When infants are alert, it is vital to interact with them and to respect that they are interacting in return and working on finding meaning in what we say. One way to do this is to acknowledge their contributions (however meager) to the conversation. Parents might also look for evidence that caregivers and baby-sitters engage in this kind of interaction. It is not unusual for sitters to watch television when they are with infants or to spend a lot of time on the telephone even when babies are awake. More than a bottle and a clean diaper is needed. The new view of the interactive infant means that caregiving involves more than custodial care. The new job description for caregiving might add “caregiver stimulation required in the form of sensitive and responsive behavior.” Parents should look for empathic and encouraging caregivers who are eager to converse with babies. Research shows that language stimulation from a television set does not prepare infants for language learning. Only conversations with people will.

- ① 부모는 유아의 보모를 찾을 때 정서적 수용력을 우선 고려해야 한다.
- ② 부모와의 애착을 강화하기 위해 유아의 기본 요구를 세심하게 살펴야 한다.
- ③ 부모는 유아와 공감하며 언어적 상호작용에 적극적인 양육자를 찾아야 한다.
- ④ 또래 아이와의 지속적인 상호작용을 통해 유아의 언어 발달을 촉진해야 한다.
- ⑤ 부모는 유아의 언어 학습 능력을 향상시키기 위해 텔레비전 시청을 줄여야 한다.

14. Maurice Wilkins에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? [3점]

Maurice Wilkins was born in New Zealand, where his father was a medical doctor. The Wilkinses moved to Birmingham, England when he was 6. He went to St. John's College, Cambridge in 1935 to study physics and received a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1938. During World War II, he participated for two years in the Manhattan Project at the University of California, Berkeley. After the War, horrified by the effects of the atomic bomb, Wilkins decided to move into another branch of science. Upon his return to Great Britain, Wilkins lectured at the University of St. Andrews in Scotland. In 1946 he joined the Biophysics Unit at King's College and served as the unit's director from 1970 to 1980. There he began the series of investigations that led to his X-ray diffraction studies of DNA. With James Watson and Francis Crick, he received the Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine for his contribution to the determination of DNA's molecular structure.

* diffraction: 회절

- ① 뉴질랜드에서 의사의 아들로 태어났다.
- ② 1935년에 St. John's College에서 학위를 받았다.
- ③ 2차 세계대전 중 2년간 Manhattan Project에 참여했다.
- ④ University of St. Andrews에서 강의했다.
- ⑤ DNA 분자구조 연구로 노벨상을 공동 수상했다.

[15~19] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

15. To reduce the challenge of the Northwest Passage to that of a hostile environment is to _____. A challenging environment can take many forms: from a highly competitive market to a battlefield. In comparing one challenge context to another, one can differentiate along a number of dimensions: the variability, predictability, and seriousness of the hazards, the availability of external help, and the duration of exposure. It is rare to find a leadership environment in which all of these variables are high. Fighting a fire is dangerous business, but to a trained firefighter, fire moves in predictable ways and the duration of exposure to its risks is relatively short. Launching a fin-tech start-up involves facing a highly variable and unpredictable environment, but there is always the option of appealing for more investment. Navigating the Northwest Passage was a challenge along every dimension: the threats came in many forms, were of a highly unpredictable nature, and were all potentially lethal, while outside intervention was ruled out and exposure long-term. Leading expeditions in this environment was thus a multi-dimensional challenge. [4점] * lethal: 치명적인

- ① nullify ② induce ③ confront ④ resolve ⑤ oversimplify

16. In the 1830s and 1840s, several European countries _____. It made things visible that had previously been hidden or taken for granted. The poor appeared as a social entity only when they were counted, and the resulting emergence of “poverty” as an abstract concept helped to arouse a moral commitment. Statistical societies and journals were founded, and government offices were called into being to gather, evaluate, and store social data. Politics rested more than ever before on exact information. In France, the systematic and regular collection of data was instituted at the prefecture level in 1801. Seeking to make deep inroads into civil society, the Napoleonic state needed as much accurate information as possible about it. In Britain too, despite its much less developed regional bureaucracy, the parliamentary government made extensive use of empirical facts about all manner of things—from sanitation in workers’ districts to the medical condition of soldiers in the army. The collection of these was entrusted to ad hoc royal commissions, whose conclusions were publicly available both to the government of the day and to its critics. [3점]

* prefecture: 도청 ** inroad: 침입 *** ad hoc: 임시의

- ① were gripped by a passion for statistics
 ② instituted the regulation of data collection
 ③ gave citizens free access to state-owned data
 ④ were terror-stricken by overwhelming statistics
 ⑤ were dedicated to overcoming economic inequality

17. There was plenty of evidence about _____. The Russian troops who thought they were on “exercises” in Belarus and inside Russia were using their own cellphones—on Ukrainian networks—to call home to express their angst to family members and girlfriends that they had been deceived and were suddenly in a real battle. Others were posting on TikTok or Instagram. Again, the Ukrainians were in a position to exploit such amateurism: New recruits tucked away in hidden monitoring centers were busy geolocating the calls and social media phones and sharing that information with the military to launch precision attacks. As Pentagon officials watched the invasions unfold, they were also struck by the evidence that Russian supply and logistics operations were hopelessly snarled and backlogged. Not only had the Russians failed to bring along enough food to sustain a battle of more than a few days, but the column of Russian troops marching down to Kyiv had stalled out entirely. [3점]

* snarl: 교란하다

- ① how new recruits fled the battlefield
- ② how unprepared the Russian troops were
- ③ why Russia failed in its logistical operations
- ④ what Ukraine’s handicap was in information warfare
- ⑤ how serious the tension was between Russia and Ukraine

18. In several ways, uncertainty can be understood as pervasive and written into the very script of life. Due to this, the craving for certainty has only become a means of stemming a perceived tide of phenomena that cannot yet be grasped and, to an even lesser extent, controlled. Consequently, the interplay between the desire to overcome uncertainty and instead strive towards certainty became inscribed into humans and society as a way of influencing the present and the future. This interplay is as old as the hills and is rooted in the human hope for security and the material, technological and social protection regarded as necessary for survival, comfort, and wellbeing. Mokyr shows how Western capitalist societies are indebted to all the systematic attempts to _____. According to Mokyr, the strong belief in technical progress and the continuous improvement of various aspects of life are rooted in the reasoning that emerged and developed in the philosophical movement of the Enlightenment and which created a “space” for humans’ “desire to know” and practically experiment with a wide range of activities. [4점]

* stem: 저지하다

- ① reduce insecurity in terms of uncertainty
- ② outdo their forerunners in scientific areas
- ③ negate errors in interpretation of certainty
- ④ minimize the potential of human reasoning
- ⑤ survive the overloaded world of information

19. So many accounts of democracy emphasize legislative processes or policy outcomes, but these often miss the depth of connection between communication and political culture. When culture is discussed, it's often in the context of liberal-democratic values. But the question we're asking is: What determines the valence of those values? If a democracy stands or falls on the quality of the culture propping it up, then we ought to know under what conditions those values are affirmed and rejected. We believe those conditions are determined by a society's tools of communication, facilitated through media, to persuade. Indeed, _____.

If a democracy consists of citizens deciding, collectively, what ought to be done, then the manner through which they persuade one another determines nearly everything else that follows. And that privileges media ecology as the master political science. Some of its foremost practitioners, like Marshall McLuhan and Neil Postman, sensed, far better than political scientists or sociologists, that our media environment decides not just what we pay attention to but also how we think and orient ourselves in the world. [4점] * valence: 결함가

- ① media will soon solve communication issues in democracy
- ② democracies are defined by their cultures of communication
- ③ conflicts between individuality and collectivity are inevitable
- ④ democracy thrives on order rather than endless public discourse
- ⑤ democracies can be sustained by valuing socioeconomic dynamics

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

20.

On January 26, 2013, a band of al-Qaeda militants entered the ancient city of Timbuktu on the southern edge of the Sahara Desert.

- (A) The mayor of Bamako, who witnessed the event, called the burning of the manuscripts “a crime against world cultural heritage.” And he was right—or he would have been, if it weren’t for the fact that he was also lying.
- (B) There, they set fire to a medieval library of 30,000 manuscripts written in Arabic and several African languages and ranging in subject from astronomy to geography, history to medicine. Unknown in the West, this was the collected wisdom of an entire continent, the voice of Africa at a time when Africa was thought not to have a voice at all.
- (C) In fact, just before, African scholars had collected a random assortment of old books and left them out for the terrorists to burn. Today, the collection lies hidden in Bamako, the capital of Mali, moldering in the high humidity. What was rescued by ruse is now once again in jeopardy, this time by climate. [3점] * ruse: 책략

① (A) - (C) - (B)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

21.

The need for trust in transactional human relationships is obvious. It is also clear in other non-transactional relationships that are driven by commitment and interdependence—classically, parent-child relationships, and those between the sick and their caregivers.

- (A) This is also why the occasional discovered violation of one of these items of background faith is so scandalous: Dog meat in local vendor's hot dogs! Local father passing funny money at the park! Lurid tabloid headlines merely reinforce how deeply we trust these fundamental background assumptions, and how rarely they are violated.
- (B) What is less commonly realized is the degree to which even interactions that seem purely transactional on the surface can occur only against a deeper background of implicit trust. When I pay \$4 for a hot dog from a street vendor, the money-for-wiener trade rests upon a set of assumptions so long it would be impossible to exhaustively list.
- (C) The hot dog is properly cooked. It has not been deliberately contaminated. The dollar bills I am handing over are not counterfeit. The hot dog contains (at least mostly) beef or pork, not dog meat. None of this is explicitly spelled out, but it is all nonetheless firmly taken for granted. [3점]

* lurid: 선정적인 ** wiener: 소시지

- 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 reading, as neurosciences are showing, connects parts of our brain that are otherwise normally separated.

A new world has been born, where images have killed words simply because they are easier to use and do not require complex thoughts. The evolution of means of communication, from letter to e-mail; from e-mail to Facebook; finally, from Facebook to Instagram, is quite paradigmatic. (①) The shift from written words, which require time, to pictures, videos and emoticons, tools that even a child can handle, has been a process characterised not only by unbelievable rapidity but also by lack of precedents. (②) As a matter of fact, in the last millennia the progress of mankind has been based on complex thoughts: and these require words, and words require reading. (③) But reading is not innate, it is a cultural product. (④) The end of reading and of written words means the vanishing of these connections, and the emergence of a different brain, maybe speedier and multitasking, but destined to remain on the surface since deeper thought and understanding require words and time. (⑤) It is impossible to write a poem, a novel, or a scientific paper using pictures, selfies, emoticons, or simple sentences! [3점]

* paradigmatic: 계열적

23.

But what society really needs right now is new vaccines and more efficient lithium-ion batteries.

As the creative primate, humans are crucially dependent on lateral thinking. We require a continuous stream of novel insights and a constant reorganization of existing knowledge. (①) Children, with their underdeveloped prefrontal cortices, are superstars in this regard. (②) But the very thing that makes them so creative renders most of their creations useless, at least from the pragmatic perspective of goal-oriented adults. (③) Bizarrely distorted Lego worlds featuring post-apocalyptic, scavenged-parts vehicles driven by Lego people with Barbie-doll heads, or menageries of superhero figurines and stuffies organized into formal English tea parties, reflect impressive out-of-the-box thinking. (④) If your goal is to maximize implementable cultural innovation, your ideal person would be someone with the body of an adult but, for a brief period, the mind of a child. (⑤) Someone with downregulated cognitive control, heightened openness to experience, and a mind prone to wander off in unpredictable directions. [4점]

* prefrontal cortices: 전전두피질 ** menagerie: 전시장

24. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [4점]

The great myth of American culture, then and now, is that democracy is built on free expression, both spoken and printed. Though wrapped up in shibboleths from the marketplace of ideas, such a myth is not without its advantages. There is wisdom in the notion that free expression is its own justification, as a matter of principle and as a check on power. The price, however, is sometimes high. Truth won't always win out, and the public sphere can't be contained. This is a lesson perpetually relearned when novel media technologies flood the information space. In 1938, Orson Welles and his Mercury Theater troupe broadcast a live radio performance of the H. G. Wells novel *The War of the Worlds*. While there is not much evidence that the program touched off an actual panic—and Welles was clear, at both the beginning and the end of the broadcast, that it was a dramatic performance, not a news report of real events—we do know that the broadcast garnered major newspaper coverage. The radio was already under regulations by the Federal Communications Commission, which had been formed in 1934, but one medium confronted another.

* shibboleth: 상투적인 어구 ** garner: 모으다



While it is commonly believed that the free and open exchange of ideas is a ____ (A) ____ of American democracy, the cost can be the unintended and uncontrollable ____ (B) ____ of untruth via new media, as in the case of a live radio performance broadcast in 1938.

- | (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| ① pillar | elusion | ② highlight | ensorship |
| ③ foundation | concealment | ④ reflection | disclosure |
| ⑤ cornerstone | circulation | | |

[25~26] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Natural evolution _____ which even today are of great interest. The bats are the subject of continuing studies; they emit with their mouth (some, with the nose) short ultrasonic signals (with frequencies well above 100 kHz) called *chip* or *click* and listen to the echo due to the presence of objects up to some meters away. Their brain reconstructs the precise position of the object on the basis of the delay of the echo perceived by each ear, its frequency and its intensity. A great sensitivity is required to locate insects, the main food of bats, even at distances of several meters. The emitted signal has both narrow-band i.e. *constant frequency* (CF), and broadband (*frequency modulated*, FM, or *Chirp*) components. The linearly frequency modulated signal called *Chirp* (including its evolutions with non-linear modulation) is one of those emitted by bats, and has been studied for radar applications by both the Germans and the Allied powers since 1942—43. It is remarkable that the first analyses of the signals emitted by bats date back to just four or five years before these years. With respect to a normal rectangular pulse of equal duration and energy, this type of signal allows a dramatic improvement in the capacity of *range resolution*, i.e. of discrimination in the distance measurement. Not only signals, but also the processes by which the bats locate obstacles and their prey are of great interest from the radar point of view. According to tradition, the name *chirp* (which identifies the chirping of a bird) is due to one of the U.S. experimenters who developed the *pulse compression* in the 1950s, i.e. B. M. Oliver, who stated that radar should emit “not with a bang, but with a chirp.”

25. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① When Bats Chirp, We Learn about Radar
- ② Arms Competition: Mother of Radar Technology
- ③ Too Bad! We Bypassed What Bats Showed Us about Radar
- ④ Bat Echolocation: Adaptations for Prey Detection and Capture
- ⑤ Chip, Click, and Chirp: Use of Animals for Military Intelligence

26. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [4점]

- ① emphasized the value of air units in the aviation sector
- ② taught us depth perception, navigation, and visual resolution
- ③ revealed the use of passive receptors to detect electric signals
- ④ introduced the true definition and proper functions of technologies
- ⑤ produced signal types and techniques of detection and localization

[27~28] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Cultural heritage can be understood in the narrow sense as the reservoir of cultural elements that are recognized as being significant and worthy of preservation and transfer to succeeding generations. Cultural heritage in the wide sense, however, is understood as a dynamic discursive area within which the cultural resources of the past, and their significance, are constructed through social interaction. Once (a) extracted from this discursive area, the reservoir becomes just an empty and meaningless collection of artefacts and ideas embedded in various forms. Such an understanding of cultural heritage is rooted in the idea of (b) collective memory introduced by Maurice Halbwachs. He argues that our memory about the past is socially constructed. To some extent, social conditions determine what and how we remember. The phenomenon of tradition and cultural heritage being socially determined is emphasized by Eric Hobsbawn and Terence Ranger, who consider that tradition is not reproduced but rather (c) invented.

Belief in the discursive nature of cultural heritage is based on the conviction that the criteria for determining which artefacts and behavioural patterns should be transmitted to posterity are (d) stable. On the one hand, a reservoir of cultural heritage is subject to selection and is determined by global flows, new technology, economics, cultural policy, or the sentiments of decision-makers. On the other hand, such a reservoir is the object of continual reinterpretation, which is influenced by the social position, background, biography, and cultural competences of the individuals who participate in a culture. Social interaction is the (e) essence of transition in cultural heritage.

* posterity: 후대

27. 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① the significance of cultural heritage preservation
- ② procedures to build a reservoir for cultural heritage artefacts
- ③ cultural heritage's discursive characteristic as a social construct
- ④ discursive efforts by social organizations to designate world heritages
- ⑤ established criteria for categorizing artefacts based on historical values

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 답하시오.

(A)

Sarah dreamed of becoming a doctor. Since elementary school, she had known, without a sliver of doubt, that she would become a doctor of medicine. One day, a childhood friend, Amanda, was visiting (a) her home. She also had dreams of pursuing a career in medicine, so together they hatched a plan to attend the same Ivy League school. Though Sarah and Amanda's parents agreed the two friends should go to college, they had quite different attitudes towards their daughters' chosen paths.

(B)

Amanda still wasn't convinced by (b) her reasoning. If she could flunk such a basic test, wasn't it obvious that she wasn't cut out to be a doctor? She considered changing courses, and even thought about dropping out altogether. Sarah refused to be perturbed. Her personal values protected her from absorbing the dangerous cultural message that she wasn't performing academically as well as her peers simply because (c) she was 'bad at science.' This was a small bump in the road and Sarah knew that in a few years' time, both friends would achieve their dream of becoming a medical doctor. * perturbed: 혼란스러운

(C)

Sarah's parents were supportive. They encouraged her to identify and understand her own personal values rather than connecting success in life with school grades and accolades. Sarah asked Amanda what her parents thought about their plan. She revealed they had expressed concern on more than one occasion. This surprised (d) her, as Amanda was academically talented. Raising their daughter in a culture with stereotypes such as 'girls are bad at science,' Amanda's parents questioned whether or not she was cut out for such a career path.

(D)

After they entered university, the friends experienced their first minor setback. They received a bad grade on the midterm biology test. Amanda was upset. She felt the bad grade proved what her parents had been saying all along. Sarah was disappointed but simply shrugged it off. She reminded her friend that (e) she was in a new place, juggling classes, social events, sorority obligations and living away from family for the first time in her life.

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 확인하시오.

이
관

이
관