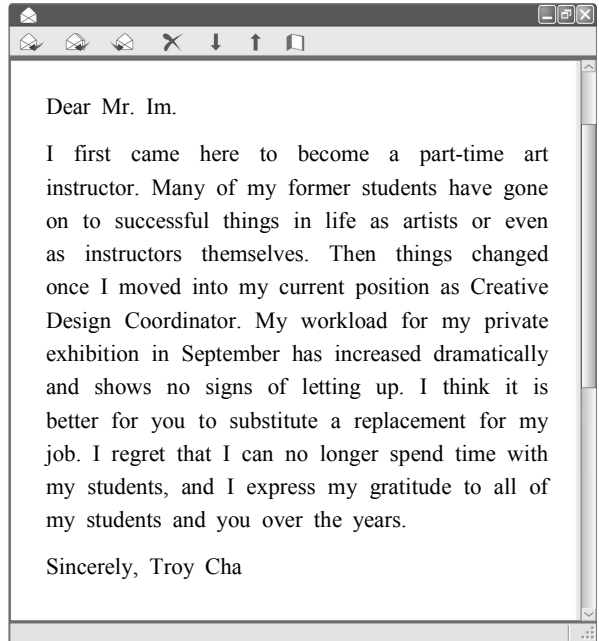


cafe.naver.com/hatsoo

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?



- ① 승진에 대해 감사하려고
- ② 강사직 사임을 통보하려고
- ③ 전임 강사직에 지원하려고
- ④ 전시회 일정 변경을 요청하려고
- ⑤ 수업에 늦은 것에 대해 사과하려고

19. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Building a career is hard, and sometimes you work so hard that you forget to celebrate the progress you make. When you get a new job, I encourage you to do everything you can to take a vacation between jobs. Make it part of your negotiations. Just take it if you can afford it. Being between jobs is one of the most liberated times you have: you've said good-bye to all the responsibilities of your old job and you have the security of knowing a new job is waiting for you. This is the best time to enjoy time off, free from the weight of any job responsibilities. Your cell phone won't ring. You shouldn't have to check email. Work to get your headspace organized and think about your priorities and plans for the coming year. Make the most of it.

- ① 직장에서 공과 사의 경계를 명확히 하라.
- ② 새로운 일을 찾는 것을 두려워하지 말라.
- ③ 새로운 일을 하기 전의 시간을 적극적으로 활용하라.
- ④ 나중에 후회하지 않기 위해 휴식시간에도 일을 하라.
- ⑤ 휴식시간이 주어질 때 새로운 일에 대해 끊임없이 고민하라.

20. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Responsibility for climate change lies with the industrialized countries that are responsible for over 60 percent of current emissions. Poor people in developing countries are thus suffering the impacts from something for which they have received little or no benefit. 'Climate Justice' therefore rightly demands that the industrialized countries be liable for the damage to the atmosphere, climate and human and natural systems caused by greenhouse gas pollution. Hence, wealth creation has incurred an 'environmental debt,' owed by the wealthy beneficiaries of greenhouse gas pollution to the poor left vulnerable to its impacts. This debt carries both a financial and moral obligation to provide compensation for the damage caused by climate change and for the costs of reducing vulnerability to its impacts in developing countries.

- ① 선진국들은 자신들이 저지른 잘못을 은폐하고 있다.
- ② 세계 환경 문제를 해결하기 위한 국가 합의체가 필요하다.
- ③ 선진국들은 후진국의 노동력을 비윤리적으로 착취하고 있다.
- ④ 산업화된 국가들은 그들로 인해 환경적인 영향을 받은 국가들에 대한 책임이 있다.
- ⑤ 선진국들에 의한 기후 변화는 결국 후진국들의 경제 발전에 막대한 영향을 미치게 된다.

21. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Scientists now believe that while the central parts of spiral galaxies consist largely of ordinary stars, their outskirts are dominated by dark matter that we cannot see directly. But one of the fundamental problems is to discover the nature of the dominant form of dark matter in these outer regions of galaxies. Before the 1980s it was usually assumed that this dark matter was ordinary matter comprised of protons, neutrons, and electrons in some not readily detectable form: perhaps gas clouds. However, recent study of the formation of galaxies has led the dark matter must be in a different form from ordinary matter. Perhaps it arises from the masses of very light elementary particles such as axions or neutrinos. It may even consist of more exotic species of particles, such as WIMPs - "weakly interacting massive particles" - that are predicted by modern theories of elementary particles but have not yet been detected experimentally.

- ① Dark Matter Does Not Matter!
- ② How Many Stars Are There in the Universe?
- ③ Unsolved Mystery: What Form Is Dark Matter?
- ④ One Major Breakthrough: The Discovery of WIMPs
- ⑤ When Did We Detected Dark Matter for First Time?

22. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

A major obstacle to discovery is not ignorance but knowledge. Because Aristotle was so brilliant, his writings became the ultimate standard of truth for 2,000 years. A major portion of Galileo's works was devoted to disproving Aristotle so that the reader would be able to grasp his arguments. The difficulty was that Aristotle was held in such high regard that alternative views could not get a hearing. Similarly, Freud's system of analysis assumed certain mental constructs a priori, so it was very difficult to revise or improve his theories. The result was that a fairly good number of psychoanalysts remained Freudians though many psychologists began to ignore Freud altogether to make progress in their work.

- ① blind obedience to charismatic dictators
- ② dark side of existing knowledge with authority
- ③ hidden errors made by people with high regard
- ④ routinized thoughts anchored hard in our daily life
- ⑤ difficulties in establishing new findings in psychology

23. DEZEMBERS BEST에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

DEZEMBERS BEST

- Date: December 27th, 28th, 29th, 2014
- Gyms: Mercer Island High School, Mercer Island Middle School, Bellevue College, Eastside Christian
- Fee: \$275/team (\$250/team if three or more teams from the same organization participate)
- Registration: A registration form can be found at www.dezembersbest.org. Send your registration form and fee check to MIGB Booster Club, 3211 84th Place SE, Mercer Island, WA 98040. Registration will not be considered complete until both the fee and the completed registration form are received.
- Registration Deadline: December 11th (no refunds after deadline)

Register early. Gym space is available for a limited number of teams. Food, beverages, and tournament T-shirts will be sold during the tournament.

- ① 12월 하순에 3일 동안 4개의 체육관에서 진행된다.
- ② 같은 단체에서 3팀 이상이 참가하면 참가비가 할인된다.
- ③ 참가 신청서는 온라인으로 제출해야 한다.
- ④ 등록 마감일 이후에는 참가비 환불이 불가능하다.
- ⑤ 음식과 티셔츠가 대회 기간 동안 판매된다.

24. Volunteer Opportunities에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Volunteer opportunities

We are seeking volunteers for the following positions:

1. Sales Clerk

Assisting with the operation of a small store selling locally made, hand-crafted items located in Hillside.

*Wednesdays, 10 a.m. - 2:45 p.m.

2. Dishwasher

Washing the dishes with a dishwasher at the City Diner. This position includes lunch break.

*Monday-Friday (choose one or more days), 12:15 p.m. - 1:15 p.m.

3. Coffee Room Worker

Making coffee for visitors, keeping tables clean, and greeting newcomers. Volunteers can work with minimal supervision.

*Mondays and Wednesdays, 8 a.m. - 11 a.m.

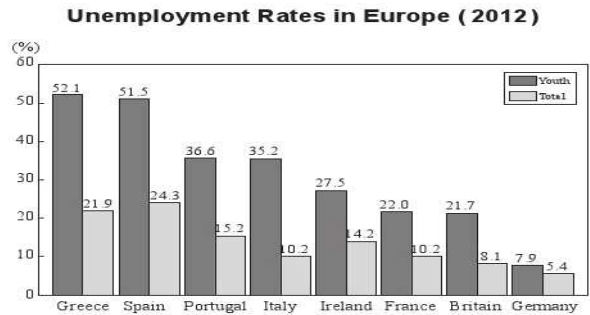
For more information, visit our website, www.humanservices@madison.gov.

- ① 판매원은 대형 상점의 운영을 돕는다.
- ② 설거지 담당자에게는 점심시간이 주어지지 않는다.
- ③ 설거지 담당자는 오전에 일할 수 없다.
- ④ 커피 룸 근무자는 엄격한 감독 하에 일해야 한다.
- ⑤ 커피 룸 근무자는 월요일과 수요일 중 하루만 일한다.

25. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

You might think that people surely would refrain from using noncentral cues when the stakes are high. But they ① don't. Even when we're picking a president, we care very much about the candidate's attractiveness and ② how he or she makes us feel. Another example comes from higher education. Selecting a college is certainly a high-stakes decision, and it's one that people would consider ③ careful. But comparing candidate colleges is ④ complicated, so parents and kids use peripheral cues: some global sense of "reputation" and, curiously enough, price. When we are unsure of the quality of a product, we use price as a guide: if it's expensive, surely it's good. Traditional economic theory would indicate that raising tuition would decrease the number of people ⑤ wanting to go to a college. In fact, the opposite is true. Raising tuition increases the number of applicants.

26. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows youth and total unemployment rates in Europe in 2012. ① The youth unemployment rate in Greece was the highest in Europe, while the percentage of young people out of work in Germany was the lowest. ② The youth unemployment rate in Spain was the second highest among the eight countries, and just less than one out of four people in the labor force in total was unemployed. ③ In Portugal, the youth unemployment rate accounted for 36.6 percentage, which meant the rate was more than twice the total unemployment rate. ④ The youth unemployment rate in Italy was more than 10 percentage points lower than that of France, while the two countries showed the same total unemployment rate, which was 10.2 percent. ⑤ In both Ireland and Britain, the gap between youth and total unemployment rates was more than 10 percentage points, respectively.

27. Carl Gustav Jung에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Carl Gustav Jung was not satisfied with what presented itself to our external senses. He discerned the dark side of the human personality, the shadow behind the light, and saw the feminine element hidden inside men and the masculine in women. Everything hidden interested him, and he saw it as his duty to bring it into consciousness. He was a thinker in search of 'soul' and 'spirit', terms that have become obscure and remote in modern times—most scholars and intellectuals find them embarrassingly old-fashioned. But Jung sought to bring them back to life, regarding them as dynamic and life-giving factors of the psyche. He prided himself on championing what the rational mind shied away from.

*champion: 옹호하다.

- ① 우리의 외부 감각에 드러나는 것에 만족하지 않았다.
- ② 인간 성격의 어두운 면을 분별했다.
- ③ 숨겨진 것을 의식하는 것이 자신의 의무라고 여겼다.
- ④ '영혼'과 '정신'이라는 용어가 구식이라고 생각했다.
- ⑤ 이성적인 사람들이 외면했던 것을 옹호했다.

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

Parents, surprisingly, are ① immune to the influence of stereotypes. For example, there is research to suggest that the “girls-can’t-do-math” stereotype distorts the way parents evaluate their children’s interests and abilities. Parents in various studies have been found to see their daughters as ② less interested and adept than their sons at math and science, to see their girls succeeding through effort, but their boys succeeding by dint of natural ability. These attributions shape the messages that parents send their kids. For example, recent research conducted by Tenenbaum and Leaper found that parents asked more cognitively ③ challenging questions of boys when working through a science problem than when discussing a less male-associated topic, such as interpersonal relations. Remarkably, other research further showed that parents’ beliefs predicted their child’s confidence ④ better than actual performance. This means that parental ⑤ expectations—which are influenced by gender stereotypes—can matter more than a child’s actual ability, interests, and performance in shaping their child’s academic self-identity.

29. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Gauguin was a Post-Impressionist who wanted to paint something deeper and more important. He abandoned ① his stockbroking career, and went to South America and Martinique looking for simplicity. But poverty and disease forced him back to France. Van Gogh invited ② him to Arles to help start an artists’ colony, but the plan fell apart when they fought over where the art should come from. Gauguin painted straight from the imagination. Van Gogh, clinging to reality as best he could, wanted to paint what he physically saw but infused with the emotion of his mind. ③ His violent outburst sent Gauguin fleeing back to Paris for safety. From there he left the West for good. ④ His next twelve years in Tahiti were a time of reflection on the true elements of humanity. He explored primitive representation there, but infectious disease, combined with artistic neglect and extreme poverty, killed ⑤ him in 1903.

[30 ~ 32] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

30. Soap operas are continuous. Individual stories may come to an end, and different characters appear and disappear, but the soap itself has no ending until it is taken off the air completely. Tension is created between episodes by so-called ‘cliff-hangers’. The episode stops abruptly just before some key event happens and the viewer has to wait until the next episode to see how things turn out. A basic part of the genre of soap opera is that it demands regular viewing on the part of whoever watches it. A single episode makes very little sense. That is, soap operas presume a _____. The regular viewer becomes familiar with the characters, with their personalities and their life experiences. The threads are above all personal and emotional - soaps for the most part do not look at larger social or economic frameworks. [3점]

*soap opera: (텔레비전) 연속극

- ① history ② politics ③ reality
④ sympathy ⑤ sociability

31. Science is an attempt to see past superstition and discern reality in a more objective way. But this doesn’t mean that when one becomes a scientist one loses the entire emotional content of their minds. Controlling for emotional bias is simply a process skill that scientists learn, in order to lessen the influence, as much as possible, of their personal feelings upon their study. The idea of men in white coats probing the natural world in a lab somewhere, using only the tools of pure reason, is a fallacy. The best scientists out there are not emotionless beings; they’re exactly the opposite of that. The best scientists are as full of passion for their subject as any artist you’re likely to meet. They’re _____; they want to see the universe in all its diversity and beauty. These people don’t have intellects that have been riven from their attendant hearts and souls. [3점]

- ① prone to be heartless
② not satisfied with cold facts
③ not interested in any facts or truth
④ blinded by objectivity or exactness
⑤ not influenced by their own interests

32. The greater part of mankind may be divided into two classes; that of shallow thinkers, who fall short of the truth, and that of profound thinkers, who go beyond it. All people of shallow thought are apt to depreciate even those of solid understanding and never will allow anything to be just which is beyond their own weak conceptions. The latter class are by far the most rare; and, I may add, by far the most useful and valuable. They suggest hints at least, and start difficulties, which they want perhaps skill to pursue, but which may produce fine discoveries when handled by men who have a more just way of thinking. At worst, what they say is uncommon; and if it should cost some pains to comprehend it, one has, however, the pleasure of hearing something that is new. For him, an author is little to be valued who _____.

- ① reveals just right kind of thoughts in right kind of ways
- ② writes and talks about something mysterious and unprecedented
- ③ searches for the most precious maxim in the unknown book never opened
- ④ tells us nothing but what we can learn from every daily life conversations
- ⑤ plays a critical role in bridging the wide gap between shallow and profound thinkers

33. If we attempt to specify the ways in which human beings are unique and different from other animal species, we must quickly conclude that most, if not all, differences are in degree, not in kind. _____ (A), other animals may possess a particular trait similar to humans, but not to the same extent. For example, if we say that social organizations are a human trait, a parallel might be found in the behaviors of bees or ants. We have elaborate rituals connected with death, but elephants have been observed engaging in what might be called a burial ceremony. Music may even have its animal counterpart in whalesong or birdsong — to a degree. _____ (B), it is the degree of human involvement in such behaviors as language, social organizations, rituals, and music that separates us from other animals.

(A) (B)

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| ① That is | However |
| ② That is | Furthermore |
| ③ In addition | Furthermore |
| ④ Nevertheless | However |
| ⑤ Nevertheless | Therefore |

34. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

When I woke up, I had a bit of a headache and thought I must have been sleeping with my right arm under me because I couldn't make it do what I wanted. I got out of bed but I couldn't stand; as a matter of fact I actually fell on the floor because my right leg was too weak to take my weight. I called out to my wife in the next room and no sound came — couldn't speak. I couldn't believe that this was happening to me and then I suddenly realized that I must have had a stroke. My whole world turned black for a moment and I was terrified at the thought of suffering a severe stroke because I had always thought that the effects of a stroke were permanent in every case. I found I could speak a little but even to me the words seemed wrong and not what I meant to say.

- ① sorry and apologetic ② relieved and satisfied
- ③ scared and frightened ④ curious and anticipating
- ⑤ sorrowful and sympathetic

[35 ~ 36] 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

35. Have you ever watched someone play golf on TV and caught yourself involuntarily moving in the direction of his swing? ① Your conscious brain knows that you are sitting on the couch, but another small part of your brain where the mirror neurons reside thinks you are out on that green. ② Then, because mirror neurons are often right next to motor neurons in the brain, suddenly you are moving like you're swinging a golf club without even knowing it. ③ This is why smiles become contagious and why babies automatically imitate the funny faces their parents make. ④ People in the same community can be united into one identity through this characteristic of smile. ⑤ And it's why watching someone get elbowed in the face in Brisbane immediately causes a bunch of rugby fans in Sydney to reach toward their own faces in agony.

36. The city of Rome had well over one million inhabitants, most of whom lived in horrific slum conditions; many were unemployed and over half of them were supported by the state. ① During the reign of Claudius, there were 159 official holidays in the Roman calendar, a reality that is not contributing to productivity. ② The number of holidays in Rome, if seen from the modern standard of social welfare, should be considered quite progressive. ③ Because Idle time and poverty are two ingredients that fuel crime, the emperors sought ways to keep the masses entertained. ④ As expected, they turned increasingly to sport. ⑤ Roman leaders used sport activities to train soldiers and to provide the masses with entertainment spectacles. For the Romans, sports became a show, a dramatic event staged for the purpose of diversion. [3점]

[37 ~ 38] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

37.

In an equity-based approach, actions of educational institutions are designed to correct social, cultural, linguistic, and other differences.

- (A) However, an equity-based approach argues that “fairness” has to be seen in a larger perspective. A teacher made the following analogy: “Everyone gets a pen, but maybe some people need help using that pen because they have only used pencils before.”
- (B) Equity-based approaches are controversial, however, because some students receive resources not given to all students. This raises questions about fundamental ideas of fairness that are embedded in U.S. belief systems.
- (C) These actions might include English as a second language (ESL) programs that help immigrants acquire the language of instruction so that they can learn in English as soon as possible, while nurturing their native tongue.

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

38.

A basis of influence with special relevance to personal relationships and groups is referent power. This exists when we admire or identify with a person or group and want to be like them.

- (A) Likewise, a young man who drinks a particular brand of beer because he identifies with the “macho” image of the sportsmen promoting the product in TV commercials is also being influenced by referent power.
- (B) In such cases, we may voluntarily copy their behavior because we want to become similar to them. A young child who looks up to an older brother and adopts his interests is one illustration.
- (C) Recently, Raven has discussed the possibility of “negative referent power,” which occurs when we want to separate ourselves from a disliked person or group. To avoid being identified with the unattractive other, we may deliberately avoid copying their behavior.

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

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

However, after conscious consideration of this revelation, they concluded that although it extended their old ideas, it caused a minimum of alteration in their nature.

In the course of our lives, we are continually testing "truths" against each other. (①) Our conscious beliefs keep changing, as "old truths" are modified, and sometimes replaced by "new truths." (②) This theory is particularly relevant to the way that all scientific research progresses. (③) In the course of their investigations, for example, the Curies found that radium appeared to give off unlimited amounts of energy. (④) It seemed for a moment to contradict their ideas of the whole order of nature. (⑤) In this instance, the Curies' scientific knowledge had been questioned and modified, but its core truths remained intact.

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

It has been assumed that the cicadas must rely on an internal clock. Recently, however, one group of scientists working with the 17-year cicada in California have suggested that the nymphs use an external cue and that they can count. For their experiments they took 15-year-old nymphs and moved them to an experimental enclosure. These nymphs should have taken a further two years to emerge as adults, but in fact they took just one year. The researchers had made this happen by lengthening the period of daylight to which the peach trees on whose roots the insects fed were exposed. By doing this the trees were “tricked” into flowering twice during the year rather than the usual once. Flowering in trees coincides with a peak in amino acid concentrations in the sap that the insects feed on. So it seems that the cicadas keep track of time based on the number of the peaks.



Researchers proved that the time cicadas mature depends not on an (A but on a (B factor outside of them.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|------------|
| ① internal | measurable |
| ② internal | subjective |
| ③ instinctive | subjective |
| ④ external | measurable |
| ⑤ external | countable |

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

What kind of country do we live in? Should we feel scared or reassured, proud or ashamed? The first thing to admit is that we can't answer these questions on the basis of our own experience alone. It is so hard to get to know a nation. Even the smallest countries have so many people in them that no individual could hope to meet up with more than a fraction of them across a highly sociable lifetime. Furthermore, there are not many large-scale public spaces where citizens can directly get acquainted. We don't often make new friends at the mall or get much of an insight into our fellow inhabitants at the cinema.

Perhaps it used to be easier. In ancient Athens, for instance, thanks to good weather, a small and cohesive city center and a culture of democratic feast(at least for some), there must have been regular opportunities to take the pulse of society as a whole at first hand. But we aren't so blessed. Our cities are too big, our weather patterns too unpredictable, our democratic systems too indirect and our homes too widely scattered. We are therefore left to form _____ of our communities, and we do so with the help of a variety of tools of culture.

41. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Democracy Builds on Climate and Culture
 - ② The World Changes: What a Great World!
 - ③ Who More Blessed, Ancient People or We?
 - ④ Is It Possible to Develop Democracy Forever?
 - ⑤ Can We Be Sure about in What Country We Live?
42. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]
- ① empirical facts ② structural system
 - ③ hierarchical order ④ indirect impressions
 - ⑤ physical experiences

[43 ~ 45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

On the slopes of Mount Kismet, only lit by the light of the moon, one could see a crazed scientist hiking up the mountain dragging a huge sledge of wrangled scrap. All the villagers who dwelt below Mount Kismet knew the story of the crazed scientist. Some said he was lonely, others just thought he was wild, but a word to a wise man, (a) he was in fact - a genius.

*sledge: 썰매

(B)

The machine lay down in the same position as before and the ghost floated out of the cave towards the skies. With (b) the bystander laughing at him, the scientist grabbed the jar and ran out onto the mountains. He must catch her. The hail was hitting hard. "Amelia," he shouted "Come back, come back!" How could he have been wrong, why didn't she come back?

(C)

For seventy three years the scientist had been working on 'Project Automaton'. This project spawned out of a fateful night when his wife Amelia, while searching for supplies for (c) her husband, fell from Mount Kismet. That night she gave up her ghost and with it went the scientist's sanity. He had captured her ghost in a small, peculiar jar. (d) The scientist believed that if he built a machine that replicated his wife he could breathe her ghost into the machine.

(D)

Tonight he added the last part to his machine. A fellow scientist before him had laughed, "Everyone knows you can't bring a robot to life." He took the peculiar looking jar from the shelf and unscrewed the top. A whiff of perfume filled his nose. It was her. He inhaled deeply inward, sucking every last drop of her ghost out of the jar. He then placed his lips over the machines and breathed out so hard (e) he collapsed to the ground.

43. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 적절한 것은?
- ① (B) - (D) - (C) ② (C) - (B) - (D)
 - ③ (C) - (D) - (B) ④ (D) - (B) - (C)
 - ⑤ (D) - (C) - (B)
44. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?
- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)
45. 위 글의 주인공에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?
- ① 천재 과학자였다.
 - ② 아내의 영혼을 기계에 붙여넣었다.
 - ③ 아내를 되살려 내는데 성공했다고 생각했다.
 - ④ 아내가 사고로 죽은 후 이성을 잃었다.
 - ⑤ 아내의 영혼을 작은 항아리 속에 잡아두었다.

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