



# 2016학년도 경찰대학 1차시험 (영 어)

※ 총 8쪽 45문항(2점 35문항, 3점 10문항)입니다. 각 문항의 답을 하나만 고르시오.

※ [1-5] 밑줄 친 단어의 뜻으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. Who would have guessed that the movie star's fame would be ephemeral?

- ① fleeting                      ② residual                      ③ perpetual
- ④ legendary                    ⑤ credulous

2. Karen tried to cajole his friend into driving her to the mall, but to no avail.

- ① coax                            ② bully                            ③ slander
- ④ provoke                       ⑤ hypnotize

3. She is extremely fastidious about keeping the premises spotless, almost to a fault.

- ① perilous                       ② insidious                       ③ insolvent
- ④ vindictive                    ⑤ meticulous

4. Dreams help people work through the day's emotional quandaries. It is like having a built-in therapist.

- ① bonds                           ② dilemmas                       ③ failures
- ④ ecstasies                      ⑤ irritations

5. He's going to promote me to Clare's level, and he's telling me discreetly so she won't get jealous.

- ① rashly                           ② mildly                           ③ enviously
- ④ cautiously                    ⑤ impartially

※ [6-8] 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

6. I once lived in a coastal village of Papua New Guinea. Children there did not live with their own parents but moved from house to house ① as they wished. Ten-year-olds could ② be seen carrying babies or tending cooking fires. By fourteen they were doing adult work with confidence and pride. As the newest and most interesting thing in the village, I had a dozen or so kids ③ sleeping on my veranda. When tropical diarrhea struck in the small hours of the night, I had to pick my way out through a carpet of small brown bodies. It occurred to me ④ what this would be an easy place to be a parent, since the work and pleasure of parenting was shared by the whole village. In fact, any adult ⑤ who was present *was* a parent.

7. Born into great wealth but plunged into poverty as a teen, I grew up knowing more about the perils of losing success than the secrets of ① attaining it. Although my parents recovered after ② being stripped of everything in midlife, they never regained a prosperous mind-set. And I absorbed their fears ③ more fully than their successes. Those fears fueled my desire to be financially successful and ④ was, in part, what drove me to make a living out of teaching people how to achieve. I grew up to be a motivational speaker who inspired thousands of business executives and professional athletes ⑤ to achieve their goals using valuable principles of success.

8. There are numerous myths and legends associated with gems. Some tell of cursed stones; ① others of stones with special powers of healing, or that protect or give good luck to the wearer. Some of ② the largest known diamonds have legends associated with them that have been told and retold over centuries, and ③ many now lost are surrounded by tales of intrigue and murder. Some mines ④ are thought to be cursed—probably rumors spread by the mine owners to keep unwanted prospectors away. In Myanmar, for instance, where all gemstones belonged to the monarch, the belief that anyone who took a stone from a mine would be cursed ⑤ may have deliberately cultivated to curb losses of a valuable national asset. [3점]

9. (A), (B), (C)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Last summer, a 26-year-old woman in California called 911 to report an emergency. Had she placed her emergency call on a landline, first responders would have been able to (A) [pinpoint/overlook] her location in a matter of seconds. But because the current 911 system has gone largely unchanged since it was designed in the 1960s, police were forced to use (B) [precise/imprecise] information provided by her wireless carrier to determine where she might be. When an emergency call is made on a mobile device, telecommunications companies use (C) [triangulation/circulation]—comparing the signal strength and time the signal takes to reach a number of cell towers—to approximate the phone's position. This technique placed the woman within a one-block radius, and it took over 20 minutes to find her.

- |   | (A)      |     | (B)       |     | (C)           |
|---|----------|-----|-----------|-----|---------------|
| ① | pinpoint | ... | imprecise | ... | triangulation |
| ② | pinpoint | ... | imprecise | ... | circulation   |
| ③ | overlook | ... | precise   | ... | circulation   |
| ④ | overlook | ... | precise   | ... | triangulation |
| ⑤ | overlook | ... | imprecise | ... | circulation   |

※ [10-12] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

10. In all history, nothing is so surprising or so difficult to account for as the sudden rise of civilization in Greece. Much of what makes civilization had already existed for thousands of years in Egypt and in Mesopotamia, and had ① spread thence to neighbouring countries. But certain elements had been ② lacking until the Greeks supplied them. What they achieved in art and literature is familiar to everybody, but what they did in the purely intellectual realm is even more ③ ordinary. They invented mathematics and science and philosophy; they first wrote history as ④ opposed to mere annals; they speculated freely about the nature of the world and the ends of life, without being ⑤ bound in the fetters of any inherited orthodoxy. [3점]

11. For ordinary citizens the electric lights that dispelled the gloom of the city at night offered the most dramatic evidence that times had changed. Gaslight—① illuminating gas produced from coal—had been in use since the early nineteenth century, but its 12 candlepower lamps lighted the city’s public spaces only ② dimly. The first commercial use of electricity was for ③ better city lighting. Charles F. Brush’s electric arc lamps, installed in Wanamaker’s department store in Philadelphia in 1878, threw a brilliant light and soon ④ established gaslight on city streets and public buildings across the country. ⑤ Electric lighting then entered the American home, thanks to Thomas Edison’s invention of a serviceable incandescent bulb in 1879. Edison’s motto—“Let there be light!”—truly described the experience of the modern city.

12. What else, besides love, gets passed on during a kiss? Dutch researchers tracked how kissing affected the ① oral bacteria of 21 couples. They asked one person in each pair to ② consume a probiotic yogurt drink with specific bacterial strains to track the spread of germs. Then that person was asked to ③ share a ten-second kiss with his or her partner. The average kiss ④ extinguished as many as 80 million bacteria. Although this doesn’t sound very hygienic, experts say exposure to someone else’s bacteria could actually help ⑤ strengthen your immunity.

13. 밑줄 친 ①~⑤ 중에서 의미하는 바가 나머지와 다른 것은? It’s really not that hard to build a flying car—the first working model got up in 1947. The real challenge turns out to be building ① a flying car that makes sense. Elon Musk, CEO of both Tesla and SpaceX, keeps getting asked why he can’t mate his two companies and give birth to ② a rocket car. He answered in a series of recent tweets, including: “③ Airborne auto pros: travel in 3D fast. Cons: risk of car falling on head much greater than ④ one moving in two vectors.” And Peter Thiel, the famous investor, goes around saying, “We wanted ⑤ real sky cars; instead we got junk.”

14. Temple Grandin에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

What do neurologists, cattle and fast-food restaurants have in common? They all owe a great deal to one woman, a renowned animal scientist born with autism, Temple Grandin. Though she did not utter a word until her fourth birthday, she splashed onto the stage of public awareness in 1995, thanks to the famed neurologist Oliver Sacks. But as with many psychological disorders, autism is a spectrum, and Temple is on one edge. Living on this edge has allowed her to be an extraordinary source of inspiration for autistic children. She is also a source of hope for another mammal: the cow. Using her unique window into the minds of animals, she has developed housing for cattle that improves their quality of life by reducing stress. And though the fast-food industry continues to use cattle in its patties, it has come to appreciate the ethics and compassion of a Grandin burger.

- ① 자폐증을 갖고 태어난 동물 과학자다.
- ② 1995년 한 사회 비평가에 의해서 알려지게 되었다.
- ③ 모든 어린이들에게 영감의 원천이었다.
- ④ 소의 스트레스를 줄이는 사료를 개발했다.
- ⑤ Grandin 버거의 비윤리성을 비난했다.

15. filefish에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Now you see it, now you don’t. The slender filefish has a neat way to avoid its predators. It has evolved the ability to become almost invisible. Justine Allen of Brown University was amazed by how fast the fish camouflaged themselves when she saw them in the Caribbean. It took them just two seconds to match the colors of the sea fans, or gorgonians, they swam past. How does it work? To see an object for what it is, you need to be able to perceive its edges, which mark it out as being separate from the background. Allen found that the filefish changes its coloration to create “false edges.” For example, it can make a dark, longitudinal stripe appear on its body that looks like a real edge. The eye sees this false edge, and so can miss the true outline of the fish.

- ① 천적을 피하는 기술이 없다.
- ② 눈에 안 띄게 하는 능력을 상실했다.
- ③ 2초 만에 몸의 색을 바꿀 수 있다.
- ④ 몸의 크기를 늘려서 가짜 윤곽을 만든다.
- ⑤ 몸에 가로 줄무늬를 만든다.

**16. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?**

A source of confusion and misunderstanding that leads to disappointment is the often complex and ambiguous language in insurance contracts. Much of the billions of dollars of damage wrought by Hurricane Katrina on the Gulf Coast of Mississippi occurred when Katrina's huge storm surge damaged or destroyed thousands of homes and businesses. Homeowners, infuriated when they realized that their policies covered wind—not water—damage, teamed with their state governments to sue insurance carriers. They argued that, even if their insurance did not cover water damage, it still should pay because Katrina's screaming winds drove a wall of water that damaged their property. The homeowners lost the suit, but the insurance industry lost much credibility and people became more concerned that their coverage was much less than it appeared to be on paper.

- ① 보험 계약서 상의 언어로 인해 오해가 일어나기도 한다.
- ② Hurricane Katrina로 수십억 달러의 피해가 발생했다.
- ③ 주택소유자들은 보험회사를 상대로 소송했다.
- ④ 주택소유자들은 물로 인한 피해도 보상하라고 요구했다.
- ⑤ 주택소유자들은 보험회사를 상대로 한 소송에서 승소했다.

**17. Candace Hill에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?**

Eleven seconds is the benchmark that separates the women from the girls in the 100 meters. Last Saturday, at the Brooks PR Invitational in Seattle, 16-year-old Candace Hill joined the elite group with a scorching win in 10.98 seconds, becoming the first U.S. high school girl to break the 11-second barrier, smashing the American junior and world youth records. Candace, who finished her second year at Rockdale County High in Georgia last month, is a five-time national champion, and already held Georgia state records in the 100- and 200-meter dash. Her record-setting race would have earned third place at this year's NCAA championships and tied for 10th best in the world this season.

- ① Seattle에서 개최된 대회에 참가했다.
- ② 11초 벽을 깬 최초의 미국 여고생이다.
- ③ 지난달에 고등학교 2학년을 마쳤다.
- ④ Georgia주 200미터 경주 기록 보유자이다.
- ⑤ 올해 NCAA 대회에서 3등을 차지했다.

※ [18-23] 다음 글을 읽고, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

18. People's relationship with animals is fraught with \_\_\_\_\_. They express love and appreciation for them and have enacted laws to forbid cruelty to them. The United States is a pet-keeping society, with more dogs, cats, parrots, hamsters, and other pets combined than people and a \$60-billion-a-year industry for their care. Millions of Americans are engaged with wildlife in some way, and

some of their happiest moments are spent in unspoiled settings. And yet at the same time, they exploit animals on a massive scale, with billions of creatures killed or abused every year for food, clothing, research, and other purposes.

- ① gratitude                      ② hostility                      ③ protectiveness
- ④ responsibilities                ⑤ contradictions

19. We are such social animals that we are completely preoccupied with what others think about us. The social pressure to conform involves being valued by the group because, after all, most success is really defined by what others think. This preoccupation is all too evident in our modern celebrity culture, and especially with the rise of social networking, where normal individuals spend considerable amounts of time and effort \_\_\_\_\_. Over 1.7 billion people on this planet use social networking on the Internet to share and seek validation from others. When Rachel Berry, a character in a hit musical series about a performing-arts school, said "Nowadays being anonymous is worse than being poor," she was simply echoing our modern obsession with fame and our desire to be liked by many people—even if they are mostly anonymous or casual acquaintances.

- ① in pursuit of recognition from others
- ② to extend their domain of friendship
- ③ despite massive criticism by experts
- ④ prompting misgivings among the public
- ⑤ beyond the limits imposed by authorities

20. Let us unite profound knowledge of the art with the happiest talent for inventing lovely melodies, and then link both with the greatest possible originality, in order to obtain the most faithful picture of Mozart's musical genius. Nowhere in his work does one ever find an idea one had heard before: Even his accompaniments are always novel. One is, as it were, incessantly pulled along from one notion to another, without rest, so that admiration of the latest constantly swallows up admiration for what has gone before, and even by straining all one's forces one is scarcely able to absorb all the beauties that present themselves to the soul. If any fault had to be found with Mozart, it could surely be only this: That such \_\_\_\_\_ almost tires the soul and the effect of the whole is sometimes obscured thereby. But happy is the artist whose only fault lies in an all too great perfection.

- ① plethora of faith                      ② desolation of spirit
- ③ command of words                      ④ redundancy of melodies
- ⑤ abundance of beauty

21. A picture may be worth a thousand words, but for centuries words ruled the legal domain. Rhetoric, the art of using language, has always been the trademark of lawyers, and trials, especially in Common Law, have been widely understood as battles by words. Alas, all glory is doomed to pass and the second half of the nineteenth century saw a new mode of persuasion rising to dominance, driven by a new class of machine-made testimonies that threatened to turn words into an inferior mode of communicating facts. Ever alert and never involved, machines such as microscopes, telescopes, high-speed cameras and x-ray tubes purported to communicate richer, better, and truer evidence, often inaccessible otherwise to human beings. The emblem for this new type of mechanical objectivity was \_\_\_\_\_. "Let nature speak for itself," became the watchword, and nature's language seemed to be that of photographs and mechanically generated curves. [3점]

- ① visual evidence                      ② verbal testimony
- ③ legal terminology                  ④ linguistic eloquence
- ⑤ subjective expression

22. A study in the *Journal of Consumer Psychology* explored the power of repetition by comparing all No. 1 songs on *Billboard's* Hot 100 list from 1958 to 2012 with tracks that never broke past No. 90. Researchers observed that the simpler and more repetitive a song's lyrics were, the better its chance of reaching the top spot. Such songs also climbed the chart faster than less repetitive ones. This finding supports the theory of processing fluency, which suggests that the easier a message is to digest, \_\_\_\_\_. Musicians aren't the only ones in on the secret: Similar strategies are used in advertising, through slogans that saturate commercials, and even in comedy; stand-ups often loop to the same punch line throughout a set. [3점]

- ① the more effort the brain has to exert
- ② the more positively people will react to it
- ③ the higher the likelihood of tuning out the message
- ④ the less the chances of people singing after the song
- ⑤ the less likely people will decode the hidden message

23. In modern Western society, religion's original explanatory role \_\_\_\_\_. The origins of the universe as we know it are now attributed to the Big Bang and the subsequent operation of the laws of physics. Modern language diversity is no longer explained by origin myths, such as the Tower of Babel or the snapping of the lianas holding the New Guinea ironwood tree, but is instead considered as adequately explained by observed historical processes of language change. Explanations of sunrises, sunsets, and tides are now left to astronomers, and explanations of winds and rain are left to meteorologists. Bird songs are explained by ethology, and the origin of each plant and animal species, including the human species, is left to evolutionary biologists to interpret.

- ① provides the basis for scientific theories
- ② has increasingly become usurped by science
- ③ has risen to give the best account of nature
- ④ evokes controversy on the adequacy of science
- ⑤ is reinforced by creationists and evolutionists alike

24. 빈 칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The use of tobacco illustrates what happened to what was almost an element of religion in Maya eyes when it became part of Spanish or, for that matter, all Western culture. Tobacco among the Maya had a very important role in religious life; it was an important element in the prevention and cure of disease, and in some parts was deified. Its pleasure-giving qualities seem in Maya eyes to have been quite \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ to its other functions. Yet when tobacco was taken over by the Spaniards it was only as a commodity which gave pleasure to the individual; all the Maya ritualistic and community associations were shed. This process was in line with Spanish \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ of those cultural elements of the conquered natives which they absorbed. Maize was no longer the beloved and sacred staff of life; it became for the conqueror an item of tribute and commercial transactions. Cacao suffered the same degradation. [3점]

- | (A)           | ... | (B)            |
|---------------|-----|----------------|
| ① relevant    | ... | authorization  |
| ② relevant    | ... | enlightenment  |
| ③ identical   | ... | destruction    |
| ④ subordinate | ... | inquisition    |
| ⑤ subordinate | ... | secularization |

※ [25-26] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

25. The earliest Robin Hood ballad was printed in 1450, and it does not portray the dashing hero that we have come to know in popular culture. He was a yeoman, rough and cruel at times. The legend was more than likely based on a robber who kept the money he stole from the rich and occasionally helped the poor. He did not want to set up an ideal society in the forest. He and his men sought mainly to rectify social injustices and to live well. Robin Hood became so popular by the seventeenth century that people named places and ships after him. By the nineteenth century, many stories and songs had brought about major changes in the Robin Hood legend. His yeoman origins disappeared, and he increasingly became the heroic outlaw of Sherwood Forest who defended the rights of the poor.

- ① Robin Hood as a Robber
- ② Origins of Medieval Yeomen
- ③ Earlier Struggles of Robin Hood
- ④ Ideal Society in Sherwood Forest
- ⑤ Transformations in the Robin Hood Character

26. In one study a hundred men and women wore devices that took readings of their blood pressure whenever they interacted with someone. When they were with family or enjoyable friends, their blood pressure fell; these interactions were pleasant and soothing. When they were with someone who was troublesome, there was a rise. But the biggest jump came while they were with people they felt ambivalent about: an overbearing parent, a volatile romantic partner, or a competitive friend. A mercurial boss looms as the archetype, but this dynamic operates in all our relationships.

- ① High Blood Pressure: The Silent Assassin
- ② Uneasy Relationships: Your Body Doesn't Lie
- ③ Don't Be Bossed Around by Your Biorhythm
- ④ Can Health Monitoring Devices Save Your Life?
- ⑤ How Can You Deal with Uncomfortable Interactions?

※ [27-28] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

27. Music that was exciting to the contemporaries of Bach and Beethoven is still exciting, although we do not share their culture. The early Beatles' songs are still exciting although the Beatles have unfortunately broken up. Similarly, some Venda songs that must have been composed hundreds of years ago still excite me. Many of us are thrilled by Koto music from Japan, sitar music from India, Chopi xylophone music, and so on. I do not say that we receive music in exactly the same way as the players, but our own experiences suggest that there are some possibilities of cross-cultural communication. I am convinced that the explanation for this is to be found in the fact that at the level of deep structures in music there are elements that are common to the human psyche, although they may not appear in the surface structures.

- ① the potential of music to enrich culture
- ② the gradual divergence of music from culture
- ③ the ability of music to nourish the human psyche
- ④ the advantages of cross-cultural transmission of music
- ⑤ the universality of music that transcends time and culture

28. We often see stories of inspiring people and wonderful successes. Some of us put their pictures on our walls or clip notable quotes from them. But what does that do for us if the inspiring person has done things we will never or could never do? For many of us, the choice of a role model invites comparison, and if our abilities and outcomes do not measure up, the role model serves not as an inspiration but as a source of frustration and defeat. Choose as your role model someone who has accomplished something you can accomplish and something you want to accomplish. There is tremendous value in using co-workers or family members who you admire rather than famous athletes, leaders, or historical figures, who have experienced great successes but whose experience has less in common with yours.

- ① the success stories of a realistic role model
- ② the source of frustration in emulating a role model
- ③ the importance of selecting a reachable role model
- ④ the necessity for having an inspiring person around
- ⑤ the positive effects of imitating a person of high status

29. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Recently I was reading about the endangered grizzly bears on the coast of British Columbia. The authors emphasized how the cubs were keen observers of their mothers' skills in searching for and consuming food. What the cubs learned by the mothers' modeling was a matter of life and death; without that knowledge the cubs probably would not survive. The same principle applies to us. How can we believe that when we live life like a rat race, our children somehow will not? That as we mindlessly acquire and consume, our children will somehow know moderation and meaning in their relationship to things? If I regularly cheat on little things—like not returning the extra change I receive at the counter, or pocketing found money without trying to find its owner—I am teaching that behavior to children. [3점]

- ① Parents are spending more time reading books on wildlife.
- ② Mindful consumption lies at the center of being good parents.
- ③ Good parenting begins and ends with setting a good example.
- ④ Teaching good behavior to children outweighs earning money.
- ⑤ Children's behavior is subconsciously mirrored by their parents.

30. 다음 글에 나타난 Dave의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dave was never quite sure how it happened. He only knew that he awoke as he was being hurled from his bed and, mingled with the startled awakening, there was a terrific explosion. For a moment or more he lay absent-mindedly on the deck of his room, struggling to regain his senses. Then slowly he realized the steady throb of the engines, to which he had grown so accustomed in the week since boarding the ship, had abruptly ceased. What happened? He got up and, feeling his way to the light switch, gave it a turn with a trembling hand. Nothing happened, and he tried it again. The lights did not come on.

- ① distracted and angry                      ② confused and nervous
- ③ overjoyed and proud                      ④ indifferent and bored
- ⑤ irritated and stimulated

※ [31-32] 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

31. On the face of it, industrialized agriculture promised to be a most welcome solution to the timeless problem of world hunger. ① But some so-called solutions, as writer and farmer Wendell Berry observed, led to ramifying sets of new problems. ② And during the past several decades, it has become increasingly clear that industrial agriculture has indeed created a host of new problems impacting the health of people and the planet. ③ So corporations and governments, recognizing the opportunity presented by the new technologies, fostered the rapid spread of industrialized agriculture. ④ The use of fertilizers and pesticides, for example, has led to higher rates of cancer and the contamination of soil, streams, and groundwater. ⑤ Monoculture farming has led to the loss of biodiversity, undermining the productivity and stability of ecosystems.

32. From the artfully styled grain bowls to the popular slow-simmered bone broth, the message is clear: The beauty-and-wellness set has become obsessed with nutrition. ① Today, eating virtuously isn't just a means to stay trim; it's a crucial step in fortifying the body for an increasingly fit, and busy, life. ② But in this multitasking age, where lunch comes with a side of email, everyone's got a lot on their plate except, too often, a square meal. ③ This lack of proper nutrition from local foods is only worsened by a sedentary lifestyle. ④ Answering the call across the country is a wave of enterprising young chefs and tech pioneers who are marrying wholesome meals with door-to-door convenience. ⑤ If last year was dominated by the juice cleanse, this is shaping up to be the year of the designer meal delivery. [3점]

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

At one point, he clapped me on the back and said: "Son, make sure you talk with everyone here tonight and see that each one feels better about himself when he leaves than he did when he walked in the door."

One of my daughters was married recently, and I spent the evening celebrating with 200 people of all ages. ( ① ) They ranged from my 3-year-old granddaughters to my 85-year-old uncle, who fought in World War II and ran successful law and accounting practices for 5 decades. ( ② ) The advice made me consider what it means to be mentally sharp. ( ③ ) Although our ability to learn and remember gradually declines throughout adulthood, there's mounting evidence that our skill at making sense of important information and experiences increases. ( ④ ) This is what's known as wisdom, and it's something that scientists are just beginning to study. ( ⑤ ) Its classic elements include sound judgment, psychological insight, long and diverse life experience, emotional control, empathetic understanding, and, of course, knowledge.

34. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 나타낼 때, 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Average life expectancy has risen steadily for decades and except for cancers caused by smoking and exposure to the sun, cancer death rates have dropped or remained relatively stable. Yet surveys have repeatedly shown that people have never been more fretful about their health. "People just seem to see the apocalypse everywhere they turn," said Bruce Ames, who was among the first to point out that natural pesticides are at least 10,000 times more common than those made by man. "There are some important risks, of course. But everyone should just relax a bit and have some fun." At times that seems hard to do. Provocative warnings about too much cholesterol, not enough vitamin A and what can happen to people who do not exercise enough have become part of the tapestry of American life. To some, cancer seems hidden in every meal.

Although Americans have become \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ than ever, they seem to be experiencing high levels of \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ about their health.

- |             |     |         |
|-------------|-----|---------|
| (A)         |     | (B)     |
| ① healthier | ... | anxiety |
| ② trendier  | ... | anxiety |
| ③ healthier | ... | hope    |
| ④ trendier  | ... | concern |
| ⑤ slimmer   | ... | concern |

35. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many people don't want to be travelers. They would rather be tourists, flitting over the surface of other people's lives while never really leaving their own.

[A] To be a real traveler, however, you must be willing to give yourself over to the moment and take yourself out of the center of your universe. You must believe totally in the lives of the people and the places where you find yourself.

[B] Become part of the fabric of their everyday lives. You will realize that the possibilities of life in this world are endless, and that beneath our differences of language and culture we all share the same dream of loving and being loved, of having a life with more joy than sorrow.

[C] They try to bring their world with them wherever they go, or try to recreate the world they left. They do not want to risk the security of their own understanding and see how small and limited their experiences really are.

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| ① [A] - [C] - [B] | ② [B] - [A] - [C] |
| ③ [B] - [C] - [A] | ④ [C] - [A] - [B] |
| ⑤ [C] - [B] - [A] |                   |

※ [36-37] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Since 2008 Zsófia Virányi and her colleagues at the Wolf Science Center in Austria have been raising dogs and wolves to figure out what makes a dog a dog—and a wolf a wolf. “You can leave a piece of meat on a table and tell one of our dogs, ‘No!’ and he will not take it,” Virányi says. “But the wolves ignore you. They’ll look you in the eye and grab the meat.” And when this happens, she wonders yet again how the wolf ever became (A) the domesticated dog. “You can’t have an animal—a large carnivore—living with you and behaving like that,” she says. “You want an animal that’s like a dog: one that accepts ‘No!’”

Dogs’ understanding of the absolute no may be connected to the structure of (B) their packs, which are not egalitarian like those of the wolves but dictatorial, the center’s researchers have discovered. Wolves can eat together, Virányi notes. Even if a dominant wolf flashes its teeth and growls at a subordinate, (C) the lower-ranked member does not move away. The same is not true in dog packs, however. “Subordinate dogs will rarely eat at the same time as the dominant one,” she observes. “They don’t even try.” Their studies also suggest that rather than expecting to cooperate on tasks with humans, dogs simply want to be told what to do.

How the independent-minded, egalitarian wolf changed into (D) the obedient, waiting-for-orders pet and what role ancient humans played in achieving this feat baffle Virányi. She is not alone in her bafflement. Although researchers have successfully determined the time, location and ancestry of nearly every other domesticated species, from sheep to cattle to chickens to guinea pigs, they continue to debate these questions for (E) our best friend, *Canis familiaris*.

36. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 그 의미하는 바가 나머지와 다른 하나는?

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

37. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① Virányi는 개와 늑대를 키우며 그들의 본질에 대해 연구한다.  
 ② 늑대는 고기를 먹지 말라는 사람의 명령을 무시하고 먹는다.  
 ③ 무리 중 강한 늑대가 약한 늑대에게 으르렁대면 약한 늑대는 먹이로부터 물러난다.  
 ④ 무리 중 약한 개와 강한 개가 먹이를 동시에 먹는 일은 없다.  
 ⑤ 양, 소, 닭이 가축화된 시간이나 장소는 알려져 있다.

※ [38-39] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Why do people try to make their expectations \_\_\_\_\_ their best possible guess of the future, using all available information? The simplest explanation is that it is costly for people not to do so. Joe Commuter has a strong incentive to make his expectation of the time it takes him to drive to work as accurate as possible. If he underpredicts his driving time, he will often be late to work and risk being fired. If he overpredicts, he will, on average, get to work too early and will have given up sleep or leisure time unnecessarily.

Accurate expectations are desirable, and the incentives are strong for people to try to make them equal to optimal forecasts by using all available information.

The same principle applies to businesses. Suppose that an appliance manufacturer knows that interest-rate movements are important to the sales of appliances. If the company makes poor forecasts of interest rates, it will earn less profit, because it might produce either too many appliances or too few. The incentives are strong for the company to acquire all available information to help it forecast interest rates and use the information to make the best possible guess of future interest-rate movements. The incentives for equating expectations with optimal forecasts are especially strong in financial markets. In these markets, people with better forecasts of the future get rich.

38. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Set Your Goals As High As Possible  
 ② Reap the Rewards of Optimal Predictions  
 ③ Maximize Profit by Manipulating Interest Rates  
 ④ The Gap Between Theory and Practice in Business  
 ⑤ How Does Commuting Distance Affect Productivity?

39. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① match                      ② exceed                      ③ negate  
 ④ transform                      ⑤ underestimate

※ [40-42] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Motivation gains refer to circumstances that increase the effort expended by group members in a collective task. Motivational gains in which the less capable member works harder is known as the Köhler effect. In some investigations, athletes curled a bar attached to a pulley system until exhaustion. They did this first individually and then in groups of two. Motivation gains happened when the athlete pairs had moderately different abilities. (A) \_\_\_\_\_, motivation gains did not emerge when athletes had equal or very unequal abilities. It was the weaker member of the group who was responsible for the motivation gain. The psychological mechanisms underlying the Köhler effect are social comparison (particularly when someone thinks that their teammate is more capable) and the feeling that one’s effort is indispensable to the group. Group members are willing to exert effort on a collective task when they expect their efforts to be instrumental in obtaining outcomes that they value personally. Moreover, in particular, the weakest member of a team is more likely to work harder when everyone is given feedback about people’s performance in a timely fashion.

A more common observation in groups is motivation losses, also known as social loafing. A French agricultural engineer named Max Ringelmann was interested in the relative efficiency of farm labor supplied by horses, oxen, machines, and men. In particular, he was curious about their relative abilities to pull a load horizontally, such as in a tug-of-war. In one of his experiments, groups of 14 men pulled a load, and the amount of force they generated was

measured. The force that each man could pull independently was also measured. There was a steady decline in the average pull-per-member as the size of the rope-pulling team increased. One person pulling on a rope alone exerted an average of 63 kilograms of force. \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_, in groups of three, the per-person force dropped to 53 kilograms, and in groups of eight, it plummeted to only 31 kilograms—less than half of the effort exerted by people working alone. This revealed a fundamental principle of teamwork: People in groups often do not work as hard as they do when alone.

**40. 위 글의 제목으로 적절한 것은?**

- ① Mechanisms of a Tug of War
- ② Motivational Effects in Teamwork
- ③ How to Measure Work Efficiency
- ④ Boosting Motivation in Individual Tasks
- ⑤ Psychology Behind the Ringelmann Effect

**41. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? [3점]**

- ① The Köhler effect occurs when the less capable person works harder in a group.
- ② Motivation gains are likely to happen when working with people of the same ability.
- ③ The weakest member tends to work harder when timely feedback is provided.
- ④ Max Ringelmann studied the efficiency of labor between different groups.
- ⑤ Max Ringelmann found that people tend to expend less effort when working collectively.

**42. 위 글의 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?**

- |                  |             |
|------------------|-------------|
| (A)              | (B)         |
| ① Likewise ...   | However     |
| ② Instead ...    | Meanwhile   |
| ③ Conversely ... | However     |
| ④ Conversely ... | As a result |
| ⑤ Likewise ...   | Meanwhile   |

**※ [43-45] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.**

Sheldon Cohen, a psychologist at Carnegie Mellon University, has intentionally given colds to hundreds of people. Under carefully controlled conditions, he systematically exposes volunteers to a rhinovirus that causes the common cold. About a third of people exposed to the virus develop the full panoply of symptoms, while the rest walk away with nary a sniffle.

On the first day, Cohen's experimental volunteers are quarantined for twenty-four hours before they are exposed, to be sure they have not picked up a cold elsewhere. For the next five days the volunteers are housed in a special unit with other volunteers, all of whom are kept at least three feet from one another, lest they reinfect someone. During those five days their nasal secretions are tested for technical indicators of colds (like the total weight of their mucus) as well as the presence of the specific rhinovirus, and their blood samples are tested for antibodies.

We know that low levels of vitamin C, smoking and sleeping poorly all increase the likelihood of infection. The question is, can a stressful relationship be added to that list? Cohen's answer: definitely. Cohen assigns precise numerical values to the factors that make one person come down with a cold while another stays healthy. Those with an ongoing personal conflict were 2.5 times as likely as the others to get a cold, putting rocky relationships in the same causal range as vitamin C deficiency and poor sleep. Conflicts that lasted a month or longer boosted susceptibility, but an occasional argument presented no health hazard. While perpetual arguments are bad for our health, isolating ourselves is worse. Compared to those with a rich web of social connections, those with the fewest close relationships were 4.2 times more likely to come down with the cold.

The more we socialize, the less susceptible to colds we become. This idea seems counterintuitive: Don't we *increase* the likelihood of being exposed to a cold virus the more people we interact with? Sure. But vibrant social connections boost our good moods and limit our negative ones, suppressing cortisol and enhancing immune function under stress. Relationships themselves seem to \_\_\_\_\_ the risk of exposure to the very cold virus they pose.

**43. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?**

- ① The Nature of Antibiotic Metabolism in the Human Body
- ② Rhinovirus Exposure: A Methodology of Utmost Precision
- ③ The More Social Interactions, the More Severe the Cold
- ④ Uncommon Findings from the Common Cold Experiment
- ⑤ New Health Hazards Discovered in Cyberspace

**44. 빈칸에 들어가기에 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]**

- ① be modified by
- ② push them to
- ③ be weakened by
- ④ protect us from
- ⑤ gradually increase

**45. Cohen의 실험과 일치하는 것은?**

- ① 첫날 피험자를 감기 바이러스에 노출시킨다.
- ② 총 5일 동안 진행된다.
- ③ 피험자간 신체적 접촉을 허용한다.
- ④ 코 분비물을 검사한다.
- ⑤ 혈액 샘플 검사는 생략한다.

**※ 확인사항**

▷ **답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입·표기 했는지 확인하시오.**





# 2017학년도 경찰대학 1차시험 (영 어)

※ 총 8쪽 45문항(2점 35문항, 3점 10문항)입니다. 각 문항의 답을 하나만 고르시오.

※ [1-5] 밑줄 친 단어의 뜻으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. It was time to devise a new plan of action as the attorneys categorically rejected our offer.

- ① unequivocally      ② typically      ③ impolitely
- ④ reluctantly      ⑤ maliciously

2. After emerging victorious in his long-fought bout against cancer, the media tycoon tried to turn over a new leaf by denouncing his opulent way of life.

- ① immoral      ② proud      ③ luxurious
- ④ unhealthy      ⑤ incompetent

3. Sanctions against the country are expected to be among the most contentious issues.

- ① controversial      ② complex      ③ elusive
- ④ secretive      ⑤ fruitless

4. That the days of capitalism were numbered, and that the capitalist era must now give way to socialism: these were assumptions widely held by intellectuals on both sides of the Atlantic.

- ① limited      ② prolonged      ③ preserved
- ④ accelerated      ⑤ overlapped

5. Many politicians viewed that nation's economic hegemony as presumptuous.

- ① attentive and alert
- ② accurate and precise
- ③ assiduous and diligent
- ④ achievable and pragmatic
- ⑤ arrogant and disrespectful

※ [6-8] 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

6. An important interruption in the usual flow of energy apparently occurred millions of years ago when the growth of land plants and marine organisms ① exceeded the ability of decomposers to recycle them. The ② accumulating layers of energy-rich organic material were gradually turned into coal and oil by the pressure of the overlying earth. The energy stored in their molecular structure we can now ③ release by burning. And our modern civilization depends

on immense amounts of energy from such fossil fuels ④ recovering from the earth. By burning fossil fuels, we are finally passing most of the stored energy on to the environment as heat. We are also passing back to the atmosphere—in a relatively very short time—large amounts of carbon dioxide that ⑤ had been removed from it slowly over millions of years.

7. The earth has many resources of great importance to human life. Some are ① readily renewable, some are renewable only at great cost, and some are not renewable at all. The earth comprises a great variety of minerals, whose properties depend on the history of how they were formed as well as on the elements ② which they are composed. Their abundance ranges from rare to almost unlimited. But the difficulty of ③ extracting them from the environment is as important an issue as their abundance. A wide variety of minerals ④ are sources for essential industrial materials, such as iron, aluminum, magnesium, and copper. Many of the best sources are being depleted, making it more and more difficult and expensive ⑤ to obtain those minerals.

8. On the European continent, Kant rejected the utilitarian defense of liberalism but put forward a compatible case for the autonomy that comes only to the person ① free to choose his own conception of the good life. J.S. Mill himself took inspiration from other German liberals, ② being noted in the frontispiece to *On Liberty* the work of a contemporary, Wilhelm von Humboldt. But this moment of convergence of German and Anglo-American liberalism was soon ③ to pass. With Hegel, and then Marx, German intellectual thought centrally explored the deficiencies in the ethic of individualism ④ held to characterize liberal societies. The transmission of ideas from Kant to Hegel to Marx is so dramatic as ⑤ to rival the initial flow of thought from Plato to Aristotle to Augustine. [3점]

※ [9-10] (A), (B), (C)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

9. Many of us take broadband Internet for granted, but nearly 1 in 5 Americans lacks access to it, says the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). In rural areas, telecom companies balk at the cost of wiring far-flung homes, while low-income families can find the fees (A) [prohibitive/affordable]. Closing the broadband gap is about more than being able to stream the latest TV dramas. High-speed Internet is a

critical tool of modern life, (B) [constraining/enabling] kids to learn digitally and adults to work via the cloud. The FCC recently approved a small broadband subsidy, but the real solution may lie in (C) [increased/decreased] competition for a notoriously consolidated industry. [3점]

- | (A)           | (B)              | (C)           |
|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| ① prohibitive | ... enabling     | ... increased |
| ② prohibitive | ... enabling     | ... decreased |
| ③ prohibitive | ... constraining | ... decreased |
| ④ affordable  | ... constraining | ... increased |
| ⑤ affordable  | ... enabling     | ... decreased |

10. As evolutionary scholar Henry Plotkin says, gaining knowledge of the world across countless generations of organisms, evolution conserves knowledge selectively relative to criteria of need, and that collective knowledge is then held within the gene pool of species. Such collective knowledge is doled out to individuals, who come into the world with (A) [innate/acquired] ideas and predispositions to learn only certain things in specific ways. In other words, whether you're hunting on the savannah or choosing between millions of videos on YouTube, your brain is programmed to (B) [adopt/ignore] almost everything and home in only on what is most important or interesting. Otherwise, you'd be pointing your spear at every tree and rock or, just as annoyingly, you'd be lost in an infinite trail of video links, hoping in vain to find something worthwhile. With an understanding of the (C) [discriminating/integrating] nature of our genes, we can begin to construct the basis for stories that grab our attention and stay in our memory.

- | (A)        | (B)        | (C)                |
|------------|------------|--------------------|
| ① acquired | ... ignore | ... integrating    |
| ② acquired | ... ignore | ... discriminating |
| ③ innate   | ... ignore | ... discriminating |
| ④ innate   | ... adopt  | ... integrating    |
| ⑤ innate   | ... adopt  | ... discriminating |

※ [11-13] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

11. Sea level rise along any given stretch of coast depends on how far away it is from the globe's two big ice buckets: Greenland and Antarctica. While it's easy to think the closest countries will see the biggest rise as the ice melts, it's not so ① simple. Greenland and Antarctica's massive ice sheets ② exert a strong gravitational pull on the waters around them, but as they melt, the attraction weakens, causing nearby sea levels to fall. In addition, without the burden of weight from the ice, the land uplifts, ③ rising slightly more above the water. The effect diminishes with distance, so it's actually the places farther away from the melting ice that will see the biggest ④ drop in sea level. Ocean currents help push the meltwater around the globe. "It's really an amazing and somewhat ⑤ counterintuitive result, but that's the reality," says Jerry Mitrovica, a geophysicist at Harvard University. [3점]

12. Four little heads pop up simultaneously in a pool of blue-black water surrounded by ice as far as the eye can see. They seem to hesitate, reluctant to leave the watery world through which they swim as ① effortlessly as fish. They are Adélie penguins, and the ice ② endangers their existence. The birds leap about excitedly in tight circles, going in and out of the water, perfectly at ease in this ③ frigid sea that surrounds the shores of Antarctica. Their food is tied, literally, to the frozen ocean. Within layers of sea ice, microscopic algae bloom in profusion as sunlight floods in from above. When the sea ice melts with the beginning of summer, the ice algae escape into the water, where they are ④ grazed on by dense swarms of krill—a type of shrimplike crustacean. The krill, ⑤ in turn, are the Adélie penguins' primary food source.

13. The human genome contains an ① enormous amount of information to guide the construction of a complex organism. In a growing number of cases, particular genes can be tied to aspects of cognition, language, and personality. When psychological traits vary, much of the variation comes from ② differences in genes: identical twins are more similar than fraternal twins, and biological siblings are more similar than adoptive siblings, whether ③ raised together or apart. A person's temperament and personality emerge early in life and remain fairly ④ unpredictable throughout the lifespan. And both personality and intelligence show few or no effects of children's particular home environments within their culture: children reared in the same family are similar mainly because of their ⑤ shared genes. Furthermore, neuroscience is showing that the brain's basic architecture develops under genetic control. [3점]

14. Walter Reed에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Walter Reed, medical doctor, was a U.S. Army physician who in 1901 found that yellow fever is transmitted by a particular mosquito species. He was born in Virginia and completed the M.D. degree in 1869 at the University of Virginia. Reed obtained his second M.D. in 1870 at New York University's Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Reed joined the U.S. Army as a medical doctor. Then, he got married in 1876. The couple had a son and a daughter, and they adopted a Native American girl later. He also served as the curator of the Army Medical Museum, which later became the National Museum of Health and Medicine. He was stationed to Cuba to study yellow fever, which killed thousands of soldiers. With the help of other doctors, Reed confirmed that the disease is transmitted by mosquitoes. This finding saved countless lives. To commemorate his achievements, many U.S. hospitals were named after Reed.

- ① yellow fever의 백신을 개발했다.
- ② medical doctor 학위를 두 번 취득했다.
- ③ 두 아이의 아버지가 된 후에 중국 아이를 입양했다.
- ④ 버지니아 의대 박물관 curator를 역임했다.
- ⑤ 쿠바에 자신의 이름을 딴 병원을 설립했다.



20. The coyote is a long, slim, sick and sorry-looking skeleton, with a gray wolf-skin stretched over it, a tolerably bushy tail that forever sags down, a furtive and evil eye, and a long, sharp face, with slightly lifted lip and exposed teeth. He has a general slinking expression all over. The coyote is a living, breathing \_\_\_\_\_. He is always hungry. He is always poor, out of luck, and friendless. The meanest creatures despise him, and even the fleas would desert him in a blink of an eye. [3점]

- ① epitome of wrath                      ② analogy of sadism
- ③ allegory of want                      ④ symbol of efficiency
- ⑤ metaphor of dominance

21. When I was young I was very impressed by how food producers could fill jars with whole walnuts. Somehow they could crack the shells while leaving the nuts intact. Most of the times I tried it, I ended up with mixed pieces of shell and nut, managing to get the nut out whole only once every ten times or so. Later, however, I learned that although the manufacturers had a better success rate than I did, they often ended up with mixed shell and nut pieces, too. But I also learned that they did something else: they \_\_\_\_\_. On those occasions when they were successful, they'd take the whole nuts and stick them in a jar labeled "Whole Walnuts." And on the other occasions, they'd separate the nut pieces from the shell and stick them in a jar labeled "Walnut Pieces."

- ① selected their results
- ② bred special kinds of nuts
- ③ used brand new equipment
- ④ mixed up their nuts for sale
- ⑤ learned the lesson the hard way

22. In Hobbes's special vocabulary, "natural rights" are what we have already in the state of nature: a right to do anything that protects our vital motions. Hobbes derives the first law of nature from the fear of death in the state of nature. He derives the second law from the first: I should be willing to surrender my natural right to wage war against you, to the extent that you are reciprocally willing to surrender your natural right to wage war against me. \_\_\_\_\_. Each individually seeks "some Good to himself" in agreeing to surrender the rights of war, and this Good is "nothing else but the security of a man's person." [3점]

- ① This mutual disarming is in each person's self-interest
- ② This shared indifference promotes the peace of the society
- ③ This reciprocal surrender of rights means fostering animosity
- ④ This social compromise is conducive to reinforcing the law of nature
- ⑤ This restraint of waging wars does do good to the weaker of the parties

23. Social learning in the form of stimulus or local enhancement plays an indispensable role in human development, as it does in the cognitive development of many social species. In some cases, however, human beings

learn from one another in a qualitatively different way. Human beings sometimes engage in what we call cultural learning. In cultural learning, learners do not just direct their attention to the location of another individual's activity; rather, \_\_\_\_\_. It is learning in which the learner is attempting to learn not from another, but through another.

- ① they rely on their own insight to understand others
- ② they extensively enhance the overall cultural flexibility
- ③ they attempt to see a situation the way the other sees it
- ④ they learn to second-guess the hidden agenda of others
- ⑤ they empower themselves to engage in autonomous learning

24. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

One basic criterion for comparing countries is their levels of economic development. The most common tool that economists use to measure economic development is gross domestic product (GDP). GDP provides a basic benchmark for the average per capita income in a country. \_\_\_\_\_ (A), GDP statistics can be quite misleading. For one thing, people may earn far more in some countries than they do in others, but those raw figures do not take into account the relative costs of living in those countries. \_\_\_\_\_ (B), as exchange rates between national currencies rise or fall, countries can look richer or poorer than they are.

- | (A)           | ... | (B)         |
|---------------|-----|-------------|
| ① In contrast | ... | However     |
| ② In contrast | ... | For example |
| ③ Moreover    | ... | Therefore   |
| ④ However     | ... | Moreover    |
| ⑤ However     | ... | In contrast |

※ [25-26] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

25. When you're carrying extra pounds, the extra expenses add up, starting with health care. In a 2013 Duke study, researchers tracked health care spending by body mass index (BMI) levels. The average annual cost for a person with a low BMI of 19 was \$2,541. With a BMI of 25—considered overweight—it was \$2,893. At a BMI of 33, what's deemed obese, the costs topped \$3,439. "The risk of illness starts increasing already from the lower end of 'normal weight,'" says lead researcher Truls Ostbye. The add-ons don't end at the doctor's office. A 2010 McKinsey study estimated that obese Americans spend an aggregate of \$30 billion extra on clothes. It is also estimated that a 40-year-old obese man will pay twice as much for life insurance.

- ① Increasing Costs of Health Care
- ② Lose Weight, Lower Risk of Illness
- ③ The Price You Pay for Extra Pounds
- ④ Do Obese People Spend More on Clothes?
- ⑤ BMI: Not an Accurate Indicator of Weight

26. Climbing the automobile ladder was hard work, and staying on top was even harder. Each year, employing the practice of perceived obsolescence, Chevrolet would roll out an entirely redesigned, and usually larger, model. A car that had been the height of fashion yesterday would look small, embarrassing, and worn-out tomorrow. As you would imagine, all of this provoked a good deal of anxiety from the bottom to the top of American society. Then in 1959, seemingly out of nowhere, simple full-page newspaper ads began to appear with an unadorned image of the Volkswagen Beetle and the headline "Think Small." The ad didn't say much more, except that the car was modest and efficient—it even called the Beetle a "flivver," contemporary slang for a piece of junk. People found the ads shockingly honest and hilarious, allowing them to publicly express an unnamed anxiety that marketers had been instilling in them for years. Will I make it to the top of the ladder? Who Cares? [3점]

- ① Hard Economic Times: Think Small
- ② At the Top of the Automobile Ladder
- ③ New Ad: Step Down From Your Ladders
- ④ Does Your Car Represent Your Social Status?
- ⑤ International Automobile Warfare: Size Matters

※ [27-28] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

27. The emotional reaction of disgust is often associated with the obdurate refusal of young children to consume certain vegetables. While such disgust may seem absurd to parents determined to supply their children with nutritious foods, scientists interested in hygienic behavior have a rational explanation. This theory contends that people have developed disgust as a protective mechanism against unfamiliar and possibly harmful objects. A recent study shows that disgust not only deters the ingestion of dangerous substances, but also dissuades people from entering potentially contagious situations. For instance, subjects of the study declared crowded railcars to be more disgusting than empty ones and lice more disgusting than wasps.

- ① the role of disgust in keeping people safe
- ② the advantages of getting proper nutrition
- ③ the difference between danger and contagion
- ④ the importance of avoiding harmful substances
- ⑤ the necessity of practicing good hygienic behavior

28. Success as a scientist is not simply a function of the quality of the ideas we hold in our heads, or of the data we hold in our hands, but also of the language we use to describe them. We all understand that "publish or perish" is real and dominates our professional lives. But "publish or perish" is about surviving, not succeeding. You don't

succeed as a scientist by getting papers published. You succeed as a scientist by getting them cited. Having your work matter, matters. Success is defined not by the number of pages you have in print but by their influence. You succeed when your peers understand your work and use it to motivate their own.

- ① the enduring belief of 'the more writing, the better'
- ② the importance of influencing others in scientific writing
- ③ the necessity for pursuing research in unexplored areas
- ④ the favorable peer reviews needed for journal acceptance
- ⑤ the working ethics and strict quality control in publications

29. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

You don't have to go vegan, pledge allegiance to an exercise cult or become a full-time meditator to get the longevity benefits of healthy habits. The latest science is showing quite the opposite, in fact: that extending healthy life is attainable for many of us with just a few small changes that aren't especially hard to do—and won't make you miserable. Researchers have learned that logging hours at the gym cannot counteract the negative effects of sitting for long periods, for instance—but something as simple as fidgeting can. They've also discovered that cutting down on how much you eat doesn't have to be excruciating—and it can improve your chance for a longer life.

- ① Living a healthy lifestyle is easier said than done.
- ② Key changes in your diet can help you live longer.
- ③ Exercising is important for people with sedentary lifestyles.
- ④ Physical and mental well-being can be achieved with hard work.
- ⑤ Achieving longevity is not as difficult as one might imagine.

30. 다음 글에 나타난 David의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

When the elevator began its descent, a broad smile began to form on David's face. The spinning and nausea were gone. The pressure on his chest vanished. He was doing it. He was leaving the job and saying farewell to a nightmare. He found the spine to walk away that gloomy morning. He was standing in the empty elevator, watching with a wide grin as the floor numbers went down in bright red digital numbers. The elevator rocked gently as it fell through the center of the building. When it stopped, David got off and darted to the descending escalators. Somebody called out, "Hey, David, where are you going?" David smiled and waved in the general direction of the voice, as if everything was under control. He went outside, and the air that had seemed so wet and dreary earlier now held the promise of a new beginning.

- ① sad and agitated
- ② relieved and hopeful
- ③ bored and indifferent
- ④ nervous and confused
- ⑤ empty and abandoned

※ [31-32] 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장을 고르시오.

31. Pasta's ethnic roots have been long debated. ① Many theories have been put forward, some notably far-fetched. ② An enduring myth, based on the writings of the 13th-century explorer Marco Polo, that pasta was brought to Italy from China, rose from a misinterpretation of a famous passage in Polo's *Travels*. ③ In it, Polo mentions a tree from which something like pasta was made. ④ It was probably the sago palm, which produces a starchy food that resembles, but is not pasta. ⑤ This tree, native to Asia, provided undeniable evidence that Pasta originated in China.

32. Another difference in the concept of justice lies in various societies' ideas of what laws are. In the West, people consider "laws" quite different from "customs." There is also a great contrast between "sins" (breaking religious laws) and "crimes" (breaking laws of the government). ① In many non-Western cultures, however, there is little separation of customs, laws, and religious beliefs; in other cultures, these three may be quite separate from one another, but still very much different from those in the West. ② For these reasons, an action may be considered a crime in one country but be socially acceptable in others. ③ For instance, although a thief is viewed as a criminal in much of the world, in a small village where there is considerable communal living and sharing of objects, the word thief may have little meaning. ④ In small villages, everyone, in a sense, becomes a judge; in such societies, social disapproval of people's activities can serve both as powerful punishment for and as strong deterrent to crime. ⑤ Someone who has taken something without asking is simply considered an impolite person. [3점]

33. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [3점]

Humans also automatically adjust their behavior to blend with the people around them.

When you interact with other people, you are quite likely to find yourself mimicking them in certain ways. ( ① ) You may, for example, unconsciously match your friends' speech patterns and accents. ( ② ) Social psychologists labeled this type of mimicry the chameleon effect. ( ③ ) Chameleons automatically change their color to blend in with their environment. ( ④ ) It is speculated that this form of mimicry functions as a type of "social glue." ( ⑤ ) By producing identical motor gestures, people make themselves more similar to the other individuals around them.

34. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 나타낼 때, 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Just thinking that a particular brand's products are

especially effective may have a kind of placebo effect, researchers have found. In a series of studies, participants received nearly identical tools for skill tests in golf and math. The only difference: Half of the putters bore Nike labels, while half of the earplug sets given to test takers were said to have been made by 3M. Those who thought they were using a Nike putter indeed needed fewer putts, on average, to sink a ball, and participants who thought they had 3M earplugs during the math test answered more questions correctly. It was also found that those with the lowest initial confidence in their abilities seemed to gain the most from the subtle upgrade.

Studies showed that, on average, the performance of participants on tests was \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ when they believed they were using more \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ brands.

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| (A)          | (B)           |
| ① enhanced   | ... generic   |
| ② enhanced   | ... athletic  |
| ③ enhanced   | ... prominent |
| ④ diminished | ... popular   |
| ⑤ diminished | ... ordinary  |

35. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

From all the meals you've shared with family and friends, you are probably aware that people have very different taste preferences.

[A] The group of individuals who have considerably more than an average number of taste buds are called supertasters. The variations in the density of taste buds on different people's tongues appear to be genetic. Women are much more likely than men to be supertasters.

[B] In fact, the foods mothers eat change the flavor of amniotic fluid, so some food preferences may be shaped in utero. However, people also show remarkable differences in the numbers of taste buds they possess.

[C] Some people love spicy food, for example, whereas others shudder at the thought of a hot pepper. Some preferences are explained by differences in the flavors people experience quite early in life.

\*in utero: 자궁 내에

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| ① [A] - [C] - [B] | ② [B] - [A] - [C] |
| ③ [B] - [C] - [A] | ④ [C] - [A] - [B] |
| ⑤ [C] - [B] - [A] |                   |

※ [36-37] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

So effective was the mass conversion to the new engineering values that even when the depression hit in 1929, Americans continued to defend the technological

vision. ( ① ) They chose instead to vent their anger and fear against greedy businessmen who, in their mind, had undermined and thwarted the lofty aims and goals of the nation's new heroes—the engineers. ( ② ) Quite a few Americans agreed with the earlier criticism of economist and social theorist Thorstein Veblen. He contended in 1921 that only by entrusting the nation's economy to the professional engineers—whose noble standards stood above pecuniary and parochial concerns—could the economy be saved and the country transformed into a new Eden. ( ③ ) Internal bickering among its leaders led to a splintering of the movement into warring factions. ( ④ ) Then too, Hitler's meteoric rise to power and the Third Reich's fanatical obsession with technological efficiency gave many social thinkers second thoughts about the Technocrats' call for a technological dictatorship in the United States. ( ⑤ ) The technological world view suffered an even more critical setback in 1945 when U.S. airplanes dropped atomic bombs on Japanese cities: the entire world was abruptly forced to look at the dark side of the techno-utopian vision. The postwar generation was the first to live with the constant reminder of modern technology's awesome power to destroy as well as create the future.

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

But the success of technocracy was to be short-lived.

37. 밑글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① the technocratic vision and its downfall
- ② the brief honeymoon for democracy and technology
- ③ the inevitable arrival of the technological world view
- ④ the belligerent approach of Technocrats for a better society
- ⑤ the imbalance between the bright and dark sides of technocracy

※ [38-39] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Even before there is a nation or other organized community to take over from the victims of aggression and their families the responsibility for catching and punishing aggressors, customs evolve that alleviate some of the problems of revenge practices. Among these is the principle of retribution, that is, exact retaliation for a wrong—an eye for an eye. Rather than being bloodthirsty, which is the modern connotation of the word, retribution reduces the likelihood of overreactions (your life for my eye) that are likely to engender feuds. Another \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ principle is “composition” (blood money), whereby the victim or the victim's family is required, or at least encouraged, to accept payment in compensation for an injury, discharging the injurer's liability. A transfer of money or goods is less costly to society as a whole than an act of violence, which

besides inflicting a net social loss rather than merely transferring wealth from one person to another may provoke further violence. Another \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ institution is bilateral kinship. Icelanders reckoned kinship through both the father and the mother (many societies reckon it only through the father and some only through the mother). This not only increased the credibility of revenge as a deterrent to aggression by strengthening the family; it made it more likely that a disputant would have kin on both sides of the dispute. The *Iliad* hints at the further possibility that pity and empathy might limit the savagery of revenge.

38. 밑글의 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 공통으로 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① modifying
- ② penalizing
- ③ conflicting
- ④ moderating
- ⑤ captivating

39. 밑글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

- ① 국가가 가해자를 처벌할 책임을 맡기 전 보복은 주로 폭력으로 이루어졌다.
- ② ‘눈에는 눈’ 원칙은 피해자의 과잉대응 가능성을 줄였다.
- ③ 피해자에 대한 물질적인 보상은 공동체가 담당했다.
- ④ 부모는 가족 구성원의 폭력에 대한 책임을 질 필요가 없었다.
- ⑤ 연민이나 공감은 보복의 가능성을 줄이는 데 도움이 되지 않았다.

※ [40-42] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[A] Many states have laws requiring individuals to wear a helmet while riding a motorcycle. These laws are frequently challenged, on the grounds that their sole purpose is to protect cyclists from injuring themselves.

[B] In college I had a motorcycle-riding friend who steadfastly refused to wear a helmet. He had been ridiculed so often by the rest of us for his foolishness that (a) he developed a rather eloquent defense that went something like this: “Look, I'm tired of this bourgeois life; I'm out for a little adventure, that's why I ride a bike in the first place. I want it to be dangerous; the thrill is the risk. And the more I risk, the bigger the thrill.”

[C] It would seem from the episode that the helmet-free motorcyclist is engaged in other-regarding conduct after all. It is not that the public cares much about what happens to the motorcyclist; we care about the costs to the rest of us that flow from daredevil behavior. Not everyone's lifestyle is equal in terms of the burden or tax (b) he places on public resources. My reckless pal seems a particularly extreme example of an egoist asking the public to support his choice, not just leave (c) him alone.

[D] Was my friend's decision to ride without a helmet a decision that affected only himself? Stones or other objects might fly up from the road, causing (d) him to swerve into others. Even were he to injure only himself, that injury might involve head trauma that could have been avoided by wearing a helmet. My friend would then expect not to be left alone but to be ministered to by ambulance drivers, medics, and EMTs. Valuable time and money would be expended to subsidize his thrill seeking. The medics might not get to another victim in time because they were busy working to stuff brain tissue back inside (e) his cracked skull. Hospital space and resources would also be taxed, doctors called upon, and medical and auto insurance rates pushed upward for all of us.

40. 윗글의 [A]에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① [B] - [C] - [D]                      ② [B] - [D] - [C]  
 ③ [C] - [B] - [D]                      ④ [C] - [D] - [B]  
 ⑤ [D] - [C] - [B]

41. 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① the psyche of a helmetless biker  
 ② a recipe for an accident-free society  
 ③ lifestyles of risk and non-risk takers  
 ④ personal freedom at the expense of others  
 ⑤ a controversial regulation for traffic violators

42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 지칭하는 대상이 나머지와 다른 것은?

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

※ [43-45] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

I have always had an interest in the art of magic. By the time I was ten, I could make handkerchiefs vanish and shuffle a deck of cards thoroughly without altering their order. In my early teens I joined one of the world's best-known magic societies in London. By my early twenties I had been invited to the U.S. to perform several times at prestigious shows.

My love for the world of fascinating tricks and illusion had started with a chance encounter. When I was eight I was asked to complete a school project on the history of chess. Being a diligent young student, I decided to pay a visit to my local library to find books on the topic. I was directed to the wrong shelf and came across some books on magic. I was curious, and started to read all about the secrets that magicians use to achieve the impossible. I have no idea what might have happened if I had been directed to the correct shelf and found the chess books.

Many people have reported how chance meetings and unplanned encounters with strangers frequently led to a

significant shift in career directions. Each one of us could tell stories of how crucial, unplanned events have had a major career impact and how untold thousands of minor unplanned events have had at least a small impact. Influential unplanned events \_\_\_\_\_; they are everyday occurrences. Serendipity is not serendipitous. Serendipity is ubiquitous.

Take Joseph Pulitzer as an example. He was born in Hungary. As a young man Pulitzer suffered from both poor health and extremely bad eyesight. When he was seventeen, he came to America for a better life. However, he could not find a job there. Pulitzer spent a great deal of time playing chess in his local library. On one such visit he happened to meet an editor of a local newspaper. This unexpected meeting resulted in Pulitzer being offered a job as a junior reporter. He was quite successful in his newspaper career, and became an editor, and eventually owner of two of the best-known newspapers of his day.

43. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Diligence Always Pays Off  
 ② Chances Are It's a Great Chance  
 ③ Joseph Pulitzer: Untold Anecdotes  
 ④ Prestige and Your Career Choices  
 ⑤ Magical Moments Long Remembered

44. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어가기에 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① are preconceived  
 ② are not welcome  
 ③ are not uncommon  
 ④ can predict the future  
 ⑤ can lose their influence

45. 윗글에서 Joseph Pulitzer에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① Hungary에서 출생했다.  
 ② 시력이 나빠서 고생했다.  
 ③ 열일곱 살 때 미국에 갔다.  
 ④ 프로 chess 기사가 됐다.  
 ⑤ 두 개의 신문사를 소유했다.

※ 확인사항

▷ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입·표기 했는지 확인하십시오.





# 2018학년도 경찰대학 1차시험 (영 어)

※ 총 8쪽 45문항(2점 35문항, 3점 10문항)입니다. 각 문항의 답을 하나만 고르시오.

※ [1-5] 밑줄 친 단어의 뜻으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. The students in the movement were deceived into thinking they were in the vanguard of a revolution.

- ① turmoil                      ② forefront                      ③ protection
- ④ opposition                      ⑤ preparation

2. The government concluded that the manufacturers colluded to sell their products to minors.

- ① collaborated                      ② proposed                      ③ pretended
- ④ intended                      ⑤ intervened

3. His penchant for the finer things in life led to the demise of his family fortune.

- ① obsession                      ② aptitude                      ③ reproach
- ④ inclination                      ⑤ extravagance

4. Rawls's sternest critics often tried to cabin him as "relevant only for American or at most Anglo-American audiences."

- ① confine                      ② rebuke                      ③ introduce
- ④ safeguard                      ⑤ exemplify

5. Questions about the pending lawsuit were met with circumlocutory replies by the pharmaceutical company representative.

- ① unequivocal                      ② succinct                      ③ unfounded
- ④ roundabout                      ⑤ conciliatory

※ [6-8] 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

6. I was greeted immediately by a member of the White House's legislative staff and led into the Gold Room, ① where most of the incoming House and Senate members had already gathered. At sixteen hundred hours on the dot, President Bush ② announced and walked to the podium, looking vigorous and fit, with that jaunty, determined walk ③ that suggests he's on a schedule and wants to keep detours to a minimum. For ten or so minutes he spoke to the room, ④ making a few jokes, calling for the country to come together, before inviting us to ⑤ the other end of the White House for refreshments and a picture with him and the First Lady.

7. San Francisco Giants pitcher Ryan Vogelsong and his wife, Nicole, watched the Fourth of July fireworks from their apartment's rooftop deck, which ① offers breathtaking views of landmarks such as the Bay Bridge, Alcatraz Island and Coit Tower. It was also there ② where they toasted with champagne his selection to the National League's All-Star team, the improbable high point — at least so far — of an itinerant career. The *San Francisco Chronicle* recently named him ③ as a candidate for the Cy Young Award. It ④ has been that kind of fairy-tale season for Vogelsong, 34, who has an 8-1 record and a 2.23 ERA for the defending World Series champs. Though his accomplishments this year overshadow anything Vogelsong has done before in baseball, they would not ⑤ be possible without the toils of an odyssey that has included stops in 10 minor league cities, plus San Francisco, Pittsburgh, Japan and Venezuela.

8. The absence of comparisons from the state of nature is crucial to Rousseau. By insisting that creatures who lived apart from sustained relationships could not yet ① have evolved the mind it takes to rank persons, Rousseau draws two great conclusions. First, natural inequalities — greater physical strength, better singing voice, or higher intelligence — come to matter only when a quality we happen to possess ② wins us respect, praise, worth, or value in the eyes of others. The second conclusion is ③ that natural man — and natural man alone — is honest. In society we are always concerned with ④ what others think of us; we are motivated to do what will win us honor and the respect of others. It gets to the point where my sense of myself is derived from the impressions other people ⑤ have me.

※ [9-10] (A), (B), (C)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

9. The realization that the universe consists of atoms and void and nothing else, that the world was not made for us by a providential creator, that we are not the center of the universe, that our emotional lives are no more (A)[distinct/indistinct] than our physical lives from those of all other creatures, that our souls are as material and as mortal as our bodies — all these things are not the cause for (B)[despair/hope]. On the contrary, grasping the way things really are is the crucial step toward the possibility of happiness. It is possible for human beings to live happy lives, but not because they think that they are the center of the universe. Unappeasable desire and the fear of death are the principal (C)[paths/obstacles] to human happiness, but they can be surmounted through the exercise of reason.

- | (A)          | (B)       | (C)         |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| ① distinct   | - despair | - paths     |
| ② distinct   | - despair | - obstacles |
| ③ distinct   | - hope    | - obstacles |
| ④ indistinct | - hope    | - obstacles |
| ⑤ indistinct | - despair | - paths     |

10. Music therapy as an explicit set of practices first developed in the West during the twentieth century — especially during the First World War, when doctors and nurses witnessed the effect that music had on the psychological, physiological, cognitive and emotional states of the wounded. The first major academic study of music’s (A)[aesthetic/medicinal] properties was published in 1948, partly as a response to the continued use of music therapy in military hospitals and in factories during the Second World War. Music therapy is now (B)[rarely/widely] used for those with mental and/or physical disabilities or illnesses. One of its most significant functions is to relax patients who are preparing for, undergoing or recovering from surgery, notably dental, burns and coronary treatments. It is now well attested that music with slow, steady tempos, legato passages, gentle rhythms, predictable change, and simple sustained melodies is (C)[detrimental/conducive] to relaxation.

- | (A)         | (B)      | (C)           |
|-------------|----------|---------------|
| ① aesthetic | - rarely | - detrimental |
| ② aesthetic | - widely | - detrimental |
| ③ medicinal | - widely | - detrimental |
| ④ medicinal | - widely | - conducive   |
| ⑤ medicinal | - rarely | - conducive   |

※ [11-13] 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

11. The spiritual dimension is a complex, and controversial area, and is often overlooked within holistic approaches, although it is increasingly being identified as a ① vital element which can have a large influence on the physical, mental and emotional aspects of work. Unfortunately the majority of studies that explore spirituality and resilience treat spirituality as a single entity which is ② easily measured and controlled. Spirituality is in reality a complex, ③ multi-dimensional phenomenon. Hence research which ④ excludes a broad interpretation of spirituality is important in order to expand our understanding. There are some who interpret spirituality using just a religious definition. This ⑤ narrow religious interpretation of spirituality, often seen in America and the UK as a Christian interpretation, is not appropriate for the government agencies that pride themselves on their anti-discriminatory practices.

12. According to one theory, within certain limits the more similar the communicators are, the more effective their communication will be. One limiting condition is that if the similarities between people are so ① pervasive that they

have the same attitudes and beliefs about every subject, there is no need for communication. For example, the conversation might be ② lively at a party in which every person was in agreement about every subject from movies to politics. On the other hand, people who are ③ dissimilar in almost every respect lack a common ground, a base from which to share experiences and exchange ideas. According to this theory, the ideal situation is one in which people have many similarities but are dissimilar enough in their attitudes about the subject at hand to interact and perhaps to influence one another’s attitudes. Similarity clearly ④ prevails, however. After all, the goal of attitude influence is to change the other person’s attitude so that it more closely ⑤ resembles your own.

13. The fourth industrial revolution will affect the scale of conflict as well as its character. The distinctions between war and peace and who is a combatant and noncombatant are becoming uncomfortably ① clarified. Similarly, the battlefield is increasingly both local and global. Organizations such as ISIS operate ② principally in defined areas in the Middle East but they also recruit fighters from more than a hundred countries, largely through social media, while related terrorist attacks can occur anywhere on the planet. Modern conflicts are increasingly ③ hybrid in nature, combining traditional battlefield techniques with elements that were previously mostly associated with armed non-state actors. However, with technologies ④ fusing in increasingly unpredictable ways and with state and armed non-state actors learning from each other, the potential magnitude of change is not yet widely ⑤ appreciated. [3점]

14. ger에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

The large, white felt tent, known as a *ger* and seen all over Mongolia, is probably the most identifiable symbol of the country. (The word “yurt” is a Turkic word introduced to the west by the Russians. If you don’t want to offend the nationalistic sensibilities of the Mongolians, use the word “ger.”) Most Mongolians still live in gers, even in the suburbs of Ulaan Baatar. And it’s not hard to understand why: wood and bricks are scarce and expensive, especially out on the steppes, and animal hides are cheap and readily available. Nomadic people obviously have to be flexible and mobile and gers can be moved easily — depending on the size, a ger can be assembled in one to three hours. If the opportunity arises, an invitation to visit or stay in a ger is one that should not be missed.

- ① Most Mongolians prefer to call it a “yurt.”
- ② You can only find it in urban areas of Ulaan Baatar.
- ③ It is made of wood and bricks.
- ④ It can be built in three hours or less.
- ⑤ It is not recommended for the modern traveler.

**15. Yellowstone National Park에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?**

Yellowstone National Park was created in 1872 to protect its geyser basins. But the 2-million-acre park put the government in the wildlife business, and unfortunately scientific wildlife management did not begin until more than half a century later. No detailed records exist of the area's animal population and feeding behavior at the time the park was established. Early rangers fed elk and bison as one would feed cattle and began killing wolves. By 1926, following a federal directive, the last wolves had been eliminated. Then elk overpopulated the park, eating through grass, brush, and any part of a tree they could reach. So in 1934 the rangers began shooting them, too; records show that in 1962 alone, 4,619 were killed. In 1967 public distaste forced the Park Service to stop the shooting. But the park did not recover.

- ① The wildlife began to be managed scientifically in the 1900s.
- ② The exact animal population in 1872 is not known.
- ③ Elks flourished after the elimination of their natural predator.
- ④ A total of 4,619 elk were killed in 1962.
- ⑤ Public opinion halted the shooting of wolves.

**\* [16-21] 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.**

**16.** A good rocket launch site has a few important characteristics. An unpopulated patch of land near an ocean is preferable, so no one gets showered with wayward bits of flaming metal. It's also nice if it's on the equator—like all spheres rotating on an axis, the Earth spins fastest in the middle, which provides rocket boosters with extra oomph. In other words, the best sites tend to be in remote, tropical locations. That such places are also often among the world's poorest gives many launches a \_\_\_\_\_ feel: billions of dollars in futuristic machinery rising up over rainforests and shantytowns. [3점]

- ① majestic                      ② fleeting                      ③ catastrophic
- ④ universal                      ⑤ counterintuitive

**17.** \_\_\_\_\_. It is not uncommon to find analysts failing to distinguish between facts and inferences or operating on the assumption that an inference was a fact. It is not unusual to hear an analyst state that his conclusions followed “logically” from the evidence, even though generalizations arrived at inductively are not subject to logical proof. That different types of inquiry are subject to different types of “proof” is an alien concept to many researchers. And the common misuse of *infer* and *imply* reflects not only a lack of knowledge of terminology but also an unfamiliarity with underlying concepts of logic as well. [3점]

- ① Terminological confusion further aggravates flawed logic
- ② Logical thinking is a precursor to scientific research
- ③ Examples of the inability to reason well abound
- ④ Generalizations are subject to rigorous testing
- ⑤ Inductive logic prevails in academia

**18.** The doublespeak flows in the government, whether people in government are talking to the public or to each other. The Bureau of Land Management issued a press release in 1986 which began, “In a move to add administrative procedures regarding compliance with statutory requirements, the Department of the Interior’s Bureau of Land Management (BLM) today published a rulemaking concerning federal coal lease qualifications.” This doublespeak simply means that the BLM intends to crack down on coal leases. An official in the Department of Commerce who had requested an increase in salary was told that “Because of the fluctuational predisposition of your position’s productive capacity as juxtaposed to government standards, it would be monetarily injudicious to advocate an increment.” In other words, \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① the pink slip                      ② all petitions suspended
- ③ no pay raise                      ④ no new openings
- ⑤ an early retirement

**19.** \_\_\_\_\_. We’ve found a hormone that can rejuvenate the muscles of elderly mice. Osteocalcin—a hormone secreted by bone—boosts the ability of muscles to burn fuel and generate energy, researchers at Columbia University discovered. When the team injected the hormone into old mice, the animals were able to run just as far as their younger counterparts, despite being up to a year older—a long time in mouse years. Old mice that did not receive the hormone ran about half as far. Osteocalcin levels decline with age in both mice and humans, and the team now plans to test whether the hormone can improve muscle function in people too. [3점]

- ① Wind back the clock                      ② A stitch in time saves nine
- ③ Time waits for no man                      ④ Give the elderly their due
- ⑤ Speed up the sands of time

**20.** Like the iron cage of capitalism in which human needs are sacrificed to the exigencies of production, there is a sense in which science in the modern world has also become \_\_\_\_\_. Within the domain of institutionalized science and academic scholarship, creativity and innovation must be accommodated to the specialized criteria of achievement that govern the various professional disciplines.

- ① a torchlight shining on intellectual avenues
- ② emancipated from bureaucratic demands
- ③ a fortress impregnable to any attack
- ④ vulnerable to moral issues at hand
- ⑤ the prison house of the mind

**21.** During the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, the Frenchman Joseph Pujol was famous for his ability to fart \_\_\_\_\_ by drawing air into his anus. He put on a stage show, calling himself Le Pétomane, which is French for “The Fartiste.” Dressed formally, he would open with a rumble of cannon-fire farting. Various routines followed, most spectacularly an imitation of the 1906 San Francisco earthquake. He could rectally project a jet of water a

distance of 15 feet (4.5 m) and to close, he sang a rhyme about a farm, punctuated with farts that sounded like different animal noises.

- ① at will                      ② silently                      ③ intermittently
- ④ to no avail                ⑤ inadvertently

※ [22-23] 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

22. For most of your past life experiences, you would probably agree that you need to reconstruct the memories. For example, if someone asked you how you celebrated your birthday three years ago, you'd likely count backwards and try to reconstruct the context. (A), there are some circumstances in which people believe that their memories remain completely faithful to the original events. These types of memories — which are called flashbulb memories — arise when people experience emotionally charged events: People's memories are so vivid that they seem almost to be photographs of the original incident. The first research on flashbulb memories focused on people's recollections of public events. (B), the researchers asked participants if they had specific memories of how they first learned about the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. All but one of the 80 participants reported vivid recollections.

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| (A)           | (B)            |
| ① As a result | - Consequently |
| ② As a result | - For example  |
| ③ Moreover    | - However      |
| ④ Moreover    | - Consequently |
| ⑤ However     | - For example  |

23. In order to promote social engagements among my students, I began encouraging them to bring food and drinks, as well as mats and cushions, to class. With these items, the classroom space is (A) in terms of form and function as it gains a "social" aspect. During the reflection exercises, I observed how some students brought not just mats and cushions, but also pillows and stuffed toys as though they were attending a slumber party! When mats and cushions are not in use, students are seated in chairs strategically arranged around the tables, eating and drinking, as they discuss or review each other's drafts. As food and drinks are vital to any sociocultural discourse, they help enhance the social atmosphere, (B) communal bonds, and heighten the students' shared identity.

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| (A)         | (B)        |
| ① altered   | - cement   |
| ② preserved | - dissolve |
| ③ altered   | - weaken   |
| ④ preserved | - solidify |
| ⑤ modified  | - loosen   |

※ [24-25] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

24. The center of mining and armor technology was Augsburg, in Germany, and that was no coincidence. Augsburg was near one of Europe's major deposits of iron ore, and the demand for metal from feudal states building forces of armored knights soon created a booming mining industry and an equally flourishing armorer business. To the annoyance of their customers throughout feudal Europe, the Germans charged sky-high prices, aware that those customers had no alternative: German armor was the best in the world, and if a customer didn't like the prices, he could sally forth on his next war with sticks and stones. Underwritten by these lavish profits, the German armorers could afford an extensive research and development effort. It resulted in stronger armor, for example, steel helmets with movable visors that covered the entire head.

- ① Farewell to Arms and Armors
- ② Past and Future of Armor Business
- ③ Stones vs. Steel: The Obvious Choice
- ④ Germany, the Hub of Armor Technology
- ⑤ High Quality and Low Prices: A Double-Edged Sword

25. Hate to haggle? You're not alone. A national survey found that just 48 percent of shoppers tried bargaining for a better deal on everyday goods and services in the past three years, down from 61 percent in 2007. But if you're chicken, you lose. Eighty-nine percent of those who haggled were rewarded at least once. Successful furniture hagglers saved \$300 on average, as did those who questioned a health-related charge. Those who challenged their cell-phone plans saved \$80. Clearly, people who don't haggle are leaving money on the table. [3점]

- ① Can't Hurt to Ask
- ② ABCs of Haggling Better
- ③ Furniture Haggling Made Easy
- ④ Shopping Around: Reap the Rewards
- ⑤ Does Haggling Actually Inflate Prices?

※ [26-27] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

26. Catholicism held that the only God-given vocation was priesthood, but Protestants thought that people could be called to any of the secular crafts and trades. The belief that they were serving God encouraged them to work with religious fervor, leading them to produce more goods and make more money. Weber believed that the Protestant faith led inevitably to a capitalist economic society because it gave believers the chance to view the pursuit of profit as evidence of devotion, rather than of morally suspect motives such as greed and ambition. The idea of predestination also meant that believers need not worry about social inequalities and poverty, because material wealth was a sign of spiritual wealth.

- ① role of religion in creating social equality
- ② reasons for the rise of the Protestant faith
- ③ influence of Protestantism on economic ideals
- ④ importance of morality in economic activities
- ⑤ differences between Protestants and Catholics

27. Whether out of curiosity, vanity, or a motive as yet unexplored, people throughout the ages have wanted to see their own reflection. As early as 2500 B.C. the Egyptians had mirrors of highly polished metal, usually of bronze, occasionally of silver or gold. The first commercial glass mirrors were made in Venice in 1564; these were made of blown glass that was flattened and coated with an amalgam of mercury and tin. The Venetians proceeded to supply Europe with mirrors for centuries. It wasn't until 1840 that a German chemist named Justus Liebig came up with the method of silvering that we use today. By this technique, silver-ammonia compounds are subjected to the chemical action of a reducing agent, such as invert sugar, Rochelle salt, or formaldehyde, and the resulting metallic silver is spread evenly over the back of a smooth pane of plate glass.

- ① economic motivations behind the invention of the mirror
- ② outstanding achievements of German chemists
- ③ development of commercial glass mirror technology
- ④ human desires hidden in commercial glass mirrors
- ⑤ commonalities of ancient mirror technology in Europe

28. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

What could be more comforting than seeing your dog or cat curled up in blissful sleep? Both species spend almost half their day engaged in some form of sleep. But not all find it restful: older animals, those with muscular or joint issues, or very active dogs will often pace or relocate frequently. If your companion fits into one of these categories, he might benefit from a therapeutic bed. These specialized products offer support and comfort unlike regular beds or an impromptu sleeping spot. Regardless of age and health, a good bed promotes muscular-skeletal health and offers additional rejuvenating and healing benefits.

- ① to prevent domestic animal abuse
- ② to promote specialized pet furniture
- ③ to explain the benefits of good sleep
- ④ to inform pet owners of furniture hazards
- ⑤ to warn pet owners of poor pet sleep habits

29. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

You cannot buy happiness. You cannot go to the nearest grocery store and order a pound of happiness as you would a pound of butter. But, since happiness comes from within, you can secure a measure of happiness by your own acts. You can find that feeling of contentment by helping your

less fortunate fellowmen. You can help those who, because of ill-fate, will not have a happy Christmas unless we share with them. During this season of peace and good will, let us not force those in need to look at happiness through our eyes. Rather, let us help them to see and find happiness through their own eyes. Let us not fail the less fortunate of the community.

- ① Measure your true happiness level by acts of good will.
- ② Catch the happiness virus in your local community.
- ③ Do not force your happy ways on your neighbors.
- ④ Exercise self-contentment to achieve mental well-being.
- ⑤ Find happiness by helping the needy around you.

30. 다음 글에 나타난 "I"의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Taking a deep breath, I began sprinting again, counting my strokes, telling myself that I wouldn't look up again until I'd swum one thousand strokes. Slowly I gained a foot, then a few hundred yards. Now I realized why the English Channel was the Mount Everest of swimming: though everyone's goal is to get to the top, the summit is where the air grows thinner, where everything becomes challenging. *Don't look up for five hundred strokes. Go as fast as you can go. Push it. Pull your arms with everything you have. Kick. Yes. Kick those legs. Pull deeper. Faster. Come on. Pull.*

- ① frustrated but resilient      ② determined and persistent
- ③ daunted and disappointed    ④ surprised but exhilarated
- ⑤ overwhelmed and discouraged

※ [31-32] 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

31. As a rule, physicians should not be considered altruistic when acting in their patients' best interests because they do not have the choices in acting that we ordinarily associate with altruism. Doctors have professional duties to patients that they cannot discharge as a matter of choice. To be sure, becoming a doctor and thereby entering into a professional relationship with patients is an optional act. ① Once a doctor enters into this relationship, however, he or she cannot choose obligations. ② A doctor can choose not to treat a particular patient in a particular situation if doing so would compromise personal and professional integrity. ③ Thus there arises a potential conflict for a physician who sees patients as individuals needing therapeutic treatments. ④ But the doctor must ensure that the patient's care is transferred to another physician. ⑤ Once one becomes a physician, one promises to promote the best medical interests of one's patients. This is not optional, but obligatory. [3점]

32. Unlike other climate issues, the science of sea level rise is fairly simple. ① Ocean levels are increasing mostly because of what heat does to water, in all its various states. ② To combat the rise in ocean levels, it is of utmost importance to understand the molecular structure of water. ③ As global temperature rises, most of the extra heat in the

atmosphere — about 90 percent — sinks into the ocean. ④ As the water warms, it expands like mercury in a thermometer. ⑤ This thermal expansion accounts for one-third of sea level rise. The other two-thirds comes from melting mountain glaciers and ice sheets in Greenland and Antarctica.

33. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 나타낼 때, 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In some cases, researchers simply observe animals in nature as a function of different times of day, different seasons of the year, changes in diet, and so forth. These procedures raise no ethical problems. In other studies, however, animals have been subjected to brain damage, electrode implantation, injections of drugs or hormones, and other procedures that are clearly not for their own benefit. Anyone with a conscience (including scientists) is bothered by this fact. Nevertheless, experimentation with animals has been critical to the medical research that led to methods for the prevention or treatment of polio, diabetes, measles, smallpox, massive burns, heart disease, and other serious conditions. Most Nobel prizes in physiology or medicine have been awarded for research conducted on nonhuman animals. The hope of finding methods to treat or prevent AIDS, Alzheimer’s disease, stroke, and many other disorders depends largely on animal research. In many areas of medicine and biological psychology, research would progress slowly or not at all without animals.

Though some (A) studies conducted on animals, unlike simple observational research, raise ethical issues, they are (B) in making progress in various medical fields.

- | (A)             | (B)            |
|-----------------|----------------|
| ① experimental  | - instrumental |
| ② statistical   | - successful   |
| ③ field         | - critical     |
| ④ developmental | - plausible    |
| ⑤ laboratory    | - negligible   |

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

It preserves, and sometimes further simplifies, the relevant information.

Generally speaking, a model is a simplified representation of reality created to serve a purpose. ( ① ) It is simplified based on some assumptions about what is and is not important for the specific purpose, or sometimes based on constraints on information or tractability. ( ② ) For example, a map is a model of the physical world. ( ③ ) It abstracts away a tremendous amount of information that the mapmaker deemed irrelevant for its purpose. ( ④ ) For example, a road map keeps and highlights the roads, their

basic topology, their relationships to places one would want to travel, and other relevant information. ( ⑤ ) Various professions have well-known model types: an architectural blueprint, an engineering prototype, and so on. Each of these abstracts away details that are not relevant to their main purpose and keeps those that are.

※ [35-36] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

35. Common law is otherwise known as case law, which is the law developed by the judges in their judgments (or rulings) on particular cases. The judges are guided by the theory and rules of precedent, which means they are bound by previous rulings that set “precedents.”

(A) Equally, judges must sometimes interpret laws that Parliament has passed. One such example involved the Abortion Act 1967. A secretary declined to type a referral letter for a termination, claiming that the right to conscientiously object to participation in an abortion protected her refusal.

(B) This essentially means that they must take into account similar cases decided in the past, particularly those decided in the highest courts. This area of judge-made law is important because there will be situations where Parliament has not enacted a law and it falls to the judges to plug the gap.

(C) The judges looked at the word “participation” and decided that the secretary was not covered, as she was not sufficiently involved in the procedure. [3점]

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

36. As robotics starts to spread, the degree to which countries can succeed in the robot era will depend in part on culture — on how readily people accept robots into their lives.

(A) As a result, Japanese culture tends to be more accepting of robot companions as actual companions than is Western culture, which views robots as soulless machines.

(B) The ancient Shinto religion, practiced by 80 percent of Japanese, includes a belief in animism, which holds that both objects and human beings have spirits.

(C) Western and Eastern cultures are highly differentiated in how they view robots. Not only does Japan have an economic need and the technological know-how for robots, but it also has a cultural predisposition.

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

※ [37-38] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

We’ve come back to the United States, but Julie’s mind is still in Italy. She’s yearning for some more of that pizza. She decides to make it herself, with me as her sous chef.

I chop my eggplant and zucchini. We’re both quiet, focused on our chores. Next up, the onion chopping. I peel

my onion, take it to the sink, turn on the faucet, and start slicing it under the flow.

“What are you doing?”

“I’m cutting the onion underwater.”

“Why?”

“It says in the *Britannica* it stops you from crying.”

This was an Heloise-style hint from the *Britannica*—one of those rare useful ones—and I was quite excited to be putting it into practice.

“Nope, too dangerous.”

“But it’s in the *Britannica*.”

“Nope, I’m the executive chef. You’re the sous chef.”

Here I’m confronted with an unfortunate situation: the *Britannica* versus my wife. Two big sources of authority. Which do I choose? Well, the *Britannica* is pretty trustworthy. However, as far as I know, it can’t carry my child or ignore me for several days or throw out the T-shirts that it hates.

So I decide Julie wins this one. \_\_\_\_\_.

**37. 밑글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?**

- ① Peel Onions Underwater to Avoid Tears
- ② Battle of Genders Ending in a Draw
- ③ Aftermath of an Italian Cooking Tip
- ④ Real Boss in My Home
- ⑤ Sous Chefs in the *Britannica*

**38. 밑글의 빈칸에 들어가기에 가장 적절한 것은?**

- ① Which attests to how strong working women are
- ② I might have to call the *Britannica* for corrections
- ③ The onion will be cut without water and I will cry
- ④ I will ignore her for the next few days
- ⑤ But I’ll be the executive chef tomorrow

**※ [39-40] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.**

We have long known that ravens are no birdbrains. They have been spotted caching food for later, gathering string to pull up hanging food and even trying to deceive one another. A study published today in *Science* adds an especially impressive twist: Ravens can \_\_\_\_\_ that they never encounter in nature.

The new study was led by cognitive zoologists in Sweden, who replicated a series of experiments previously used to (a) testing apes’ planning abilities, this time using ravens. The ravens were first taught to use a stone to knock a food pellet out of a puzzle box. The next day, without the box present, the birds were (b) offered a choice between the stone tool and “distracter” objects—toys too light or bulky to use as tools. The box (c) would then be brought back 15 minutes after the selection. Despite the delay, the ravens chose the correct tool nearly 80 percent of the time, and successfully used the tools they selected 86 percent of the time. The birds performed almost (d) as

well when they had to give an experimenter a bottle cap in exchange for a piece of food. The birds almost always selected the bottle cap over distracters, even though they would have (e) to wait 15 minutes to barter with it. The preference for soon-to-be-useful items persisted when the ravens had to pass up a smaller treat in favor of either the tool or the bartering token—and even when they could use each item only after a 17-hour delay.

**39. 밑글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?**

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

**40. 밑글의 빈칸에 들어가기에 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]**

- ① preserve tools for emergencies
- ② work in groups for situations
- ③ predict events yet to happen
- ④ trick potential competitors
- ⑤ plan for future needs

**※ [41-42] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.**

I had decided to go and I would go, and I had to be there by my mother’s birthday. This was extremely important. I believed that if there was any chance to bring my mother back home it would happen on her birthday. If I had said this aloud to my father or to my grandparents, they would have said that I might as well try to catch a fish in the air, so I did not say it aloud. But I believed it. ( ① ) My father says I lean on broken reeds and will get a face full of swamp mud one day.

When at last Gram and Gramps Hiddle and I set out that first day of the trip, I prayed for the first thirty minutes solid. I prayed that we would not be in an accident (I was terrified of cars and buses) and that we would get there by my mother’s birthday—seven days away—and that we would bring her home. Over and over, I prayed the same thing. I prayed to trees. This was easier than praying directly to God. There was nearly always a tree nearby. As we pulled onto the Ohio Turnpike, which is the flattest, straightest piece of road in God’s whole creation, Gram interrupted my prayers. “Salamanca—” ( ② )

I should explain right off that my real name is Salamanca Tree Hiddle. Salamanca, my parents thought, was the name of the Indian tribe to which my great-great-grandmother belonged. ( ③ ) My parents were mistaken. The name of the tribe was Seneca, but since my parents did not discover their error until after I was born and they were, by then, used to my name, it remained Salamanca. ( ④ ) My middle name, Tree, comes from your basic tree, a thing of such beauty to my mother that she made it part of my name. She wanted to be more specific and use Sugar Maple Tree, her very favorite, but Salamanca Sugar Maple Tree Hiddle was a bit much even

for her. ( ㉔ ) My mother used to call me Salamanca, but after she left, only my grandparents Hiddle called me Salamanca (when they were not calling me chickabiddy). To most other people, I was Sal, and to a few boys who thought they were especially amusing, I was Salamander.

41. 윗글의 'T'에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① The purpose of her trip was to bring her mother home.
- ② Her grandparents accompanied her on the trip.
- ③ She found it easier to pray to trees than to God.
- ④ Her parents had a misunderstanding when they named her.
- ⑤ Most people called her Salamanca or Salamander.

42. 다음 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Sometimes I am as ornery and stubborn as an old donkey.

※ [43-45] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

On disembarking at Amsterdam's Schipol Airport, I am struck, only a few steps inside the terminal, by the appearance of a sign hanging from the ceiling, which shows the way to the arrivals hall, the exit and the transfer desks. It is a bright-yellow sign, one meter high and two meters across, simple in design, a plastic fascia in an illuminated aluminum box suspended on steel struts from a ceiling webbed with cables and air-conditioning ducts. Despite its simplicity, even its mundanity, the sign delights me, a delight for which the adjective *exotic*, though unusual, seems apt. The exoticism is located in particular areas: in the double *a* of *Aankomst*, in the neighborliness of the *u* and the *i* in *Uitgang*, in the use of English subtitles, in the word for "desk," *balies*, and in the choice of practical, modernist fonts, Frutiger or Univers.

If the sign provokes in me genuine pleasure, it is in part because it offers the first conclusive evidence of my having arrived elsewhere. It is a symbol of being abroad. Although it may not seem distinctive to the casual eye, such a sign would never exist in precisely this form in my own country. There it would be less yellow, the typeface would be softer and more nostalgic, there would — out of greater indifference to the \_\_\_\_\_ of foreigners — be no subtitles, and the language would contain no double *as*, a repetition in which I sense, confusedly, the presence of another history and mind-set.

That a sign could be different in different places is evidence of a simple but pleasing idea: countries are diverse, and practices variable across borders. Yet difference alone would not be enough to elicit pleasure, or not for long. The difference has to seem like an improvement on what my own country is capable of. If I call the Schipol sign exotic, it is because it succeeds in suggesting, vaguely but intensely, that the country that

made it and that lies beyond the *uitgang* may in critical ways prove more congenial than my own to my temperament and concerns. The sign is a promise of happiness.

43. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① At Once Exotic and Nostalgic
- ② Too Esoteric a Sign Kills Curiosity
- ③ Sweet Bewilderment: Am I Elsewhere?
- ④ Various Languages on the Same Platter
- ⑤ Across the Border: The Pioneering Traveler

44. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어가기에 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① talent                      ② excitement              ③ confusion
- ④ intimacy                  ⑤ number

45. Schipol Airport의 표지판에 관한 윗글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? [3점]

- ① Its length is twice its height.
- ② It is written in two languages.
- ③ Its simplicity is the main reason for its exoticism.
- ④ It gives proof of arriving in another country.
- ⑤ The writer could not find a sign like it back home.

※ 확인사항

▷ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입·표기했는지 확인하십시오.





# 2019학년도 경찰대학 1차시험 (영 어)

※ 총 8쪽 45문항(2점 35문항, 3점 10문항)입니다. 각 문항의 답을 하나만 고르시오.

[1-3] 밑줄 친 단어의 뜻으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. Nothing could be firmer than the tone of this letter, in spite of its pensive gentleness.

- ① overt                      ② excessive                      ③ pervasive
- ④ thoughtful                ⑤ optimistic

2. The doctor asserted that his lifelong research on the human genome was by no means exhaustive.

- ① rewarding                ② revolutionary                ③ lenient
- ④ independent              ⑤ thorough

3. This conundrum was like no other that the police officers had faced before.

- ① instrument                ② robbery                      ③ criminal
- ④ puzzle                      ⑤ demonstration

[4-5] 다음 대화의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

4.  
A: How did the meeting go yesterday?  
B: It couldn't have been worse.  
A: What happened?  
B: I said something I shouldn't have and now Jack won't talk to me.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_.  
B: Now I need to gather every ounce of courage to do so.

- ① It's never too late to apologize
- ② You can't please everyone all the time
- ③ Sometimes a quarrel is good for the team
- ④ Just like everything else, time heals all wounds
- ⑤ That's why you have to think before you speak

5.  
A: Detective Mills, I think this is the guy we are looking for.  
B: Do his prints match the ones from the scene of the crime, Officer Flaherty?  
A: The results haven't come in yet, but two witnesses say they saw someone with his descriptions.  
B: That won't be enough for an arrest warrant.  
A: But, I'm sure this is the perpetrator.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_.  
A: Okay. Then we'll just have to wait for the results from the lab.

- ① I'll ask for a warrant right away
- ② We move on evidence, not feelings
- ③ I think we already have all the proof we need
- ④ Let's concentrate on the statements of the witnesses
- ⑤ Our main duty is to ensure the safety of the civilians

[6-7] 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

6. A recurrent issue for courts is whose viewpoint to adopt in deciding how much should be disclosed to patients about ①their medical treatment. The majority of states favor the experts, holding that physicians are responsible for disclosing only as much as ②would be considered reasonable by a "reasonable medical practitioner" in the same community and the same specialty. This approach is grounded in the so-called therapeutic privilege, ③which recognizes the physician's preeminent right to withhold any information that might harm the patient. The less deferential minority rule holds that the adequacy of disclosure should be judged from the standpoint of the "reasonable patient," not from ④those of the "reasonable physician." Although these general rules are well settled, questions about the adequacy of disclosure still ⑤arise.

7. Raku is a popular low-temperature, fast-firing process that yields exciting, ①chance surface effects on ceramic ware. From a simple white crackle glaze to a surprising spectrum of color, from humble tea bowls to sculptural forms abstract or figurative, the range of possibility and innovation ②that resides in raku practice keeps it always young and vibrant. The modern Western practice of this ancient process, as well as ③its purpose, differs from its Eastern roots, but the results of raku are still infinite in their variety, energy, and beauty. Japanese and Western raku offer the ceramist the possibility ④of experiencing the final results of the firing in a relatively short time, and it is this very quality that makes the practice of raku ⑤so satisfied. [3점]

[8-9] (A), (B), (C)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

8. Crabs, birds, and manta rays regularly try to crush sea horses for dinner, but a sea horse has some unusual protective armor. Its tail can be (A)[compressed/expanded] to half its normal size without lasting damage, researchers at the University of California, San Diego, recently found. The tail's (B)[resilience/rigidity] comes from its structure: approximately 36 square segments, each made of four bony plates. The plates connect to the spinal column's vertebrae with collagen and can glide past one another, keeping the spine (C)[safe/vulnerable]. Ultimately, the researchers would like to build a robotic arm out of 3-D-printed plates that mimic the seahorse's flexible and tough tail and use it for underwater excursions or to detonate bombs.

- |   |            |              |              |
|---|------------|--------------|--------------|
|   | (A)        | (B)          | (C)          |
| ① | compressed | - resilience | - vulnerable |
| ② | compressed | - rigidity   | - safe       |
| ③ | compressed | - resilience | - safe       |
| ④ | expanded   | - rigidity   | - safe       |
| ⑤ | expanded   | - resilience | - vulnerable |

9. Studies of priming effects have yielded discoveries that (A)[confirm/threaten] our self-image as conscious and autonomous authors of our judgments and our choices. For instance, most of us think of voting as a deliberate act that reflects our values and our assessments of policies and is not influenced by (B)[consensus/irrelevancies]. Our vote should not be affected by the location of the polling station, for example, but it is. A study of voting patterns in precincts of Arizona in 2000 showed that the support for propositions to increase the funding of schools was significantly greater when the polling station was in a school than when it was in a nearby location. A separate experiment showed that exposing people to images of classrooms and school lockers also (C)[increased/minimized] the tendency of participants to support a school initiative. The effect of the images was larger than the difference between parents and other voters. [3점]

- | (A)        | (B)           | (C)         |
|------------|---------------|-------------|
| ① confirm  | - consensus   | - minimized |
| ② confirm  | - consensus   | - increased |
| ③ confirm  | - relevancies | - minimized |
| ④ threaten | - relevancies | - increased |
| ⑤ threaten | - relevancies | - minimized |

[10-12] 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

10. Think of a “discovery” as an act that moves the arrival of information from a later point in time to an earlier time. The discovery’s value does not ①equal the value of the information discovered but rather the value of having the information available earlier than it otherwise would have been. A scientist or a mathematician may show great skill by being the first to find a solution that has ②eluded many others; yet if the problem would soon have been solved anyway, then the work probably has not much ③benefited the world. There *are* cases in which having a solution even slightly sooner is immensely valuable, but this is most plausible when the solution is immediately put to use, either being ④deployed for some practical end or serving as a foundation to further theoretical work. And in the latter case, where a solution is immediately used only in the sense of serving as a building block for further theorizing, there is great value in obtaining a solution slightly ⑤later only if the further work it enables is itself both important and urgent.

11. We are committed to reason. If we are asking a question, evaluating possible answers, and trying to persuade others of the value of those answers, then we are reasoning, and therefore have tacitly signed on to the ①validity of reason. We are also committed to whatever conclusions follow from the careful application of reason, such as the theorems of mathematics and logic. Though we cannot logically ②prove anything about the physical world, we are entitled to have confidence in certain beliefs about it. The application of reason and observation to discover ③steadfast generalizations about the world is what we call science. The progress of science, with its dazzling success at explaining and manipulating the world, shows that knowledge of the universe is ④possible, albeit always probabilistic and subject

to revision. Science is thus a paradigm for how we ought to gain knowledge—not the particular methods or institutions of science but its value system, namely to seek to explain the world, to evaluate candidate explanations ⑤objectively, and to be cognizant of the tentativeness and uncertainty of our understanding at any time.

12. On a boat off Costa Rica, a biologist uses pliers from a Swiss army knife to try to extract a plastic straw from a sea turtle’s nostril. The turtle ①writhes in agony, bleeding profusely. For eight painful minutes the YouTube video ticks on; it has ②logged more than 20 million views, even though it’s so hard to watch. At the end the increasingly desperate biologists finally manage to ③dislodge a four-inch-long straw from the creature’s nose. Raw scenes like this, which lay ④bare the toll of plastic on wildlife, have become familiar: The dead albatross, its stomach bursting with refuse. The turtle stuck in a six-pack ring, its shell ⑤unscathed from years of straining against the tough plastic. The seal snared in a discarded fishing net. Who is to blame? Take a good look in the mirror. [3점]

13. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Do we live on a rare earth? One so exceptional that it is pretty much alone in hosting a rich diversity of life, with almost all other planets being home to simple microbes at best? Or are we in a universe teeming with living things as complex as those here, meaning that we exist as part of a vast, cosmic zoo? Debate on this rages on, but we say it is time to accept that the latter is very likely. To date we know of at least 3,700 exoplanets and there are likely to be trillions of other potentially habitable exoplanets and exomoons in our galaxy and beyond. We do not know how commonly life arises on them, but many scientists think that it may well emerge from the chemical and physical properties of any suitable planet.

- ① Earth, the Extraordinary Home
- ② The Intergalactic Superhighway
- ③ Are Microbes Our True Ancestors?
- ④ The Cosmic Zoo: The Big Hoax
- ⑤ Is Anybody Out There?

14. Frank O’Connor에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Frank O’Connor was born in Cork, Ireland, of a family too poor to give him a university education. During Ireland’s struggle for independence he was briefly a member of the Irish Republican Army. Then he worked as a librarian in Cork and Dublin and for a time was director of the Abbey Theatre before he was established as a writer of short stories. From 1931 on he published regularly in American magazines and taught for some years at Harvard and Northwestern Universities. His declared objective was to find the natural rhythms and stresses of the storyteller’s voice in shaping his material. He was indeed a prolific historian of Irish manners and the Irish character.

- ① He is an Irish playwright holding a Harvard degree.
- ② He was a member of the stage crew at the Abbey Theatre.
- ③ His writing career in the US took off in the early 1930s.
- ④ He tried to blur the rhythms of the storyteller’s voice.
- ⑤ His stories are concerned with early American manners.

15. baiji에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The baiji is a functionally extinct species of freshwater dolphin formerly found only in the Yangtze River in China. It is also called the Chinese river dolphin. It is not to be confused with the Chinese white dolphin. The baiji population declined drastically in decades as China industrialized and made heavy use of the river for fishing, transportation, and hydroelectricity. The baiji could be the first dolphin species in history that humans have driven to extinction. Efforts were made to conserve the species, but a late 2006 expedition failed to find any baiji in the river. In August 2007, a Chinese man reportedly videotaped a large white animal swimming in the Yangtze, believed to be a baiji. The World Wildlife Fund is calling for the preservation of any possible baiji habitat, in case the species is located and can be revived.

- ① Its sole habitat was the Yangtze River.
- ② It should not be mistaken for the Chinese white dolphin.
- ③ Industrialization played a role in its decline in population.
- ④ It did not turn up during the 2006 expedition.
- ⑤ The World Wildlife Fund has given up all hope in reviving the species.

16. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Please let me take this opportunity to introduce myself and to welcome you to the neighborhood. My wife, Monica, and I live at #19, just up the road from your new home. We have lived on Meadow Street for the past twenty years. Most likely because I'm older than everyone else around here, I am often addressed as the unofficial "mayor" of the neighborhood.

I have been asked by several of our neighbors to communicate their wishes about a problem that has arisen since you moved in. We all love music, and most of us have had, or will have, teenagers. We would, though, appreciate it if you would ask your teens to turn down the volume.

We all look forward to meeting and greeting you properly after you have the chance to settle in.

- ① to solicit donations for needy neighbors
- ② to invite a neighbor to a block party
- ③ to offer best wishes to a leaving family
- ④ to request an exchange for a better stereo
- ⑤ to complain about a neighbor's loud music

17. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Laughter is one clue to compatibility. It tells you how much you will enjoy each other's company over the long term. If your laughter together is good and healthy, and not at the expense of others, then you have a healthy relationship to the world. Laughter is the child of surprise. If you can make each other laugh, you can always surprise each other. If you can always surprise each other, you can always keep the world around you new. Beware of a relationship in which there is no laughter. Even the most intimate relationships based only on seriousness have a tendency to turn sour. Over time, sharing a common serious viewpoint on the world tends to turn you against those who do not share the same viewpoint, and your relationship can become based on being critical together.

- ① A key to a healthy relationship is laughing together.
- ② "No action, talk only" is the seed of relationship failures.
- ③ Serious talk leads to endless criticism of one another.
- ④ The element of surprise brings laughter into your relationship.
- ⑤ Laugh a lot, and you will end up with new relationships.

[18-24] 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

18. Good reductionism consists not of replacing one field of knowledge with another but of connecting or unifying them. The building blocks used by one field are put under a microscope by another. A geographer might explain why the coastline of Africa fits into the coastline of the Americas by saying that the landmasses were once adjacent but sat on different plates, which drifted apart. The question of why the plates move gets passed on to the geologists, who appeal to an upwelling of magma that pushes them apart. As for how the magma got so hot, they call in the physicists to explain the reactions in the Earth's core and mantle. None of the scientists is \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① innocent                      ② dispensable                      ③ meticulous
- ④ qualified                      ⑤ connected

19. Even small differences in annual economic growth rates, if sustained for decades or centuries, eventually lead to huge differences in the levels of economic well-being. The per capita gross national product of the United States, for example, grew at an annual rate of around 1.7 percent per year during the period 1820 to 1998. This led to a twenty-five-fold increase in living standards, with per capita incomes rising from around \$1,200 per person in 1820 to around \$30,000 today (in 1990 dollars). The key for the United States to become the world's richest major economy was not spectacularly fast growth, such as China's recent achievement of 8 percent growth per year. The key was \_\_\_\_\_, the fact that the United States maintained that income growth rate for almost two centuries.

- ① velocity                      ② originality                      ③ transparency
- ④ liquidity                      ⑤ consistency

20. Believing-for-a-reason \_\_\_\_\_. I may believe that my neighbor has few friends because no one ever visits him. I may never have made this reasoning explicit, either to myself or to anyone else. Still, if asked the question "Why do you think he has few friends?" I can reply, without any introspection or self-observation: "Because no one ever visits him." That a subject is in the relevant state does not necessarily manifest itself in conscious review of the reasoning but does necessarily include the ability to express it both in the form of a demonstration and an expressive self-explanation, i.e., a rational explanation of one's own belief that one can just give. [3점]

- ① often results from the state of mutual contradictions
- ② need not be the result of any conscious process at all
- ③ may lie in the subject's ability to review a conclusion
- ④ seldom denies the existence of premise and conclusion
- ⑤ ought to be constantly mediated by connecting principles

21. We know that blind evolutionary processes can produce human-level general intelligence, since they have already done so at least once. Evolutionary processes with foresight—that is, genetic programs designed and guided by an intelligent human programmer—should be able to achieve a similar outcome with far greater efficiency. This observation has been used by some philosophers and scientists to argue that human-level AI is not only theoretically possible but feasible within this century. The idea is that we can estimate the relative capabilities of evolution and human engineering to produce intelligence, and find that human engineering is already vastly superior to evolution in some areas and is likely to become superior in the remaining areas before too long. The fact that evolution produced intelligence therefore indicates that human engineering will \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① compete against superintelligence
- ② lag far behind evolutionary processes
- ③ disguise itself as human-level AI
- ④ soon be able to do the same
- ⑤ repeat similar mistakes

22. The number of electric cars in the world passed the 2 million mark last year and the International Energy Agency estimates there will be 140 million electric cars globally by 2030 if countries meet Paris climate agreement targets. This electric vehicle boom could leave 11 million tons of spent lithium-ion batteries in need of recycling between now and 2030. However, in the EU as few as 5% of lithium-ion batteries are recycled. \_\_\_\_\_.

Not only do the batteries carry a risk of giving off toxic gases if damaged, but core ingredients such as lithium and cobalt are finite and extraction can lead to water pollution and depletion among other environmental consequences.

- ① This has an environmental cost
- ② It is prohibited to take further steps
- ③ It has identified the cause
- ④ This ratifies the Paris climate agreement
- ⑤ This supports current energy policies

23. The electromagnetic field is everywhere, and every single electron that exists in the universe not only belongs to it, but also is exactly identical to any other electron, anywhere and anywhen. Interchange two of them, and the universe won't notice. Because of that, because of the quantum field they are an expression of, electrons cannot be described as one would describe a macroscopic object. They belong to the field. They are part of it, like a drop of water in the vast ocean, or a gust of wind in the night air, a drop or a gust you cannot localize. As long as one does not look, drops and gusts are just like the ocean itself, like the wind. Mingled into an entity much vaster than themselves, \_\_\_\_\_. [3점]

- ① they provide vectors to the core of the universe
- ② they create a ripple effect in the quantum field
- ③ they have no identity of their own
- ④ they fail to achieve their full potential
- ⑤ they serve as catalysts for many reactions

24. Cost of production concepts are not very useful to the understanding of the economics of agriculture, just as cost of production of pizza is not very useful to understanding the pizza industry. A more appropriate comparison, given the nature of joint production in agriculture, is the relation of cost of production of pizza to the structural understanding of the restaurant industry. Too great a reliance on cost of production is a danger because of the inherent weaknesses of analyses that follow, the resources devoted to cost of production which would be better used elsewhere, and the limited focus of issues which can result from its emphasis. Cost of production seems, on the surface, to be a useful and basic element to economic analysis. Further, noneconomists relate well to the concept of cost of production, while supply functions, input demand functions, length-of-run and other important issues are less obvious concepts. As a result, cost of production often becomes considered as \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① an instrumental source of agricultural investment decision
- ② an end rather than a tool with limited analytic capability
- ③ one of the weakest indices of long-term market growth
- ④ a test of inter-industry collaboration assessment
- ⑤ an obscure measurement of market assets

[25-26] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

25. In the U.S. the proportion of infants who were nursed at all by their mothers, and the age at which those nursed infants were weaned, decreased through much of the 20th century. For example, by the 1970s only 5% of American children were being nursed at the age of six months. In contrast, among hunter-gatherers not in contact with farmers and without access to farmed foods, infants are nursed far beyond six months, because the only suitable infant food available to them is mother's milk: they have no access to cow's milk, baby formula, or soft food replacements. The age of weaning averaged over seven hunter-gatherer groups is about three years old, an age at which children finally become capable of fully nourishing themselves by chewing enough firm food.

- ① relationship between the age of weaning and available food
- ② necessity of early weaning in hunter-gatherer societies
- ③ controversy over the role of weaning in children's health
- ④ agricultural motivations for early weaning in children
- ⑤ demographic contrasts between farmers and hunter-gatherers

26. Never has China's bond market had such a stormy spring. It has already set a record for defaults in the second quarter. The cost of credit for firms has shot up. Even the state-owned companies that invest in infrastructure, previously sacrosanct, are seen as risks. What has gone wrong? The answer is nothing at all. Defaults are progress for China, which needs to clear a backlog of accumulated debt. This year's casualties amount to a mere 0.1% of the bond market. But that is still an improvement on the recent past, when investors assumed that the government would rescue any big firm in trouble. [3점]

- ① the hidden pitfalls of China's economy
- ② the risky investments on China's infrastructure
- ③ the critical need for governmental intervention in China
- ④ the unwarranted concern about China's bond market
- ⑤ the doomed future of China's accumulating debt

[27-28] 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

27. Deficiencies of innate ability may be compensated for through persistent hard work and concentration. One might say that work substitutes for talent, or better yet that it \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ talent. He who firmly determines to improve his capacity will do so, provided that education does not begin too late, during a period when the plasticity of nerve cells is greatly reduced. Do not forget that reading and thinking about masterpieces allows one to assimilate much of the skill that created them, providing of course that one extends beyond conclusions to the author's insights, guiding principles, and even style. What we refer to as a great and special talent usually implies superiority that is expeditious rather than qualitative. In scientific undertakings, however, the slow prove to be as useful as the fast because scientists like artists are judged by the quality of what they produce, not by the \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ of production.

- | (A)          | - | (B)      |
|--------------|---|----------|
| ① creates    | - | power    |
| ② creates    | - | speed    |
| ③ suppresses | - | quantity |
| ④ suppresses | - | speed    |
| ⑤ encourages | - | power    |

28. Professions embody expertise, prestige, autonomy, dignity, and formal learning, values that often are incompatible with politics. The historic struggles of public professions to purge themselves of politics—for example, the city manager *versus* party hacks; the librarian *versus* ignorant censors; the environmental scientist *versus* political ideologues—all reflect this \_\_\_(A)\_\_. Nor do professionals like bureaucracy, which they often view as an impediment to the free exercise of their specializations. Certain kinds of specialized professionals, such as scientists and engineers, working for the federal government express much less satisfaction with their work than federal executives. Put bluntly, professionals who choose the public service often must overcome their \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ for its two major features: politics and bureaucracy. [3점]

- | (A)               | - | (B)        |
|-------------------|---|------------|
| ① resistance      | - | antipathy  |
| ② congruence      | - | affinity   |
| ③ resistance      | - | affinity   |
| ④ congruence      | - | antipathy  |
| ⑤ incompatibility | - | aspiration |

[29-30] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

29. For most of Western history, curiosity has been regarded as at best a distraction, at worst a poison, corrosive to the soul and to society. There's a reason for this. Curiosity is unruly.

(A) In short, curiosity is deviant. Pursuing it is liable to bring you into conflict with authority at some point, as everyone from Galileo to Charles Darwin to Steve Jobs could have attested. A society that values order above all else will seek to suppress curiosity.

(B) It doesn't like rules, or, at least, it assumes that all rules are provisional, subject to the laceration of a smart question nobody has yet thought to ask. It disdains the approved pathways, preferring diversions, unplanned excursions, impulsive left turns.

(C) But a society that believes in progress, innovation, and creativity will cultivate it, recognizing that the inquiring minds of its people constitute its most valuable asset. By the time of the Enlightenment, European societies started to see that their future lay with the curious and encouraged probing questions rather than stamping on them.

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

30. Most existing drones need to be flown by an experienced operator. Indeed, the law often requires this. Drones also need technical support and maintenance.

(A) The drone may fly autonomously, according to a preprogrammed schedule, find its way automatically to a point it is ordered to visit, or be piloted remotely by an operative of the company that supplies the system, from a control centre anywhere on the planet.

(B) This is a term being applied to the offerings of several firms that aspire to sell the advantages of drones without the associated worries. The box in question is a base station that houses the drone, recharges it and transfers the data it has collected to the customer.

(C) And the people operating them would be well advised to have an understanding of the legal and safety implications of what they are up to. Hence the appeal of the "drone-in-a-box."

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

31. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Many animals cooperate effectively, and a few even give loans. The most famous lenders in nature are vampire bats. These bats congregate in their thousands inside caves and every night fly out to look for prey. When they find a sleeping bird or careless mammal, they make a small incision in its skin, and suck its blood. ①But not all vampire bats find a victim every night. ②In order to cope with the uncertainty of their life, the vampires loan blood to each other. ③Vampires, however, don't give loans in order to alleviate their evolutionary pressure. ④A vampire that fails to find prey will come home and ask a more fortunate friend to regurgitate some stolen blood. ⑤ Vampires remember very well to whom they loaned blood, so at a later date if the friend returns home hungry, he will approach his debtor, who will reciprocate the favour.

32. 글의 흐름으로 보아 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [3점]

When you see grass as *green*, the green is no more a property of grass than rustish is a property of water.

Imagine that you are a piece of iron. So there you are, sitting around doing nothing, as usual, when along comes a drop of water. What will be your perception of the water? Yes, of course, a bar of iron doesn't have a brain, and it wouldn't have any perception at all. But let's ignore that inconvenient fact and imagine what it would be like if a bar of iron could perceive the water. From the standpoint of a piece of iron, water is above all *rustish*. ( ① ) Now return to your perspective as a human. ( ② ) You know that rustishness is not really a property of water itself but of how it reacts with iron. ( ③ ) The same is true of human perception. ( ④ ) Green is the experience that results when the light bouncing off grass reacts with the neurons in your brain. ( ⑤ ) Greenness is in us — just as rust is in the piece of iron.

33. 다음 글에 나타난 “I”의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

I left for Brussels by train in April 1939. Leaving my parents behind when I was only nine years old was deeply distressing. As I reached the border between Germany and Belgium, the train stopped for a brief time and German customs officials came on board. They demanded to see any jewelry or other valuables I might have. I had been forewarned of this request by a young woman who was traveling with me. I had therefore hidden in my pocket a small gold ring with my initials on it, which I had been given as a present on my seventh birthday. My anxiety in the presence of Nazi officers reached almost unbearable heights as they boarded the train, and I feared that they would discover the ring. Fortunately, they paid little attention to me and allowed me to go undisturbed. As their footsteps grew fainter, a quiet sigh escaped my lips.

- ① nervous → relieved      ② joyous → discouraged
- ③ indifferent → outraged    ④ irritated → terrified
- ⑤ surprised → disappointed

[34-35] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

People who learn to extract the key ideas from new material and organize them into a mental model and connect that model to \_\_\_\_\_ show an advantage in learning complex mastery. A mental model is a mental representation of some external reality. Think of a baseball batter waiting for a pitch. He has less than an instant to decipher whether it's a curveball, a changeup, or something else. How does he do it? There are a few subtle signals that help: the way the pitcher winds up, the way he throws, the spin of the ball's seams. A great batter winnows out all the extraneous perceptual distractions, seeing only these variations in pitches, and through practice

he forms distinct mental models based on a different set of cues for each kind of pitch. He connects these models to what he knows about batting stance, strike zone, and swinging so as to stay on top of the ball. These he connects to mental models of player positions: if he's got guys on first and second, maybe he'll sacrifice to move the runners ahead. Because he has culled out all but the most important elements for identifying and responding to each kind of pitch, constructed mental models out of that learning, and connected those models to his mastery of the other essential elements of this complex game, an expert player has a better chance of scoring runs than a less experienced one who cannot make sense of the vast and changeable information he faces every time he steps up to the plate.

34. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Split-Second Decisions Made Easy
- ② When Baseball Players Go Wild
- ③ Baseball 101: Choose the Right Bat
- ④ The Anatomy of a Baseball Pitcher
- ⑤ How Far Can a Batter Hit the Ball?

35. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① future course of events      ② athletic endowment
- ③ prior knowledge              ④ de facto principles
- ⑤ controlled motivation

[36-37] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

In the region of western New York State in which I was brought up, as indeed in a huge part of the English-speaking regions of the world, the form *doesn't* (a)scarcely exists in vernacular speech. Where I come from, almost everyone says *It don't matter* and *He don't need that*.

Naturally, my high school English teacher, Mrs. Breck, took strong exception to this usage, and she relentlessly (b)waged her own little war upon it. I well remember sitting in class one day when her campaign was in full swing. Having heard my classmate Norman say, for the seven hundredth time that day, something like “He don't know that,” she decided to strike: “He *doesn't* know that, Norman.” “Yeah, that's right,” replied Norman, “he *don't*.” “Not *don't*, Norman,” reiterated Mrs. Breck, her face turning an interesting colour, “say ‘He DOESN'T know that.’” “But... but...” A look of (c)contentment appeared on Norman's face. “But it don't *sound* right!”

This little episode encapsulates very neatly the (d)contrast between the very special position of one particular form of English, which we call standard English, and all the other varieties of English that there are, which we may collectively term non-standard English. The great majority of English-speakers grow up learning and speaking the (e)local vernacular form of English, which is almost always significantly different from standard English, and is sometimes spectacularly different.

36. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Good Old Days: Reflections on My English Teacher
- ② Avoid Dialect Extinction for Diversity's Sake
- ③ Sounding Right: A Dilemma for Policy-Makers
- ④ Standard vs. Non-standard English: *Don't* It Matter?
- ⑤ Vernacular vs. Prestige English: End the War

37. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

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

[38-39] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

That music can increase cooperation and helpfulness by inducing good moods has been demonstrated experimentally. Rona Fried and Leonard Berkowitz undertook a study with their students at the University of Wisconsin. They divided them into four groups and induced different moods in three of them by playing them different pieces of music. Two selections from Mendelssohn's 'Songs Without Words' were chosen to instill a soothing mood in one group; Duke Ellington's 'One O'Clock Jump' was played to create feelings of excitement in another; and John Coltrane's 'Meditations' was used to instill negative emotions, of sadness and despondency, in the third group. The fourth, control group simply sat in silence for the seven-minute duration of the musical recordings. The students had to complete a mood questionnaire both before and after listening to the music, and this confirmed that the music had made a significant difference to their feelings.

Just before they were dismissed, the experimenter asked for volunteers to help with another, quite unrelated experiment which would require anywhere between fifteen minutes and two hours of their time. They were requested to complete a form to specify whether they were prepared to help, and if so for what amount of time. This, of course, was the test of helpfulness—the experimenter wanted to discover whether the four groups varied in their willingness to help according to the type of music to which they had been listening.

This \_\_\_\_\_. Those who had listened to the Mendelssohn pieces turned out to be the most helpful, as measured by their willingness to help with the second experiment and the length of time they were prepared to offer. On both measures, the students who had listened to Coltrane's music, leading to adverse moods, were the least willing to be helpful.

38. 위 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Cooperative groups tended to prefer Mendelssohn's music.
- ② Classical music instilled soothing moods in people.
- ③ Cooperation and helpfulness were affected by musical talents.
- ④ Types of music influenced people's willingness to help.
- ⑤ Excited moods led people to offer more assistance.

39. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① had been tested before      ② proved to be the case
- ③ was challenged by many      ④ contradicted earlier findings
- ⑤ needed further support

[40-42] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

According to most definitions of intelligence, a million years ago humans were already the most intelligent animals around, as well as the world's champion toolmakers, yet they remained insignificant creatures with little impact on the surrounding ecosystem. They were obviously lacking some key feature other than intelligence and toolmaking.

Perhaps humankind eventually came to dominate the planet not because of some elusive third key ingredient, but due simply to the evolution of even higher intelligence and even better toolmaking abilities? It doesn't seem so, because when we examine the historical record, we don't see a direct correlation between the intelligence and toolmaking abilities of individual humans and the power of our species as a whole. Twenty thousand years ago, the average Sapiens probably had higher intelligence and better toolmaking skills than the average Sapiens of today. Modern schools and employers may test our aptitudes from time to time but, no matter how badly we do, the welfare state always guarantees our basic needs. In the Stone Age natural selection tested you every single moment of every single day, and if you flunked any of its numerous tests you (A) were pushing up the daisies in no time. Yet despite the superior toolmaking abilities of our Stone Age ancestors, and despite their sharper minds and far more acute senses, 20,000 years ago humankind was much weaker than it is today.

Over those 20,000 years humankind moved from hunting mammoth with stone-tipped spears to exploring the solar system with spaceships not thanks to the evolution of more dexterous hands or bigger brains. Instead, the crucial factor in our conquest of the world was our ability to connect many humans to one another. Humans nowadays completely dominate the planet not because the individual human is far smarter and more nimble-fingered than the individual chimp or wolf, but because *Homo sapiens* is the only species on earth capable of cooperating flexibly in large numbers. Intelligence and toolmaking were obviously very important as well. But if humans had not learned to cooperate flexibly in large numbers, our crafty brains and deft hands would still be \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_.

40. 위 글의 밑줄 친 (A)가 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① might prosper eternally      ② would die soon
- ③ sharpened tools slowly      ④ could pick flowers quickly
- ⑤ became a farmer eventually

41. 위 글의 빈칸 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① developing far more acute senses
- ② significantly impacting the ecosystem
- ③ overcoming numerous hurdles in the wild
- ④ searching for easy prey in groups
- ⑤ splitting flint stones rather than uranium atoms

42. 위 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 나타낼 때, 빈칸 (C)와 (D)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

It is not higher intelligence or better (C), but large-scale, flexible cooperation abilities which played a key role in Homo sapiens' (D) of the world.

- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| (C)         | (D)           |
| ① dexterity | - domination  |
| ② dexterity | - exploration |
| ③ evolution | - cultivation |
| ④ welfare   | - domination  |
| ⑤ welfare   | - exploration |

[43-45] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

(A) Do you know a childlike view of the world can frequently put adult life in perspective? The innocent view of children can help adults to not be so weighed down by their problems. Nancy Craver, director of a day-care center, relates the following story of how a child's perspective helped (a)her turn a big problem into a small one. It was the center's annual multicultural dinner, created as a chance for parents, children, and staff to celebrate both their diversity and their ability to work well together.

(B) As (b)she instinctively reached out her arms, she not only caught the little one but also caught her laughter and excitement. Immediately, those first terrible images melted away. Swinging (c)her around, Nancy was reminded by the child's enthusiasm that this was a celebration. Her laughter and play did not fix things, but it did change Nancy's perspective. And the evening continued better for her and for those around her.

(C) The previous year's celebration had been quite challenging for Nancy, as she had just been hired as the new director. This year (d)she planned things out early so that she could relax and participate in the dinner—or so she thought. At first just minor things went wrong. Then, someone dropped the slide projector that was to be used for an after-dinner presentation. When the dinner itself was over, the woman who had been hired to take the children to another place to play did not show up. The kids became restless and began running about.

(D) In the midst of all this commotion, an elderly man insisted on someone moving the car that was blocking his in the parking lot. With her tension—and temperature—rising, Nancy went to help him get out of the lot. Just as (e)she started back into the building, one of the young children came charging down the stairs and threw herself at her. The images that flashed across Nancy's mind as the child was flying through the air included an injured child, shocked parents, and people saying, "You see, she cannot control or even protect our children!"

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

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

44. 밑줄 친 (a)-(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지와 다른 것은?

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

45. 위 글의 Nancy에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① She was in charge of a day-care center.  
 ② She caught a child in mid-air.  
 ③ She became the director three years ago.  
 ④ She planned for this year's dinner in advance.  
 ⑤ She helped out with a parking problem.

※ 확인사항

▷ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입·표기 했는지 확인하시오.





# 2020학년도 경찰대학 1차 시험 (영 어)

※ 총 10쪽 45문항(2점 35문항, 3점 10문항)입니다. 각 문항의 답을 하나만 고르시오.

[1-6] 밑줄 친 단어의 뜻으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. Procrastination becomes a major problem in your work life when important tasks or responsibilities are left undone or are completed in a slipshod manner because inadequate time was left to complete the task properly.

- ① hastiness                      ② postponement                      ③ spontaneity
- ④ concern                        ⑤ exaggeration

2. A worldwide financial crisis began in the last half of 1997, when the currencies of several Asian economies plummeted in value.

- ① boomed suddenly              ② bounced back                      ③ got stuck
- ④ made a difference              ⑤ dropped sharply

3. If you can't weave quotations deftly into the fabric of your prose, abjure them altogether and paraphrase instead.

- ① abandon                        ② compose                              ③ revise
- ④ brainstorm                      ⑤ elaborate

4. The increasing power of the personal computer is making it possible to develop applications that are smarter and more responsive to the user. Anyone who has used a spelling or a grammar checker has experienced this type of application at a very rudimentary level.

- ① basic                              ② deep                                      ③ optimal
- ④ conscious                        ⑤ abstract

5. One reason to think that written languages will look more or less like they do now is the fact that so far they have proved extremely tenacious. The Chinese system has changed little in more than 3,000 years, and Modern Greek is written with an alphabet that has been used for almost as long.

- ① arbitrary                        ② reliable                                ③ useful
- ④ graphic                            ⑤ persistent

6. Lacking a clear formula for making decisions, we get reactive and fall back on familiar, comfortable ways to decide what to do. As a result, we haphazardly select approaches that don't support our goals.

- ① covertly                        ② invariably                              ③ explicitly
- ④ randomly                        ⑤ precisely

[7-9] 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

7. As with the question of the date ①at which European antiquarianism was superseded by archaeology, it is not easy to suggest a specific date when the writings of 'early travellers' and the collecting of Egyptian antiquities ②became transformed into something approaching the modern discipline of Egyptology. Most histories of Egyptian archaeology, however, see the Napoleonic expedition at the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century as the first systematic attempt to record and describe the standing remains of pharaonic Egypt. The importance of the *Description del'Egyptek*, which was the multi-volume publication that ③resulted from the expedition, lay not only in its high standards of accuracy but also in the fact that ④they constituted a continuous and internally consistent appraisal by a group of scholars, thus ⑤providing the first real assessment of ancient Egypt in its entirety.

\*antiquarianism: 골동품 연구

8. Fire destroys about 350 ①million ha (1,350 mi<sup>2</sup>) of forest every year. Some fires are set by humans to cover up illegal logging or land clearing. Others are started by natural causes. The greatest fire hazard in the world is in sub-Saharan Africa, which accounts for about ②half the global total. Uncontrolled fires tend to be ③worst in countries with corrupt or ineffective governments and high levels of poverty, civil unrest, and internal refugees. ④As global climate change brings drought and insect infestations to many parts of the world, there's a worry ⑤which forest fires may increase catastrophically.

9. If contemporary experience ①has taught us anything, surely it is the need for a president to hit the ground running. The difference between Reagan's quick start and Clinton's stumble put one on the path toward ②a succession of legislative triumphs and the other on the road to a debacle in health care and a loss of Congress. Had Clinton not been as agile as he was in recovering in late 1993 and then again in 1995, he ③would be a one-term president. As it was, he never became the transformational figure he had hoped. In most institutions, the power of a leader grows over time. A CEO, a university president, the head of a union, acquire stature through the quality of their long-term performance. The presidency is ④just the opposite: power tends to evaporate quickly. It's not that a president must rival Franklin Roosevelt in his First Hundred Days, but his first months in office are usually the widest window of opportunity he will have, ⑤even if he serves two full terms. That's why he has to move fast.

[10-11] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 가장 적절하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

10. The book, "Superforecasting: Arts and Science of Prediction," opens with a discussion of Archie Cochrane, a Scottish doctor born in 1909, who did more than perhaps anyone else to transform medicine from a black art into a ①fully fledged science. His insight—deeply controversial half a century ago—was that a doctor's qualifications, eminence and confidence are ②irrelevant and that the only test of a treatment's effectiveness was whether it could be shown, statistically and rigorously, to work. Mr. Tetlock, the author of the book, hopes to bring about a similar rigor to how people ③analyze forecasts of the future. That will be an ④easy struggle. Prediction, like medicine in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, is still mostly based on ⑤eminence rather than evidence. [3점]

11. Polling is like Internet dating. There is a little wiggle room in the ①veracity of information provided. We know that people ②shade the truth, particularly when the question asked are embarrassing or sensitive. Respondents may overstate their income. They may not ③deny that they do not vote. They may hesitate to express views that are unpopular or socially unacceptable. For all these reasons, even the most carefully designed poll is dependent on the ④integrity of the respondents' answers. Election polls depend crucially on ⑤sorting those who will vote on Election Day from those who will not. Individuals often say

they are going to vote because they think that is what pollsters want to hear. Studies that have compared self-reported voting behavior to election records consistently find that one-quarter to one-third of respondents say they voted when in fact they did not.

[12-13] (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

12. Biologists classify organisms into species. Animals are said to belong to the same species if they tend to mate with each other, giving birth to (A) fertile/sterile offspring. Horses and donkeys have a recent common ancestor and share many physical traits. But they show little sexual interest in one another. They will mate if induced to do so—but their offspring are (B) fertile/sterile. Mutations in donkey DNA can therefore never cross over to horses, or vice versa. The two types of animals are consequently considered two distinct species, moving along (C) separate/similar evolutionary paths. By contrast, a bulldog and a spaniel may look very different, but they are members of the same species, sharing the same DNA pool. They will happily mate and their puppies will grow up to pair off with other dogs and produce more puppies.

- |   | (A)     | (B)     | (C)      |
|---|---------|---------|----------|
| ① | fertile | sterile | similar  |
| ② | fertile | fertile | similar  |
| ③ | fertile | sterile | separate |
| ④ | sterile | fertile | separate |
| ⑤ | sterile | fertile | similar  |

13. Big data has its drawbacks. The flood of information—some of it useful, some not—can (A) overwhelm/maximize one's ability to quickly and efficiently process data and take appropriate action. If we fail to create and utilize methodologies and tools for effectively using big data, we may continue to (B) evolve/drown in it. In the context of national security, lacking adequate big data tools could have profound, even deadly, consequences. However, there are steps that we can take now—steps that are already being taken in many cases—to ensure that we successfully (C) harness/renounce the power of big data. [3점]

- |   | (A)       | (B)    | (C)      |
|---|-----------|--------|----------|
| ① | overwhelm | drown  | harness  |
| ② | overwhelm | evolve | renounce |
| ③ | overwhelm | drown  | renounce |
| ④ | maximize  | evolve | harness  |
| ⑤ | maximize  | drown  | renounce |

[14-15] 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

14. America is not actually a “melting pot” in the sense that people from different backgrounds somehow all become the same. America has always included a great diversity of ideas, attitudes, and behaviors. ①For example, the constitutional separation of church and state, a fundamental principle present since early days in the United States, guarantees that people of all religion have the same freedoms and rights for worship and religious behavior. ② People of diverse religious backgrounds are not expected to “melt” together into one religion. ③Conflicts simply occur among people, whether of the same or different background. ④Other laws guarantee the equal rights of all people regardless of skin color, gender, and age. ⑤The United States does not even have an official national language—and many government and other publications in various geographical areas are offered in a variety of languages as well. In short, America as a nation has always recognized the realities and benefits of diversity.

15. No one questions that machines displace individual workers from certain jobs and that in the short run this often creates difficult problems. ①For example, the use of diesel engines and electric power by railroads has made obsolete the position of fireman—the employee who shoveled coal into the locomotive boiler that produced the steam for the train’s steam engine—but because of union support, railroads had to fill this position for many years after steam power ceased being used by trains. ②However, such problems are temporary. ③Ultimately, advances in machine technology tend to reduce costs and prices or to hold them down, and by enabling people to buy more goods, they create new employment opportunities. ④Machines reduce the need for human skills. ⑤If some industries employ fewer workers, others employ more. At the same time, new products are introduced and new industries are established. [3점]

[16-23] 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

16. It is a principle in many legal systems that a competent adult has a right to refuse any, even lifesaving, treatment. This principle applies to the treatment of physical illness. It does not apply however in many countries to those with mental illness. Take the case of England, where it is the Mental Health Act that governs the \_\_\_\_\_ treatment of patients with mental disorder.

- ① alternative      ② compulsory      ③ adjunctive  
④ incremental      ⑤ preventive

17. A social-conflict analysis begins by pointing out that sports are closely linked to social inequality. Some sports—including tennis, swimming, golf, and skiing—are expensive, so participation is largely limited to the well-to-do. Football, baseball, and basketball, however, are accessible to people of all income levels. In short, the games people play are not simply a matter of choice but also reflect social \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① bonds                      ② needs                      ③ trends  
④ standing                      ⑤ preference

18. What should the effect of success on motivation be? Should it necessarily increase motivation? The argument earlier suggests that if learners realize that successful performance in some activity leads toward their goal, then expectancies are likely to rise. This would appear to say that success will tend to increase motivation, but matters are not that simple. This argument considers potential motivation and ignores motivational arousal. Motivational arousal is based on a person’s assumption of how much effort is needed to perform an activity correctly. Studies indicate that motivational arousal is greatest for tasks that are assumed to be of moderate difficulty. If success rate is considered very high or very low, motivational arousal is \_\_\_\_\_. In other words, we try hardest for things we consider challenging but not nearly impossible.

- ① weakened                      ② mobilized                      ③ fluctuated  
④ stabilized                      ⑤ alternated

19. For historians of Africa identity can be a tricky intellectual issue. Africans are, like people everywhere, compilations of numerous identities, some of which are personally or collectively claimed, others of which are imposed by outsiders. If people are asked who the most famous living African is, the usual answer is ‘Nelson Mandela.’ But as we write this in the aftermath of the 2006 World Cup, there is a good case for saying that the most famous living African is Zinédene Zidane. Let’s consider this one individual. Who, or what, is Zidane? He’s a Frenchman, born and raised in Marseilles. But he’s also a North African, whose parents emigrated from Algeria; and a Berber, with family roots in the Kabyle mountains and reportedly fiercely proud of his ancestral village. He also describes himself as a Muslim. And he is, of course, a footballer. Whichever of these labels Zidane himself chooses to use would depend both on where he is and how he’s thinking at the time. Identity, in other words, is as \_\_\_\_\_ as it is multifaceted. [3점]

- ① unique                      ② ethnic                      ③ political  
④ indigenous                      ⑤ fluid

20. Picasso's oeuvre includes more than 1,800 paintings, 1,200 sculptures, 2,800 ceramics, and 12,000 drawings, not to mention prints, rugs, and tapestries—only a fraction of which have garnered acclaim. In poetry, when we recite Maya Angelou's classic poem "Still I Rise," we tend to forget that she wrote 165 others; we remember her moving memoir *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings* and pay less attention to her other 6 autobiographies. In science, Einstein wrote papers on general and special relativity that transformed physics, but many of his 248 publications had minimal impact. If you want to be original, "the most important possible thing you could do," says Ira Glass, the producer of *This American Life* and the podcast *Serial*, "is \_\_\_\_\_."

\*oeuvre: 일생의 작품

- ① do a lot of work
- ② reject the default
- ③ take radical risks
- ④ gain new insights
- ⑤ explore better options

21. Lightner Witmer received his doctorate in psychology in 1892 in Germany under Wilhelm Wundt, who many view as the founder of experimental psychology. He also studied under James McKeen Cattell, another pioneer of experimental psychology. At the time Witmer received his doctorate, psychology was essentially an academic discipline, a field of research. It had almost none of the applied functions that characterize the field today. In short, in the late 1800s, \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① the field of experimental psychology was not popular
- ② psychologists didn't practice psychology, but studied it
- ③ Lightner Witmer was a leading psychologist in Germany
- ④ it took much effort to receive a doctoral degree in psychology
- ⑤ Wilhelm Wundt set the stage for the birth of clinical psychology

22. When Adam Smith lectured at the University of Glasgow in the 1760s, he introduced the study of demand by posing a puzzle. Common sense, he said, suggests that the price of a commodity must somehow depend on what that good is worth to consumers—on the amount of *utility* that the commodity offers. Yet, Smith pointed out, some cases suggest that \_\_\_\_\_. Smith cited diamonds and water as examples. He noted that water has enormous value to most consumers; indeed, its availability can be a matter of life and death. Yet water generally either is free or sells at a very low price, whereas diamonds sell for very high prices even though few people would consider them necessities.

- ① a good's price may depend on its availability
- ② a good's price may be intertwined with its value
- ③ a good's utility may have little influence on its price
- ④ a good's utility may depend on its supply and demand
- ⑤ a good's quantity demanded may not depend on its price

23. While to-do lists serve as a useful collection of our best intentions, they also tyrannize us with trivial, unimportant stuff that we feel obligated to get done—because it's on our list. Which is why most of us have a love-hate relationship with our to-do lists. If allowed, they set our priorities the same way an inbox can dictate our day. Most inboxes overflow with unimportant e-mails masquerading as priorities. Tackling these tasks in the order we receive them is behaving as if the squeaky wheel immediately deserves the grease. But, as Australian prime minister Bob Hawke duly noted, "The things which are most important \_\_\_\_\_." [3점]

- ① can easily lead you astray
- ② don't always scream the loudest
- ③ sometimes undermine our success
- ④ are just first things we thought of
- ⑤ must be at the mercy of things which matter least

24. 다음 글의 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

A blockchain is used in bitcoin to prevent the double-spend problem. Before bitcoin, the issue with a digital currency was that someone could spend the same unit of digital currency in multiple places at the same time. A blockchain solves this problem by providing a shared ledger, which ensures that everyone knows and agrees on how much of the digital currency has transacted among users at any point in time. It is thought that blockchains might provide an effective tool in detecting and preventing corrupt or fraudulent activities. This thinking is premised on the \_\_\_\_\_ of a blockchain. The \_\_\_\_\_ prevents any one party from altering past entries, as one might be able to do with paper or digital records.

- ① availability                      ② innovation                      ③ multiplicity
- ④ flexibility                        ⑤ immutability

25. 다음 글의 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Former Congresswoman Patricia Schroeder pinpointed one of the most important reasons for women to enter the workforce when she argued that the primary reason they do so in such unprecedented numbers is that they have to maintain their families. Many family women work because they must work. For others, although families have become smaller, wants have become larger. \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_, for these family women, work is not an actual necessity but it is a social need: It is the only way the family can meet its desires. \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_, for black and other minority females, work has been a necessity for much longer than for white females. Women in the workforce as a percentage of total women of working age rose from 32 percent in 1972 to over 70 percent in the early 2000s. Analysts who study such trends say that the percentage of working women with children is expected to continue to grow even through some very high-income women may choose to stop working and stay home with their children. [3점]

- | (A)           | (B)                  |
|---------------|----------------------|
| ① Therefore   | …… However           |
| ② Otherwise   | …… In addition       |
| ③ Thus        | …… Nevertheless      |
| ④ Moreover    | …… Therefore         |
| ⑤ For example | …… On the other hand |

[26-27] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Convinced that human actions derived their emotional energy from the 'heart', which could only be addressed and activated by judiciously selected symbols, Gandhi evolved a powerful cluster of culturally (1)evocative symbols including the spinning wheel, the cow, and the 'Gandhi cap' (a white cotton cap popularized by him). The spinning wheel, for example, which Gandhi asked everyone to ply, served several symbolic purposes. It was a way of gently (2)rebelling against modern technological civilization and (3)denouncing the dignity of India's rural way of life. (a)It united the cities and the villages and the Westernized elite and the masses, and was an 'emblem of their fellowship.' The spinning wheel also established the dignity of manual labor and those engaged in (b)it and (4)challenged the traditional Indian culture which despised both. (c)It symbolized social compassion, for those who did not need the proceeds of (d)its products were urged to give away those products to the needy, an infinitely superior moral act to the (5)patronizing donation of money. And (e)it also forced the individual to be alone with himself and observe

silence for at least some time. Gandhi not only evolved countless symbols of this kind but also became one himself.

\*ply: 연장을 부지런히 쓰다  
\*\*proceeds: 수입, 매상

26. 밑줄 친 (1)~(5) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 가장 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

- ① (1)      ② (2)      ③ (3)      ④ (4)      ⑤ (5)

27. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 의미하는 바가 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

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

28. 다음 글에 나타난 Annemarie 의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

The train started again. The door at the end of their car opened and two German soldiers appeared. Annemarie tensed. Not here, on the train, too? They were everywhere. Together the soldiers strolled through the car, glancing at passengers, stopping here and there to ask a question. One of them had something stuck in his teeth; he probed with his tongue and distorted his own face. Annemarie watched with a kind of frightened fascination as the pair approached. One of the soldiers looked down with a bored expression on his face. "Where are you going?" he asked. "Gilleleje," Mama replied calmly. "My brother lives there. We are going to visit him." The soldier turned away and Annemarie relaxed. Then, without warning, he turned back. "Are you visiting your brother for the New Year?" he asked suddenly. Mama stared at him with a puzzled look. "New Year?" she asked "It is only October." "And guess what!" Kirsti exclaimed suddenly, in a loud voice, looking at the soldier. Annemarie's heart sank and she looked at her mother. Mama's eyes were frightened. "Shhh, Kirsti," Mama said. "Don't chatter so." But Kirsti paid no attention to Mama, as usual. She looked cheerfully at the soldier, and Annemarie knew what she was about to say: This is our friend Ellen and it's her New Year! But she didn't. Instead, Kirsti pointed at her feet. "I'm going to visit my Uncle Henrik," she chirped, "and I'm wearing my brand-new shiny black shoes!" The soldier chuckled and moved on. Annemarie gazed through the window again. The trees, the Baltic Sea, and the cloudy October sky passed in a blur as they continued north along the coast.

- ① hopeful      → disappointed  
② terrified      → relieved  
③ excited      → offended  
④ surprised      → upset  
⑤ miserable      → ashamed

29. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Millions of years ago, a dozen or so genetic changes took place in the ancestor of all of today's felids, which have locked them into eating meat ever since. All cats require a large amount of animal protein in their diet—protein from plants lacks certain amino acids such as taurine that cats need but other mammals (including ourselves) do not. Cats can't make their own prostaglandins—hormones essential to reproduction—and so need to get these from meat. Compared to other mammals, all cats need large amounts of several vitamins, such as niacin, thiamine and retinol, which are more easily extracted from meat than from plants. And because they don't need to tell the difference between ripe and unripe fruit, they've lost the ability to taste sugars. They have adapted their 'sweet' taste buds for distinguishing between different flavors in meat—which is why pet cats sometimes walk away from food that seems fine to their owners. This knowledge has only come to light in the past 40 years, benefiting not only pet cats but also the captive breeding of endangered felids such as the clouded leopard.

\*felids: 고양이과 동물

- ① 고양이의 조상은 수백만 년 전에 유전적 변이를 겪었다.
- ② 고양이는 많은 양의 동물성 단백질을 필요로 한다.
- ③ 고양이는 번식에 필수적인 호르몬을 만들 수 없다.
- ④ 고양이는 설탕 맛을 느끼지 못한다.
- ⑤ 고양이는 고기의 다른 맛을 구별하지 못한다.

30. Philip에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

As soon as he came to the throne, Philip began transforming the Macedonian military into a more successful image of what he had seen at Thebes. Philip further lengthened the already longer spears used by the Thebans, creating the Macedonian sarissa, a spear of about eighteen feet in length, double that of the traditional Greek hoplite spear. He retained the Theban wedge formation but also added heavy cavalry to the line, thus incorporating the Macedonians' strongest element into the phalanx. The results spoke for themselves, as over the next twenty years, Philip systematically conquered all of mainland Greece, with the exception of Sparta, which he chose to leave alone. Philip's final great victory was at the Battle of Chaeronea (338 B.C.), in which the Macedonian armies defeated the combined forces of Athens and Thebes. Philip's conquest of the entire mainland was the end of an era, as for the first time, the entire territory was united under the rule of a king.

\*phalanx: (고대 그리스의) 방진(方陣)

- ① 창 의 길이를 약 18피트로 늘렸다.
- ② 기병을 전선에 추가하였다.
- ③ Sparta를 정복했다.
- ④ Athens와 Thebes의 연합군을 격퇴했다.
- ⑤ 그리스 본토를 통합했다.

31. The Code of Hammurabi에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The Babylonian emperor Hammurabi, who ruled Mesopotamia from about 1792 to about 1750 B.C., is best known for the code of laws that bears his name, one of the earliest law codes yet discovered. His main concern was to maintain order in his empire through authority, which answered the needs of his people. To that effect, he gave his subjects a complex law code. Its 282 decrees, collectively termed the Code of Hammurabi, were inscribed on stone stelae or columns and erected in many places. One was discovered in Persian Susa in the nineteenth century and is now in the Louvre in Paris.

The code dealt primarily civil affairs such as marriage and inheritance, family relations, property rights, and business practices. Criminal offenses were punished with varying degrees of severity, depending on the social status of the offender and the victim. There were clear distinctions between the rights of the upper classes and those of commoners. Payments are generally allowed as restitution for damage done to commoners by nobles. A commoner who causes damage to a noble, however, might have to pay with his head. Trial by ordeal, retribution by retaliatory action, and capital punishment were common practices. But judges distinguished between intentional and unintentional injuries, and monetary fines were normally used as punishment where no malicious intent was manifested. The "eye for an eye" morality often associated with Hammurabi's code was relatively restricted in application and applied only to crimes committed by and against social equals.

- ① 법전이 새겨진 비석이 19세기에 발견되었다.
- ② 법전은 형법을 주로 다루었다.
- ③ 신분에 따라 동일 범죄에 대한 처벌이 달랐다.
- ④ 사형제도가 포함되었다.
- ⑤ 재판관들은 상해의 고의성 여부를 구별하였다.

32. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

People can actually do two or more things at once, such as walk and talk, or chew gum and read a map; but, like computers, what we can't do is focus on two things at once. Our attention bounces back and forth. This is fine for computers, but it has serious repercussions in humans. Two airliners are cleared to land on the same runway. A patient is given the wrong medicine. A toddler is left unattended in the bathtub. What all these potential tragedies share is that people are trying to do too many things at once and forget to do something they should do. When you try to do two things at once, you either can't or won't do either well. If you think multitasking is an effective way to get more done, you've got it backward. It's an effective way to get less done.

- ① Fallacy of Multitasking
- ② The ABCs of Multitasking
- ③ Multitasking: Why and How
- ④ Coping Strategies for Multitasking Demands
- ⑤ Simple Truth behind Great Results: Multitasking

33. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Divorce statistics are often used as a measure of family disorganization, and the present high divorce rate is cited as proof that the U.S. family is in serious trouble. However, higher divorce rates today than in the past are not entirely the result of more family unhappiness. In earlier generations, many couples avoided divorce even though their married life was unhappy. They avoided it because it meant social ostracism or, in the case of women, poverty because there were few opportunities for them to earn a good living. As the possibilities for divorced people increased and it became easier to get divorces, more unhappy couples have chosen this route.

- ① uses of divorce statistics
- ② collection of divorce statistics
- ③ reasons why people get divorced
- ④ cautious interpretation of divorce statistics
- ⑤ coping with divorce and family breakdown

34. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

When infant mortality rates are high, as they are in much of the developing world, parents tend to have high numbers of children to ensure that some will survive to adulthood. There has never been a sustained drop in birth rates that was not first preceded by a sustained drop in infant mortality. One of the most important distinctions in our demographically divided world is the high infant mortality rates in the less-developed countries. Better nutrition, improved health care, simple oral rehydration therapy, and immunization against infectious diseases have brought about dramatic reductions in infant mortality rates, which have been accompanied in most regions by falling birth rates. It has been estimated that saving 5 million children each year from easily preventable communicable diseases would avoid 20 or 30 million extra births.

- ① Infant mortality rates affect birth rates.
- ② Infant mortality around the world is declining very rapidly.
- ③ Disparities of wealth are reflected in infant mortality rates.
- ④ A primary cause of infant mortality is poor quality of water.
- ⑤ Good prenatal care has been linked to reduced infant mortality.

[35-36] 글의 흐름으로 보아 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

35.

Yet, despite its ubiquity, astronomers have no real idea what constitutes dark matter.

Dark matter is measurable; it is just not visible. ( ① ) It is invisible because it is 'dark.' ( ② ) Astronomers infer the presence of dark matter because it explains how galaxies manage to hold themselves together, how gravitational lenses work and the observed temperature distribution of hot gas seen in galaxy clusters. ( ③ ) The conclusion is that over 80 per cent of the mass of the Universe is in a form we simply can't see. ( ④ ) It may include subatomic particles such as heavy neutrinos or other hypothetical particles like axions. ( ⑤ ) Some of it may be locked up in objects that simply elude detection. Currently, astronomers believe most dark matter consists of new elementary particles called weakly interacting massive particles (WIMPs), which apparently do not interact with electromagnetic radiation or atoms. They are therefore invisible to conventional means of detection. [3점]

36.

Burned-out workers sometimes depersonalize the people they need to help, thinking about them as objects or things rather than as feeling human beings.

Burnout is a special kind of psychological consequence of stress that afflicts some employees who experience high levels of work stress day in and day out for an extended period of time. It is especially likely to occur when employees are responsible for helping, protecting, or taking care of other people. Nurses, doctors, social workers, teachers, lawyers, and police officers are at risk for developing burnout due to the nature of their jobs. ( ① ) Three key signs of burnout are feelings of low personal accomplishment, emotional exhaustion, and depersonalization. ( ② ) Burned-out workers often feel that they are not helping others or accomplishing as much as they should be. ( ③ ) Emotionally they are worn out from the constant stress of dealing with people who are sometimes in desperate need of assistance. ( ④ ) A burned-out social worker, for example, may think about a foster child in need of a new one as a case number rather than as a very scared 12-year-old. ( ⑤ ) This psychological consequence may lead to a behavioral consequence when the burned-out social worker treats the child in a cold and distant manner.

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

37.

Historically, rational analytic approaches are often seen as providing superior outcomes compared with intuition, although this decision-making process is much slower.

(A) These types of tasks are common in human resource management, strategic, aesthetic, and investment decisions. In short, intuition is most effective when experts are performing judgmental and holistic tasks.

(B) Hence, some talk about a speed versus effectiveness trade-off in decision making. Intuitions, however, can yield better outcomes than rational models depending on the level of the experience of the decision maker and the nature of the task at hand.

(C) Put simply, individuals who have a lot of experience (i.e., experts) in a particular area are primed to be more effective with intuition than rational decision making depending on the type of task they face. Experts, in general, are most effective in their use of intuitive decision making when the task at hand is one where there is more than one right answer or where the task cannot easily be subdivided into smaller chunks.

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

38.

Today, we are all aware that the ability of airline cabin crew, pilots, flight attendants, and so on to communicate effectively with each other and with passengers is vital to prevent crises.

(A) Because of this, and other dangerous incidents that resulted from poor communication, Federal Aviation Administration made assertiveness and sensitivity training for all airline crew members mandatory to ensure they have the ability to communicate effectively.

(B) Federal Aviation Administration investigators determined that the crash resulted in part because the copilot failed to tell the pilot about problems with engine power readings that were caused by ice on the engine sensors.

(C) A tragic example that demonstrated the way effective communication is so important on an airliner occurred when an Air Florida 737 plane crashed into a bridge over the Potomac River after taking off from National Airport in Washington, D.C.

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



[39-40] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

From childhood on, social interactions, whether within the family or with other groups, provide the context within which the majority of food experiences occur, and hence by which learning of food likes is (a)facilitated. The pleasure associated with such interactions—the festivity of a meal shared with friends, for example—may represent just as positive a conditioning stimulus for a new food flavor as sweetness. Thus, it may be that our estimation of the food at a restaurant has as much to do with the (b)social environment as it does with the chef’s skills. In children, pairing foods with the presence of friends, a liked celebrity, or attention by adults all increase liking for those foods, no doubt reflecting the positive value of each of these groups to the child. This process is strongly evident in the (c)relative impact of different social interactions on the food preferences of children. Surprisingly, despite the enormous opportunities in a family for exposing children to the foods eaten by the parents, parental preferences are (d)strong predictors of child food preferences; in fact, they are no better predictors than the preferences of other adults. This suggests that the extent to which these sets of preferences are related has more to do with the wider culture than with any specific food habits within the family. A child’s food likes and dislikes are much more likely to be associated with those of peers, especially specific friends, than those of its parents. The ultimate impact of social facilitation of food choice is that the liking eventually becomes (e)internalized. That is, foods chosen because others do so become liked for their own sensory properties.

39. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Cravings for Sweets
- ② Yum!: Innate Responses to Food
- ③ Conditioning Stimulus for New Flavors
- ④ Judicious Food Choice for Child Rearing
- ⑤ How is Food Preference Socially Constructed?

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

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

[41-42] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

(A) Meerkats might not be the biggest animals on the African plains, nor appear to boast any particularly formidable weapons, like the rhino’s horn, or impressive skills, like the cheetah’s speed.

(B) Some of these subterranean networks can play host to up to 50 or so individuals, though an average colony is about half this size, with two or three families living together communally. A type of mongoose, they are equipped with sharp, curved claws used for digging and self-defence, as well as acute vision, which comes in very handy for spotting danger. In fact, when they do venture out of their burrows to search for food, there will always be at least one meerkat that stands sentry—often on a rock or in a bush—primarily looking to the skies for their number-one enemy: birds of prey.

(C) As soon as any threat is detected, the lookout will give a shrill warning bark and the others will immediately make a dash for a nearby bolthole or other cover. It’s thought that meerkats have dozens of different calls to signify a range of threats. As well as hunting together over a territorial range, meerkats also share childcare duties. Typically, only the colony’s alpha pair will mate, but all the others pitch in to babysit, rooming and feeding the pups, as well as demonstrating valuable life skills, like where to find food, play-fighting and which parts of a scorpion to eat.

(D) Nevertheless, through a combination of hardy biology, smart tricks and a unique community spirit, these mammals have adapted perfectly to their harsh environment. They escape the most extreme temperatures of southern Africa—as well as the vast majority of predators who’d like to make a meal of them—by living in underground burrows.

\*sentry: 보초, 감시자

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

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

42. 윗글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 미어캣은 몽구스의 한 종류이다.
- ② 미어캣은 일반적으로 독립적인 생활을 한다.
- ③ 미어캣은 땅을 파거나 자기방어를 위한 뽕족한 발톱이 있다.
- ④ 미어캣은 우두머리만 짝짓기를 한다.
- ⑤ 미어캣은 위협이 있을 경우 보초가 즉시 동료에게 알린다.

[43-45] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[가] Two researchers reported that after college students listened to a Mozart piano sonata they scored higher on a spacial reasoning test. Soon after this observation made the news, doting parents were playing Mozart for their babies around the clock. Obviously, they hoped that, like the college students, their babies would become smarter. However, parents should be suspicious of any practice that claims to offer such magical benefits.

[나] What does the evidence suggest? A few studies have found small increases in spatial intelligence following exposure to Mozart’s music. However, most researchers have been unable to \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ the effect.

[다] A major \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ with the “Mozart effect” is that the original experiment was done with adults; it tells us nothing about infants. Also, the study didn’t test other styles of music. Why not use the music of Bach or Schubert for that matter? An even more important question is, Does the Mozart effect actually exist?

[라] Why do some studies support the effect and others disconfirm it? Most studies have compared students who heard music to students who rested in silence. However, two psychologists found that listening to a narrated story also improves test scores. This is especially true for students who like listening to stories. Thus, students who scored higher after listening to Mozart were just more alert or in a better mood.

43. 주어진 글 [가]에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① [나] - [라] - [다]            ② [다] - [나] - [라]
- ③ [다] - [라] - [나]            ④ [라] - [나] - [다]
- ⑤ [라] - [다] - [나]

44. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Mozart Effect: Nothing Magical
- ② Mozart: The Making of a Prodigy
- ③ Why is Classical Music Good for Babies?
- ④ Mozart’s Sonatas: The Highest Musical Fidelity
- ⑤ Mozart’s Music and Its Pedagogical Implications

45. 윗글의 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| (A)          | (B)        |
| ① support    | …… concern |
| ② duplicate  | …… benefit |
| ③ duplicate  | …… problem |
| ④ disconfirm | …… benefit |
| ⑤ disconfirm | …… problem |

※ 확인사항  
 ▷ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입·표기했는지 확인하시오.



# 2021학년도 경찰대학 1차 시험 (영 어)

※ 총 10쪽 45문항(2점 35문항, 3점 10문항)입니다. 각 문항의 답을 하나만 고르시오.

[1-5] 밑줄 친 단어의 뜻으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. The news of the rock star's tawdry affair sent shockwaves across his fans all over the world.

- ① legal                    ② immoral                ③ passionate
- ④ unexpected            ⑤ weird

2. Joanne moved to a house in the suburbs because she was easily irked by her apartment neighbors.

- ① ousted                    ② tricked                ③ annoyed
- ④ disappointed           ⑤ persuaded

3. After the philanthropist passed away, close relatives revealed that he was parsimonious when it came to his own lifestyle.

- ① apathetic                ② stingy                 ③ distant
- ④ objective                ⑤ considerate

4. Mr. Brown's favorite pastime was to sit on his porch on languid summer afternoons.

- ① tardy                      ② humid                 ③ peaceful
- ④ capricious               ⑤ charming

5. Marley's cheesecakes are very popular among New Yorkers, and their recipe has been arcane for generations.

- ① identical                ② improved             ③ inherited
- ④ secretive                ⑤ diversified

[6-7] 다음 대화의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

6.

A: Excuse me. Do you know the way to Dan's Department Store?

B: Sure. But it's a good half-hour walk from here.

A: That's pretty far. Is there another way besides walking?

B: You can also take the M11 Bus two blocks from here.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: The Houston Street Stop. Dan's isn't far from there.

A: I'll ask someone for directions when I get off. Thanks a lot.

B: No problem. Good luck.

① How long will it take by bus?

② What if I decided to walk?

③ Where do I get off?

④ Can you lead the way to Dan's?

⑤ Do you know what time they open?

7.

A: Congratulations, Cadet Lee.

B: Thank you, Sergeant Louis.

A: After the graduation ceremony today, you will officially be a police officer in the Tonawanda Police Department.

B: Yeah. I can't believe it myself.

A: You deserve it. You've worked really hard.

B: Thank you. Do you have any parting words of wisdom?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: I won't. I will always work for the citizens of our city.

A: I'm sure you will make us proud.

① Take advantage of the perks of being an officer of the law.

② If you work hard, you will make a great police officer.

③ Always be suspicious since anyone can be a criminal.

④ Just let me know if this line of work isn't for you.

⑤ Never forget our motto, "to serve and to protect."

[8-9] 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

8. Doctors are known for using complicated words that make them sound either extremely intelligent or really out of touch with ① which most people can understand. The medical word for hiccups, singultus, is a perfect example of ② when physicians sound ridiculous. Hiccups are caused when the diaphragm becomes irritated and pushes air rapidly up in such a way that it makes an irregular sound. Some things that irritate the diaphragm and cause hiccups ③ are distension of the stomach from food, alcohol, or air, sudden changes in gastric temperature, or use of alcohol and/or tobacco in excess. Hiccups also can be caused by excitement or stress. While most cases of the hiccups last only ④ a few minutes, some cases of the hiccups can last for days or weeks. This is very unusual, though, and it's usually a sign of ⑤ another medical problem.

9. Tim Richardson’s mom, Doris Bohannon, says he’s been riding bikes since he ① had been three years old and wrenching since not long after that. And she should know. She’s ② the one who taught him how to fix bikes — by bringing home trashed bikes from the dump for her kids ③ to tinker with. “Mom’s the mechanic in the family,” says Richardson, who grew up in Odd, West Virginia, population 832. “④ Being in a rural area, you either learned how to fix your bike yourself, or you didn’t ride.” That ethos has carried over to his bike shop, Shenandoah Bicycle Company, in Harrisonburg, Virginia, ⑤ where customers are encouraged to figure out their own bike dilemmas.

[10-11] (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

10. Anyone who’s crossed a parking lot in August knows that blacktop soaks up a lot of (A) heat/moisture. It turns out, rethinking the color of the surfaces around us could help cool the planet. Roofs and pavements cover 60 percent of urban areas. Scientists calculate that lightening their color worldwide could have the same effect on global warming as keeping 48.5 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> out of the atmosphere. That’s roughly the equivalent of taking every car in the world off the road for 18 years. This elegantly simple solution works because of increased albedo — the degree to which (B) abrasive/reflective surfaces bounce back the sun’s energy. Closer to home, color-consciousness does more than fight climate change. Choosing roofing material that (C) absorbs/repels less heat can mean substantial energy savings. Studies show a “cool roof” can cut air-conditioning bills by 20 percent or more.

- |   | (A)      |       | (B)        |       | (C)     |
|---|----------|-------|------------|-------|---------|
| ① | moisture | ..... | reflective | ..... | absorbs |
| ② | moisture | ..... | abrasive   | ..... | repels  |
| ③ | heat     | ..... | reflective | ..... | absorbs |
| ④ | heat     | ..... | reflective | ..... | repels  |
| ⑤ | heat     | ..... | abrasive   | ..... | absorbs |

11. Seven billion people have seven billion agendas, and thinking about the big picture is a relatively rare (A) frugality/luxury. A single mother struggling to raise two children in a Mumbai slum is focused on the next meal; (B) refugees/vacationers in a boat in the middle of the Mediterranean scan the horizon for any sign of land;

and a dying man in an overcrowded London hospital gathers all his remaining strength to take in one more breath. They all have far more (C) trivial/urgent problems than global warming or the crisis of liberal democracy.

- |   | (A)       |       | (B)         |       | (C)     |
|---|-----------|-------|-------------|-------|---------|
| ① | frugality | ..... | refugees    | ..... | trivial |
| ② | frugality | ..... | vacationers | ..... | trivial |
| ③ | luxury    | ..... | refugees    | ..... | trivial |
| ④ | luxury    | ..... | vacationers | ..... | urgent  |
| ⑤ | luxury    | ..... | refugees    | ..... | urgent  |

[12-13] 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

12. Ocean plastic is estimated to kill millions of marine animals every year. Nearly 700 species, including ① endangered ones, are known to have been affected by it. Some are harmed ② visibly — strangled by abandoned fishing nets or discarded six-pack rings. Many more are probably harmed invisibly. Marine species of all ③ sizes, from zooplankton to whales, now eat microplastics, the bits smaller than one-fifth of an inch across. On Hawaii’s Big Island, on a beach that seemingly should have been ④ tainted — no paved road leads to it — I walked ankle-deep through microplastics. They crunched like Rice Krispies under my feet. After that, I could understand why some people see ocean plastic as a looming ⑤ catastrophe, worth mentioning in the same breath as climate change.

13. A factor that’s important in coping with a crisis, and that differs from person to person, is something that psychologists call “ego strength.” That includes self-confidence, but it’s much ① broader. Ego strength means having a sense of yourself, having a sense of purpose, and ② accepting yourself for who you are, as a proud independent person not dependent on other people for ③ approval or for your survival. Ego strength includes being able to ④ tolerate strong emotions, to keep focused under stress, to express yourself freely, to perceive reality accurately, and to make sound decisions. Those linked qualities are essential for exploring new solutions and ⑤ reinforcing the paralyzing fear that often arises in a crisis. [3점]

14. San Marcos Café에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Expect quite a greeting when you visit San Marcos Café. A mismatched flock of peacocks and peahens, wild turkeys and roosters all cavort around the front and back of the restaurant. The poultry are not allowed in the dining area, but there was one very famous leghorn rooster named Buddy about 15 years ago who served long tenure as unofficial maitre d' of the restaurant. Dressed in black tie, Buddy cheerfully greeted guests at the door and crowed through the breakfast hour. Wandering chickens notwithstanding, San Marcos Café is a real find. A cozy, charming ranchhouse decorated in country-kitchen style, it serves one of the best cinnamon rolls.

- ① Various poultry can be spotted around the café.
- ② A few roosters are allowed to enter the dining area.
- ③ A rooster served as waiter starting 10 years ago.
- ④ Buddy's costume consisted of a red tie.
- ⑤ They no longer serve cinnamon rolls.

15. Thomas Eisner에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Thomas Eisner, an ecologist and evolutionary biologist at Cornell University, died last week at age 81 of complications from Parkinson's disease. In hundreds of journal articles on topics ranging from spider webs to bombardier beetles, Eisner explored how insects and arthropods defend themselves, capture prey, and attract mates in sometimes complex ways. With Cornell collaborator Jerrold Meinwald, he helped found the field of chemical ecology—the study of how animals and plants use chemicals to communicate. An outspoken conservationist, Eisner promoted the idea of allowing companies to “bioprospect” in the rainforest for useful chemicals in order to raise money to protect biodiversity. Eisner was also a pianist, a popular science writer, and—with his wife, Maria—a nature photographer whose images of larval hooks, beetle hairs, and other minute wonders graced many pages and covers of *Science*.

- ① He died at age 81 from Parkinson's disease complications.
- ② He was interested in how insects catch their prey.
- ③ His wife founded the field of chemical ecology.
- ④ His agendas included protecting rainforest biodiversity.
- ⑤ His works of photography appeared in *Science*.

[16-17] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

16. Since 1967, median household income in the United States, adjusted for inflation, has stagnated for the bottom 60 percent of the population, even as wealth and income for the richest Americans have soared. Changes in Europe, although less stark, point in the same direction. Corporate profits are at their highest levels since the 1960s, yet corporations are increasingly choosing to save those profits rather than invest them, further hurting productivity and wages. And recently, these changes have been accompanied by a hollowing out of democracy and its replacement with technocratic rule by globalized elites. [3점]

- ① Inflation: A Huge Hurdle for the Economy
- ② Public Demand for Corporate Transparency
- ③ If a Technocrat Sneezes, Do Banks Catch a Cold?
- ④ The Butterfly Effect of a Faltering European Economy
- ⑤ Economic Outlook for the Average Joe: Cloudy with Rain

17. I am lying here in my private sick bay on the east side of town between Second and Third avenues, watching starlings from the vantage point of bed. Three Democrats are in bed with me: Harry Truman (in a stale copy of the *Times*), Adlai Stevenson (in *Harper's*), and Dean Acheson (in a book called *A Democrat Looks at His Party*). I take Democrats to bed with me for lack of a dachshund, although as a matter of fact on occasions like this I am almost certain to be visited by the ghost of Fred, my dash-hound everlasting, dead these many years. In life, Fred always attended the sick, climbing right into bed with the patient like some lecherous old physician, and making a bad situation worse. All this dark morning, I have reluctantly entertained him upon the ruffled blanket, felt his oppressive weight, and heard his fraudulent report. He was an uncomfortable bedmate when alive; death has worked little improvement—I still feel crowded, still wonder why I put up with his natural rudeness and his pretensions.

- ① Books Versus Pets: Who Makes a Better Companion?
- ② Reminiscing About a Bedfellow on a Dark Morning
- ③ A Message of Hope from My Beloved Dash-hound
- ④ Unexpected Arrival of a Dog: A New Beginning
- ⑤ The Truth Behind the Politics of Medical Care

[18-19] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

18. The inherent fragility of the economic system does not mean that it cannot be made safer. A lot can be done, has been done, and can still be done. But in designing reforms, it's important to choose the objective carefully. The goal should not be to eliminate the risk of the failure of individual banks or large institutions. Failure has its merits. It's important for creating the right incentives, spurring innovation, and promoting efficiency. Rather, policymakers should strive to enhance the resilience of the broader financial system. Even when the system is under extreme stress, it needs to remain able to perform its basic functions of providing payment, clearing, and settlement services; offering credit; and transferring risk. In other words, policymakers should try to build a system in which an idiosyncratic event does not turn into a systemic crisis. This means seeking not only to reduce the probability of financial distress but also to increase the probability that the real economy remains insulated from it. [3점]

- ① drafting economic policies based on statistics
- ② building an economy based on idiosyncratic events
- ③ putting the needs of people ahead of corporations
- ④ predicting potential problems in the economic system
- ⑤ reforming an economic system to withstand distress

19. After language had evolved as the principal communication system of modern humans, people were left with the question of who to communicate with through music. Music is, after all, a derivative of 'HMMMMM,' which itself evolved as a means of communication, so the communicative function could not easily be dropped; there remained a compulsion among modern humans to communicate with music, as there still is today. How could this be fulfilled? Communication with other humans was now far better achieved by language than by music, other than for prelinguistic infants. But in the minds of modern humans there was now another type of entity with whom they could and should communicate: supernatural beings. So the human propensity to communicate through music came to focus on the supernatural—whether by beating the shaman's drum or through the compositions of Bach.

- ① effects of music on our views on the supernatural
- ② functional diversity of music compared to language
- ③ music as a means to communicate with the supernatural
- ④ advantages of language as a medium of communication
- ⑤ influence of music on the development of language

[20-22] 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

20. The EU, with its 512 million citizens, has, until recently, led the charge into a zero-emission green economy. The People's Republic of China, with its nearly 1.4 billion people, has roared onto the field in recent years with its plan to transition into a postcarbon era. And now the United States, with its 325 million citizens, is poised to join the herd. Without all three elephants marching in sync, sharing best practices, establishing common codes, regulations, standards, and incentives, and reaching out together to bring the rest of humanity into the fold, the race to a zero-carbon civilization in less than twenty years will be lost.

- ① Population problems need to be addressed before racing to a postcarbon era.
- ② With all three elephants marching in sync, no competitor will win the race.
- ③ China's participation is an optimistic sign for the zero-emission economy.
- ④ Cooperation among the key members is essential for a zero-carbon world.
- ⑤ A zero-carbon civilization is destined to backfire within twenty years.

21. Traditionally, research has treated goal pursuit as a solitary endeavor. But everyday experiences show that our relationships can either foster or impede our progress. If you want to wake up earlier each morning, you're better off with a spouse who shuts off his bedside lamp at 10 p.m. If you want to become a vegetarian, your spouse's feelings on tofu versus steak will probably have an impact.

Now researchers are examining that influence. A Washington University study found that being married to a spouse who is highly conscientious—that is, organized and reliable—predicts future job satisfaction and higher income. Research by Wilhelm Hofmann at the University of Cologne in Germany indicates that high relationship satisfaction positively affects feelings of control over goal pursuit. Hofmann posits that the stability of happy relationships makes it easier to focus. According to Hofmann, "When people's everyday life feels stable and predictable, they feel more in control of their ability to pursue their goals."

- ① The chances of achieving your goals hinge on your spouse.
- ② Psychological stability is the main indicator of your wellbeing.
- ③ Setting a realistic goal is heavily influenced by your partner.
- ④ Personal feelings are directly related to pursuing your goals.
- ⑤ The conscientiousness of your spouse leads to a successful marriage.

22. In the U.S., windmills have been estimated to kill at least 45,000 birds and bats each year. That sounds like a lot of birds and bats. To place that number in perspective, consider that pet cats that are allowed to wander in and out of their owners' houses have been measured to kill an average of more than 300 birds per year per cat. If the U.S. population of outdoor cats is estimated at about 100 million, then cats can be calculated to kill at least 30 billion birds per year in the U.S., compared to the mere 45,000 birds and bats killed per year by windmills. That windmill toll is equivalent to the work of just 150 cats.

- ① Policies on birds and bats should be based on statistics.
- ② Cat owners are advised not to let their cats roam free outdoors.
- ③ Windmills need to be regulated to meet environmental standards.
- ④ Windmills do not threaten avian wildlife as much as outdoor cats.
- ⑤ The outdoor cat population must be curbed for ecological balance.

[23-30] 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

23. We tend to think of statistical sampling as some sort of \_\_\_\_\_ bedrock, like the principles of geometry or the laws of gravity. But the concept is less than a century old, and it was developed to solve a particular problem at a particular moment in time under specific technological constraints. Those constraints no longer exist to the same extent. Reaching for a random sample in the age of big data is like clutching at a horse whip in the era of the motor car. We can still use sampling in certain contexts, but it need not—and will not—be the predominant way we analyze large datasets. Increasingly, we will aim to go for it all.

- ① impertinent      ② immutable      ③ immature
- ④ imminent      ⑤ impartial

24. The human fetus, until recently, was a largely invisible and voiceless member of society. Technological innovations over the past few decades have given the fetus greater physical reality and new claims to legal rights while at the same time offering women more grounds for preventing, redefining, and even terminating pregnancy. Conflicts associated with expanded technological options for contraception and abortion offer one vantage point on these issues. Another set of disputes concerns the gradual uncoupling of biological reproduction from social parenting through technological means such as artificial insemination,

*in vitro* fertilization, and embryo implantation. Intersecting with the reconfigurations of the family through adoption and divorce, these unconventional reproductive pathways have begun to \_\_\_\_\_ the accepted meanings of “mother,” “father,” “child,” and “family.” [3점]

- ① undermine      ② duplicate      ③ summarize
- ④ consolidate      ⑤ simplify

25. When we look in the mirror, we see some of the “instruments” necessary for choice. Our eyes, nose, ears, and mouth gather information from our environment, while our arms and legs enable us to act on it. We depend on these capabilities to effectively negotiate between hunger and satiation, safety and vulnerability, even between life and death. Yet our ability to choose involves more than simply \_\_\_\_\_. Your knee may twitch if hit in the right place by a doctor’s rubber mallet, but no one would consider this reflex to be a choice. To be able to truly choose, we must evaluate all available options and select the best one, making the mind as vital to choice as the body.

- ① reacting to sensory information
- ② giving into your utmost desires
- ③ selecting what is most beneficial
- ④ searching for instant gratification
- ⑤ suppressing your natural instincts

26. There is no question that starting a business is easier when you are younger. The fewer nonwork responsibilities you have, the more likely you are to pour your blood, sweat and tears into a new venture. But that does not mean you should leave school or your job to start a company just because you are young. Venture capitalists often favor fresh meat. Michael Moritz of Sequoia Capital, one of Silicon Valley’s biggest VC firms, has gushed about how entrepreneurs in their mid to late 20s “see no boundaries, see no limits, see no obstacle that they cannot hurdle.” Still, start-ups in some industries, such as biotech and business software, gain an edge from the experience that comes with a founder’s age. According to research by a tech entrepreneur, the average age of successful start-up founders in these and other high growth industries was 40. It goes to show that if you have the financial resources, the right network and, most important, a great idea, \_\_\_\_\_ . [3점]

- ① inner success is the reward
- ② age is nothing but a number
- ③ it all comes down to who you know
- ④ the last piece of the puzzle is capital
- ⑤ youth will always find a way to prevail

27. Professor Wilhelm Roentgen of the Bavarian University of Würzburg first made the discovery of x-rays public in December 1895. The notion of a new kind of ray, unrefractable and indifferent to electromagnetic fields, befuddled the scientific world and precipitated feverish research into their nature and implications for the long-standing theories of light and matter. \_\_\_\_\_ . The notion of a “dark light” that could penetrate flesh as easily as glass and produce photographic images of the skeleton was intoxicating. Overnight, the mysterious rays became popular icons constantly encountered in advertisements, prose, songs, and cartoons. More than one thousand articles and fifty books were published on the subject in 1896 alone.

- ① Popular culture was equally mesmerized
- ② Advertisers and politicians followed suit
- ③ This discovery was challenged by many
- ④ The financial sector was taken aback
- ⑤ Rarely did it reflect the public craze

28. For a threat to be effectual, its utterer must have the means to carry it out and want the addressee to act otherwise than would be the case without the prompting of the utterance. Then, once a speaker is seen by the target to be in such a position of power, any utterance forecasting \_\_\_\_\_ , even if not framed explicitly as involving the utterer’s own behavior, can be reasonably understood as a threat. This is how we make sense of remarks that contain no overtly threatening material. For example, when a Mafia boss in a movie says, “Tonight you sleep with the fishes,” it is not taken as an invitation to sleep over at the speaker’s house in the room with the aquarium, but as a chilling message of imminent doom. [3점]

- ① a cordial invitation to an aquarium
- ② explicit withdrawal of a future action
- ③ the maintenance of the present status
- ④ an unspoken agreement of cooperation
- ⑤ negative consequences to the addressee

29. The volume of Neanderthal brains ranged from 1,200 to 1,750 cc, about the same (1,200 to 1,700 cc) range as that of early and present specimens of modern *Homo sapiens*. This doesn’t mean that they were as clever as modern human beings, since brain size \_\_\_\_\_. People who live in colder climates tend to have larger brains, and Neanderthals lived in Eurasia during a cold period. Neanderthal skeletal bones also show that they were massive. They had short, stocky bodies; males probably weighed about 145 pounds and stood less than five feet seven inches tall. Brain volume also is correlated with heavier massive muscles and body weight in closely related species. Heinz Stephan, a German neuroanatomist, has been studying the sizes of the brains and their various parts in many species over the past forty years. His detailed measurements show that bigger muscles require bigger brains, independent of intelligence. [3점]

- ① inevitably determines intelligence and body weight
- ② is a compensation for muscle loss and malnutrition
- ③ is also related to muscularity and climatic conditions
- ④ indicates the habitat and the surrounding environment
- ⑤ has long been noted as a vessel of intellect for mankind

30. The world of business is one area in which \_\_\_\_\_. Many people now work alone at home. With access to a large central computer, employees such as secretaries, insurance agents, and accountants do their jobs at display terminals in their own homes. They no longer have to actually see the people they’re dealing with. In addition, employees are often paid in an impersonal way. Workers’ salaries are automatically credited to their bank accounts, eliminating the need for paychecks. Fewer people stand in line with their coworkers to receive their pay or cash their checks. Finally, personal banking is becoming a detached process. Customers interact with machines rather than people to deposit or withdraw money from their accounts. Even some bank loans are approved or rejected, not in an interview with a loan officer, but by a computer program.

- ① technology is isolating us
- ② employees are being overworked
- ③ artificial intelligence benefits humans
- ④ managing finances is the top priority
- ⑤ human resources are evenly allocated



31. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many people, including many scientists, tend to confuse the mind with the brain, but they are really very different things. The brain is a material network of neurons, synapses, and biochemicals. The mind is a flow of subjective experiences, such as pain, pleasure, anger and love. Biologists assume that the brain somehow produces the mind, and that biochemical reactions in billions of neurons somehow produce experiences such as pain and love. \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, so far we have absolutely no explanation for how the mind emerges from the brain. How come when billions of neurons are firing electrical signals in a particular pattern, I feel pain, and when the neurons fire in a different pattern, I feel love? We haven't got a clue. \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, even if the mind indeed emerges from the brain, at least for now studying the mind is a different undertaking than studying the brain.

- | (A)           | ..... | (B)          |
|---------------|-------|--------------|
| ① In addition | ..... | For example  |
| ② However     | ..... | Hence        |
| ③ In addition | ..... | Hence        |
| ④ However     | ..... | Nevertheless |
| ⑤ Therefore   | ..... | For example  |

[32-33] 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

32. The Internet of Things (IoT) can revolutionize the business and consumer landscape by bridging digital and material worlds. ① Any industry reliant on making, moving or selling objects that were previously not connected to the internet stands to benefit. ② Many industries, however, do not have the infrastructure with 5G broadband connection that can mobilize their IoT. ③ The specific benefits IoT can bring to a business depend on how the technology is used. ④ For example, sensors can be used to reduce waste by optimizing lighting or heating based on occupancy levels, or reduce spoilage of products in transit by monitoring temperatures. ⑤ IoT can also generate revenue and increase productivity, such as acoustic offshore oilfield sensors that analyze activity through pipelines to maximize output and help identify new resource pools.

33. Students of criminology, as well as the average citizen, are often unaware that criminalization of drugs is a twentieth-century American creation. Earlier, what we now construe as “drugs” were not dealt with differently than the vast array of other substances that arguably hold some potential for damaging (or enhancing) health. ① What we now think of as “hard drugs” were once readily available as medicines and even food additives. ② Coca-Cola once lived up to the advertisement jingle dubbing it the “real thing” by including cocaine as a stimulating ingredient, later replaced by caffeine. ③ The past 40 years have witnessed a “drug war” based on the idea that law enforcement should aggressively seek to eliminate specified drugs. ④ Our contemporary view of drugs was launched when Congress passed the Harrison Act in 1914, effectively criminalizing the sale and possession of opiates. ⑤ Legislation criminalizing marijuana was in place in 16 states by 1930, and in all states by 1937. [3점]

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

When the researchers opened the boxes, they found that nearly all the caterpillars, with or without vision, had changed their body colors to match the sticks in their box.

Peppered moths are masters of camouflage. ( ① ) In the larval stage, they can change the color of their skin to blend into their settings — even without seeing those surroundings, a new study found. ( ② ) After raising more than 300 peppered moth larvae, U.K. researchers obscured the vision of some with black paint. ( ③ ) The larvae were placed in boxes containing white, green, brown, or black sticks, and given time to adapt. ( ④ ) The researchers then moved the caterpillars into new boxes containing sticks of two different colors, and about 80 percent of the insects chose to rest on sticks that matched their body color. ( ⑤ ) The researchers say their findings provide strong evidence that peppered moth larvae are capable of dermal photoreception — seeing with their skin.

[35-36] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

35. Urban America was electrified between 1900 and the onset of the Great Depression in 1929, and rural America followed suit between 1936 and 1949. The electrification of factories made way for the era of mass-produced goods, with the automobile as the kingpin.

(A) Without electricity, Henry Ford would not have had available electric power tools to bring the work to the workers and manufacture an affordable automobile for millions of Americans. The mass production of the gasoline-powered Model T car altered the temporal and spatial orientation of society.

(B) Concrete highways were laid out over vast stretches of America, culminating in the US Interstate Highway System —the largest public works project in world history— creating a seamless coast-to-coast road system. The interstate highways were the impetus for a mass exodus of millions of families from urban areas to the newly emerging suburbs popping up off the highway exits.

(C) Millions of people began to trade in their horses and buggies for automobiles. To meet the increased demand for fuel, the nascent oil industry revved up exploration and drilling, built oil pipelines across the country, and set up thousands of gasoline stations to power the millions of automobiles coming off the assembly lines. [3점]

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

36. Not everyone is aware of the way their emotions impact others in their lives. Even when emotions are appropriate, their intensity may lead to problems. Some feelings, of course, are inappropriate.

(A) Such messages tend to confuse the recipient of that emotion and can lead to problems. When people express emotions, they may facilitate relationships or derail them. Understanding the impact of emotional expression is the core of psychotherapy.

(B) When they are congruent, the emotion fits with the message that is being sent. Some people may indicate one emotion with their words and another with their tone of voice. Sometimes this is referred to as the difference between verbal and nonverbal behavior.

(C) Whether or not an emotion is considered appropriate is related to the context in which it is displayed as well as the people involved. Emotions may also be either congruent or incongruent.

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

[37-38] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

One morning, when I awoke, the temperature was barely five degrees and the wind was blowing fiercely. Daddy and the other cowboys went about their chores regardless, but my mama held me back. “Why don’t you and I make a chocolate cake today?” she said.

Mama told me the ingredients I needed to find and began spooning flour and sugar into a bowl. “How do you know how much to use?” I asked. I’d never seen her look at a recipe to cook anything.

“It’s about finding the right balance. You’ll make mistakes at first, but that’s how you learn,” she said.

Soon the house was filled with the sweet aroma of rich, velvety chocolate. The heat from the oven was warm and welcoming.

“You know what comes next?” Mama asked me.

“Eating!” I said.

Mama laughed. “First comes cleaning up,” she said, filling the sink with hot soapy water. Hmm, even fun jobs required hard work. “The joy of cooking isn’t about the eating. It’s about seeing the smiles on people’s faces.”

I didn’t quite see how a smile could beat a piece of chocolate cake until I was a few years older. I was 15, and Daddy, my brother and I were pitching in at a friend’s ranch, an annual custom called neighboring up. Around midday, I heard an old man, sweat running down his face, say, “We better get paid well today.” *Wow, we’re getting cash money*, I thought. Then I looked up to see car after car coming down the driveway, people bringing platters of fried chicken, breaded pork chops, salads of all kinds, cakes and pies. The cowboys were grinning from ear to ear. To this day, I remember how good that food tasted after a morning of hard work. That afternoon, the cowboys worked twice as hard, laughing and cutting up. I thought about what Mama had said about why she liked to cook. To be able to give folks that much pleasure, well, that seemed pretty special.

37. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Old Habits Die Hard
- ② You Are What You Eat
- ③ Are You a Good Neighbor?
- ④ Wide Variety of Cowboy Cuisine
- ⑤ A Lesson on the Joy of Cooking

38. 윗글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

- ① When Mama cooked, she followed the recipe faithfully.
- ② Mama said the most important thing about cooking was the taste.
- ③ The neighboring up custom was practiced every month.
- ④ What the old man meant by payment was the food.
- ⑤ The cowboys were not happy about working in the afternoon.

[39-40] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

It is sometimes proposed that direct brain-computer interfaces, particularly implants, could enable humans to exploit the fortes of digital computing — perfect recall, speedy and accurate arithmetic calculation, and high-bandwidth data transmission — enabling the resulting hybrid system to radically outperform the unaugmented brain. But although the possibility of direct connections between human brains and computers has been demonstrated, it seems unlikely that such interfaces will be widely used as enhancements any time soon.

To begin with, there are significant risks of medical complications — including infections, electrode displacement, hemorrhage, and cognitive decline — when implanting electrodes in the brain. Perhaps the most vivid illustration to date of the benefits that can be obtained through brain stimulation is the treatment of patients with Parkinson’s disease. The Parkinson’s implant is relatively simple: it does not really communicate with the brain but simply supplies a stimulating electric current to the subthalamic nucleus. A demonstration video shows a subject slumped in a chair, completely immobilized by the disease, then suddenly springing to life when the current is switched on: the subject now moves his arms, stands up and walks across the room, turns around and performs a pirouette. Yet even behind this especially simple and almost miraculously successful procedure, there lurk negatives. One study of Parkinson patients who had received deep brain implants showed reductions in verbal fluency, selective attention, color naming, and verbal memory compared with controls. Treated subjects also reported more cognitive complaints. Such risks and side effects might be tolerable if the procedure is used to alleviate severe disability. But in order for healthy subjects to volunteer themselves for neurosurgery, there would have to be some very \_\_\_\_\_ of normal functionality to be gained.

39. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Full Functionality Gained Via Brain-Computer Interface
- ② A Breakthrough in Parkinson’s Disease Treatment
- ③ How Best to Augment Brain Power with Implants
- ④ Direct Brain-Computer Interfaces: Pros and Cons
- ⑤ Hopes for Success Dwindle Away in Neuroscience

40. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① substantial enhancement      ② universal application
- ③ complicated achievements      ④ complete deprivation
- ⑤ authoritative establishments

[41-42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

For centuries, it was believed that disabled people like me were living under a curse that was inflicted by God. Well, I suppose it’s possible that I’ve (A) upset/pleased someone up there, but I prefer to think that everything can be explained another way; by the laws of nature. If you believe in science, like I do, you believe that there are certain laws that are always obeyed. If you like, you can say the laws are the work of God, but that is more a definition of God than a proof of his existence. In about 300 BCE, a philosopher called Aristarchus was fascinated by eclipses, especially eclipses of the Moon. He was (B) brave/obedient enough to question whether they really were caused by gods. Aristarchus was a true scientific pioneer. He studied the heavens carefully and reached a bold conclusion: he realised the eclipse was really the shadow of the Earth passing over the Moon, and not a (C) natural/divine event. Liberated by this discovery, he was able to work out what was really going on above his head, and draw diagrams that showed the true relationship of the Sun, the Earth and the Moon. From there he reached even more remarkable conclusions. He deduced that the Earth was not the centre of the universe, as everyone had thought, but that it instead orbits the Sun. In fact, understanding this arrangement explains all eclipses. When the Moon casts its shadow on the Earth, that’s a solar eclipse. And when the Earth shades the Moon, that’s a lunar eclipse. But Aristarchus took it even further. He suggested that stars were not chinks in the floor of heaven, as his contemporaries believed, but that stars were other suns, like ours, only a very long way away. What a stunning realisation it must have been. The universe is a machine governed by principles or laws — laws that \_\_\_\_\_.

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

- | (A)       | (B)            | (C)           |
|-----------|----------------|---------------|
| ① upset   | ..... obedient | ..... natural |
| ② upset   | ..... obedient | ..... divine  |
| ③ upset   | ..... brave    | ..... divine  |
| ④ pleased | ..... obedient | ..... natural |
| ⑤ pleased | ..... brave    | ..... divine  |

42. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① decipher God’s secret codes
- ② reveal the existence of God
- ③ transcend human scientific capacity
- ④ can be understood by the human mind
- ⑤ strengthen the bond between God and nature

[43-45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

I actually knew about Stravinsky very early on in my life. I was about twelve. I was taking piano lessons from Denise, a nice, frizzy-haired, thirty-something bachelorette who would come to our apartment to teach me *Für Elise*, Bach's variations, and, to keep me interested, the theme from *Star Wars*. Despite the minor point that I showed no musical talent whatsoever, I somehow decided I needed to take it to the next level. I needed to become a composer.

So one week, I spent hours every afternoon plonking around on the piano in our foyer, scribbling down notes, erasing, scribbling some more. Finally, on Friday, Denise came, and I played my opus for her. It sounded like a combination of a traffic jam on Madison Avenue, a fax machine, and weasels in heat.

"Good for you, A.J.," she said. "You're experimenting in atonal compositions."

"Yes, I'm very interested in atonal compositions." Of course, I had no idea what atonal compositions were; in fact, I was trying desperately to write tonal compositions. It's just that (A) my ear was 100 percent tin.

"It reminds me of Stravinsky," she said.

"Ah, yes, Stravinsky," I replied, nodding my head. Denise was being exceedingly nice. She didn't want to discourage me, but the only way it could have reminded her of Stravinsky is if Stravinsky had accidentally sat on the keyboard.

That's how I first learned of the Russian master. Then, in college, I expanded my knowledge of Stravinsky by four words: *The Rites of Spring*. An atonal composer who wrote *The Rites of Spring*. So that's about where I stood.

From the *Britannica*, I learned two important things. First, it's *The Rite of Spring*. Only one rite. So I'd been sounding like a jackass all these years when I made the occasional allusion to Stravinsky. Second, *The Rite of Spring* was enough to cause an "opening-night riot" when it debuted at the Théâtre de Champs Elysées on May 29, 1913.

Stravinsky's score — with its "scandalous dissonances and rhythmic brutality" — caused an uproar among the chic Paris audience. The commotion was so loud, the ballet dancers couldn't hear the orchestra in the nearby pit. But the dancers kept dancing anyway, urged on by the choreographer, who stood on a chair in the wings, shouting and miming the rhythm.

I love this. I can't believe that less than a century ago, a ballet with some discordant notes could cause an actual riot. Nowadays, audience members at the ballet rarely riot. They are often too busy falling asleep. Or if they are really upset, they leave after the first act to get a nice pasta dinner somewhere.

43. 밑줄에 나타난 필자의 태도로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① optimistic and jubilant      ② objective and impartial
- ③ amusing and candid          ④ annoyed and critical
- ⑤ calm and reserved

44. 밑줄 친 (A)가 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① I lacked the keyboard dexterity expected of a composer.
- ② I suffered from a strong blow to my ear by Denise.
- ③ I had a knack for composing atonal and tonal music.
- ④ I could not hear the differences between musical notes.
- ⑤ My composition skills were overshadowed by my playing.

45. T에 관한 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① My piano teacher was unmarried and in her thirties.
- ② I once learned the *Star Wars* theme on the piano.
- ③ I gained a comprehensive understanding of Stravinsky in college.
- ④ The *Britannica* helped me realize my misunderstanding about Stravinsky.
- ⑤ I was surprised that discordant notes caused a riot.

※ 확인사항

▷ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입·표기했는지 확인하시오.

※ 총 10쪽 45문항(2점 35문항, 3점 10문항)입니다. 각 문항의 답을 하나만 고르시오.

[1-5] 밑줄 친 단어의 뜻으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. Tracking stray dogs may soon be easier thanks to the ubiquitous microchip.

- ① vociferous      ② equivocal      ③ omnipresent  
④ inexorable      ⑤ complimentary

2. Through public education, political advocacy, and protests, we also sought to protect open spaces and forests from unscrupulous developers.

- ① prudent      ② abnormal      ③ industrious  
④ indifferent      ⑤ dishonest

3. Individuals who took such action risked being ostracized by their fellow workers.

- ① bewildered      ② rectified      ③ inundated  
④ permeated      ⑤ excluded

4. Stuttering was an embarrassing nemesis that Timothy struggled with throughout his childhood.

- ① adversary      ② catalyst      ③ convention  
④ prodigy      ⑤ zenith

5. As I exchanged banal congratulations with the climbers filing past, inwardly I was frantic with worry.

- ① affectionate      ② aversive      ③ ordinary  
④ apprehensive      ⑤ exaggerated

[6-7] 다음 대화의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

6.

A: Hey, you know what? Last night, I saw the International Space Station with my own eyes!

B: Really? That's amazing! Is it really possible to see the ISS from Earth?

A: Yes. It looked like a bright star moving across the sky.

B: \_\_\_\_\_?

A: It moved very quickly, so I could easily tell the difference between it and the stars around it. You can check the location of the ISS on the NASA website if you want to see it.

B: That sounds really neat. I'll try that.

① Would you explain the difference between the ISS and the NASA

② Can you see the star in the center of the clouds

③ What was the purpose of watching the ISS

④ How did you know that it was the ISS

⑤ How far is it from Earth

7.

A: What are you doing?

B: I'm looking through a blog about some interesting things.

A: What is so interesting?

B: According to this blog, a monster called Nessie lives in a lake in Scotland.

A: Oh, that's quite interesting, but you'd better not believe it. These kinds of things are not proven.

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

A: The photos could have been modified. I think it is important to approach things with reasonable suspicion rather than just believing everything that you see.

B: Okay, I'll try to keep that in mind.

① Scientists believed its existence, really

② However, that seems to be my mistake

③ The monster disturbs the order of nature

④ There are lots of photos of Nessie, though

⑤ Yes, they are completely proven to be authentic

8. 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Mental illness in many ways remains a mystery to us. Some scientists think that it is hereditary. Others think it is caused by a chemical imbalance in the body. Other factors ① considering are a person's environment or perhaps an injury to the brain. Experts have differing opinions as to ② what causes mental illness and different ideas on how to treat it. One method is to place mentally ill people in hospitals and even prisons ③ to separate them from society. Another method is to give medications under the supervision of a psychiatrist to modify behavior. Mentally ill persons under medication often ④ live in supervised housing. Another method of treatment pioneered by Sigmund Freud is psychoanalysis, ⑤ whereby the patient receives many hours of counseling and talk therapy at a psychiatrist's office. The above treatments are often combined.

[9-11] (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

9. Some people get (A) nervous/relaxed living placidly and safely. They run as surely toward danger as most people run away from it. They bungee jump, or skid down gravel roads on mountain bikes, or hang by their fingertips from minuscule cracks in the face of cliff, or even quit secure jobs in order to take a chance on some risky venture. They are risk-takers, and scientists have long wondered why they deliberately (B) court/evade loss, injury, or even death. Answers to that question involve a complex interplay of psychological and physiological factors. The key ingredient in the body's physiological response to danger is adrenaline. The body produces this chemical in the center of the adrenal glands atop the kidneys. When a physically or mentally stressful situation (C) arises/disappears, a flood of adrenaline into the blood stream prepares the body to act swiftly and forcefully to protect itself.

- | (A)       | (B)         | (C)              |
|-----------|-------------|------------------|
| ① nervous | ..... court | ..... arises     |
| ② nervous | ..... evade | ..... disappears |
| ③ relaxed | ..... court | ..... arises     |
| ④ relaxed | ..... court | ..... disappears |
| ⑤ relaxed | ..... evade | ..... arises     |

10. (A) Fleeing/Hunting has been perfected to a fine art, inspiring mythic levels of speed, endurance, and agility in prey species. Plain animals, such as antelopes, gazelles, and zebras, have also learned to measure their attackers' talents against their own. Knowing that lions, leopards, and cheetahs are capable of only short bursts of speed, the hoofed residents rarely (B) idle/panic at the sight of a cat as long as they have running room and a head start. The important thing is to keep an eye out so the predator doesn't "steal the bases" and get close enough for a deadly sprint. Against hunting dogs and wolves, however, prey animals know they can't depend on their endurance alone. Canines are not as fast as cats, but they can run for a long time, long enough to (C) exhaust/invigorate weak, old, or sick prey.

- | (A)       | (B)         | (C)              |
|-----------|-------------|------------------|
| ① Fleeing | ..... idle  | ..... exhaust    |
| ② Fleeing | ..... panic | ..... invigorate |
| ③ Fleeing | ..... panic | ..... exhaust    |
| ④ Hunting | ..... panic | ..... invigorate |
| ⑤ Hunting | ..... idle  | ..... invigorate |

11. If you're thinking your way through a melodic and harmonic combination and you're struggling a little, often the best combinations of these two elements work in (A) contrary/parallel motion. In other words, as your melody rises up, try to make the bass note of the chord progression you're accompanying it with fall. Equally, when your melody line falls, bring the bass notes (and their chords) upwards. This doesn't have to be true for every single melody note and every single chord but, as a rule, (B) implanting/separating the movement between these two parts and imagining a mirror between them—so that movement in one direction prompts movement the other way in the other part—often works well. The reason for this is that the listener likes to hear one part as a melody and the other part as (C) discord/harmony, so that a single line can be identified as carrying 'the tune'. Somehow, this is often easier for the brain if the supporting line is as different as possible from the part playing the melody. [3점]

- | (A)        | (B)              | (C)           |
|------------|------------------|---------------|
| ① contrary | ..... separating | ..... harmony |
| ② contrary | ..... implanting | ..... discord |
| ③ contrary | ..... implanting | ..... harmony |
| ④ parallel | ..... implanting | ..... discord |
| ⑤ parallel | ..... separating | ..... harmony |

[12-13] 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

12. Running a farm in the Middle West today is likely to be a very expensive operation. This is particularly true in the Corn Belt, where the corn that ① fattens the bulk of the country's livestock is grown. The heart of the Corn Belt is in Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana. The soil is extremely ② futile, the rainfall is abundant, and there is a long, warm growing season. All this makes the land extremely valuable. When one adds to the cost of the land the cost of livestock, seed, machinery, fuel, and fertilizer, farming becomes a very expensive operation. Therefore many farmers are ③ tenants and much of the land is owned by banks, insurance companies, or wealthy business people. These owners rent the land out to farmers, who generally provide machinery and labor. Some farms operate on contract to milling companies. The companies buy up farms, put in managers to run them, provide the machinery to farm them, and take the ④ produce for their own use. Machinery is often equipped with electric lighting to ⑤ permit round-the-clock operation.

13. Digital information plays a part in the increasing uncertainty of knowledge. First, the infinitude of information now accessible through the Internet ① dwarfs any attempt to master a subject—it is simply no longer possible to know what is to be known in any area. The response is to focus on ever narrower or more esoteric disciplines or interests, or to admit that all that can be done is to ② sample the field. Second, the stature of knowledge is challenged, because the quality of what can be accessed is often ③ unknown. In the printed book, the signs of quality—publisher, author affiliation, and so on—are usually clearly marked. But the quality of information on the Internet is not always so obvious, sometimes deliberately ④ unveiled, sometimes simplistic but loud. Even the encyclopedic is not guaranteed: *Wikipedia* bills itself as ‘the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit’. Despite the theory that correct material will usually overcome incorrect, there is nevertheless a caveat that knowledge is always ⑤ relative.

14. Songbird House에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Songbird House opened July 23, 2012 and is located in an historic house built in 1904. While our focus is coffee and tea, you will love our house-made pastries and breakfast sandwiches. We are proud to have a low staff turn-over so that we all personally get to know our customers and in turn, our customers are assured of consistent quality. Sixty percent of the faces we welcome are our regulars, but we have fun meeting a beautiful variety of people from all walks of life every day. No matter who you are, who you love, or where you are in life. Come on in! Business people, students, creatives, nursing mothers—I want you to feel comfortable. Songbird is an extension of your living room.

- ① Songbird House was a well-known historical site in 1904.
- ② Breakfast is not offered in Songbird House.
- ③ New staff members are frequently employed.
- ④ More than half of the customers visit this cafe regularly.
- ⑤ Songbird House is a company which renovates living rooms.

15. cobra lily에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The cobra lily is a unique and eye-catching plant thanks to its dramatic leaves that resemble the heads of cobra snakes. Its curling leaves rise from the base of the plant and round out into hooded foliage. Along with its almost startling appearance, these carnivorous plants feed on insects as well as small vertebrates. Native to North America, the cobra lily is often found growing in distinct groupings in boggy areas that are devoid of nutrition. Their hooded leaves secrete an aroma that attracts insects and then allows the plant to gather fuel from trapping and digesting their prey. Once inside, it's difficult for insects to escape, and the plant will also secrete digestive enzymes to help break down the animal matter. Unlike many other pitcher plants, however, cobra lily plants are not able to collect rainwater to trap prey.

- ① Its leaves take after the heads of cobra snakes.
- ② It is eaten by small animals with a backbone.
- ③ It is often found in marshlands.
- ④ It attracts insects by secreting a pleasant smell.
- ⑤ It does not trap prey by gathering rainwater.

[16-17] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

16. Its unmistakable smell permeates Seoul subway carriages during the rush hour, and admirers claim it is the healthiest food on the planet. Once valued as a source of vitamin C before the arrival of refrigerators, kimchi now crops up on menus far from its birthplace on the Korean peninsula. The spicy, garlicky cabbage dish is to be found as a pizza topping and taco filling in the UK, Australia and the US. Kimjang, the traditionally communal act of making kimchi, was recently awarded world cultural heritage status by UNESCO. But despite its growing popularity in restaurants from Los Angeles to London, Korea's national dish is in crisis in its country of origin. To kimchi's basic ingredients of napa cabbage, garlic, seasoning and copious amounts of chilli power, we can now add a trade war with China and fears of lasting damage to Korean cultural identity.

- ① Kimchi: Soaring in Popularity
- ② How does Kimchi Impact Health?
- ③ Korea Wins a Trade War Against China
- ④ Kimjang: Put Forward for UNESCO Award
- ⑤ Popularity and Crisis of Korea's National Dish

17. Innovative solutions—to prevent, monitor and clean (PMC) marine litter—are necessary to restore healthy oceans and maintain their well-being over time. And again, little is known about how many of these solutions have been developed and implemented, and to what extent they have been effective as information is scattered across platforms and not easily accessible. In a global analysis by Bellou and colleagues, also in *Nature Sustainability*, the researchers identify 177 PMC solutions and find that 106 of them address monitoring; 33 address prevention (mostly via wastewater treatment); only 30 address cleaning. They also find an inconsistent use of litter size terms across the various developers, which required a harmonization effort to assess the type of litter addressed—results show that 137 of the solutions targeted macrolitter. Overall, only few solutions reached technical readiness and no solution was validated for efficiency and environmental impacts. [3점]

- ① Saving Marine Animals: Target the Microlitter
- ② A Passive Journey to the Marine Discovery
- ③ Oceanic Threats to Human Race
- ④ Want to Heal the Ocean? More Work Needed
- ⑤ Questioning the Utility of Sea Wastes Recycling

[18-19] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

18. After observing the “care” given the aged in the United States, I can only conclude that personalization in that culture involves not only the acquisition of certain symbols and statuses, but also the achievement of a series of successes. By that token, an individual who fails or who has lost the capacity to succeed is considered less a person, because he or she has withdrawn from the success mechanism. Old people in the United States, because they have withdrawn or have been displaced from the occupational system, are deprived of the ability to succeed or fail; they are seen as scarcely persons at all—unless they can still symbolize their past success by continued consumption capability. In this way an individual’s retention of consumption capability, even after he or she has withdrawn from the success machinery, is taken as an adequate substitute for success, because, through this consumption, an indispensable service is rendered to the economy.

- ① various strategies of personalization
- ② a typical misconception about old people
- ③ problems of aged care in the United States
- ④ one aspect of personalization in the United States
- ⑤ contribution of consumption to the United States economy

19. It is simply unclear just how technologies can be inevitable, at least from an ethical perspective, and how they can be autonomous. Some individuals elect to use a given technology; others do not. For any technology, it could be the case that all individuals elect not to use it. A competitor could arise, or moral argument may appear and convince a critical number of people no longer to use a technology. That technology then ceases to be implemented because of individuals’ decisions. The technology, or at least its implementation, is thus not inevitable. Insofar as it depends upon individuals’ electing to maintain it, it is not autonomous. An effort to fashion an ethics of technology based upon technologies’ inevitability and autonomy would not reflect the way that people make choices, much less ethical decisions, nor reflect the entire relationship between individuals and technologies.

- ① technical critiques against autonomy
- ② the impact of ethics on the innovative technology
- ③ how to understand and utilize an ethical technology
- ④ reasons why people have to publicize their favorite technology
- ⑤ the destiny of a technology determined by individual choices

[20-22] 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

20. The flood of people—foreign-born and native-born, white and black—fit no single profile. A minority were professionals: businessmen and teachers, doctors and lawyers, priests, ministers, and rabbis. Most were working people who filled the factories, built the homes, scrubbed the floors, and nursed the babies of the well-to-do. These new residents brought more than brawn to the cities, though. They brought their religions, their politics, their institutions, and their art. They jammed the streets on the feast days of their village saints and they emptied them on the Day of Atonement. They opened tiny storefront churches and substantial fraternal lodges. They rushed to vaudeville theaters, where Jewish entertainers honed their craft, and to the ghetto dancehalls, where ragtime bands pushed the boundaries of American music. And they elbowed their way into the cities’ public life.

- ① American frontiers overcame unexpected troubles.
- ② The perilous damage was begot by the new people.
- ③ Diverse immigrants engendered the political renaissance.
- ④ Minor cultures are transformed so as to fit into American public life.
- ⑤ The immigrants released their own cultures into the American mainstream.



21. The power of apologies as a display of caring lies at the heart of the veritable avalanche of them that we are now seeing in the public sphere. Government, for instance, can demonstrate that they care about a group that was wronged, such as when the United States apologized in 1997 to African-American men who were denied treatment for syphilis as part of a medical experiment. Offering an apology to another country is an effective way to lay the ground work for future cooperation. In the late 1990s, the Czech Republic remained the only European nation with which Germany had not reached a settlement providing restitution for Nazi persecution during World War II. Germany refused to pay Czech victims until the Czechs formally apologized for their postwar expulsion of ethnic Germans from the Sudetenland. In the interest of receiving both reparations and Germany's support for inclusion in NATO, the Czech government offered the apology in 1997. Germany responded by setting up a philanthropic fund for the benefit of the Czechs, and both NATO and the European Union have invited the Czech republic to join their ranks. [3점]

- ① Germany did not pay Czech victims until the Czechs expressed apologies for their postwar behavior.
- ② Apologies help people repair schisms between the rich and the poor countries.
- ③ Apologies restore equilibrium in domestic and international relations.
- ④ Apologies are often manipulated to suggest that people let bygones be bygones.
- ⑤ The United States apologized to African-American men who were denied treatment for syphilis.

22. Nothing is more jarring to the nervous system than repeated interruptions when you're in the midst of concentrating on an important problem. One of the worst mistakes is to get into the habit of taking every phone call no matter what you're doing. A good way to handle the telephone is to concentrate your calls in one time segment, say between nine and ten in the morning or four and five in the afternoon. During that time you take all calls, and call people back who called you. You aren't being rude to refuse a call because you are busy. You are being wise. If you are a victim of the telephone, telephone screening can change your work life.

- ① Consciously project ease and enjoyment.
- ② Beware of any lingering fears of success.
- ③ Become aware of your natural optimum work cycles.
- ④ Think of success as a process, not a final destination.
- ⑤ Insulate yourself as much as possible from interruption.

[23-30] 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

23. You can buy a television at the store so you can watch television at home, but the television you buy isn't the television you watch, and the television you watch isn't the television you buy. Expressed that way, it seems confusing, but in daily life it isn't confusing at all, because we never have to think too hard about what television is, and we use the word *television* to talk about all the various different parts of the bundle: industry, content, and appliance. Language lets us work at the right level of \_\_\_\_\_; if we had to think about every detail of every system in our lives all the time, we'd faint from overexposure. This bundling of object and industry, of product and service and business model, isn't unique to television. People who collect and preserve rare first editions of books, and people who buy mass-market romance novels, wreck the spines, and give them away the next week, can all legitimately lay claim to the label book lover.

- ① consistency                      ② literacy                      ③ ambiguity
- ④ discretion                        ⑤ popularity

24. The situations into which the product of mechanical reproduction can be brought may not touch the actual work of art, yet the quality of its presence is always depreciated. This holds not only for the art work but also, for instance, for a landscape which passes in review before the spectator in a movie. In the case of the art object, a most sensitive nucleus—namely, its authenticity—is interfered with whereas no natural object is vulnerable on that score. The authenticity of a thing is the essence of all that is transmissible from its beginning, ranging from its substantive duration to its testimony to the history which it has experienced. Since the historical testimony rests on the authenticity, the former, too, is jeopardized by reproduction when substantive duration ceases to matter. And what is really jeopardized when the historical testimony is affected is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the object. [3점]

- ① authority                        ② negativity                      ③ promotion
- ④ performance                    ⑤ limitation

25. Remember those electrons that are orbiting the nucleus of an atom. Well those electrons contain energy; however, this energy is not always stable. The stability depends on the number of electrons that are within an atom. Atoms are more stable when their electrons orbit in pairs. An atom with an odd number of electrons must have an unpaired electron. When oxygen has one unpaired electron it is known as superoxide. Atoms and molecules such as superoxide that have unpaired electrons are called free radicals. The unpaired electron in free radicals makes the atom or molecule unstable. Electrons in atoms “hate” not existing in pairs. An atom with an unpaired electron wants to become stable again, so it quickly seeks out \_\_\_\_\_ to “steal” from another atom or molecule. The instability of free radicals is what poses a threat to macromolecules such as DNA, RNA, proteins, and fatty acids.

- ① other cells
- ② powerful energy
- ③ a stable nucleus
- ④ another electron
- ⑤ nutritious proteins

26. Underlying the issues about the role of self-esteem in language learning are the fundamental concepts of attribution and self-efficacy. Attribution theory focuses on how people explain the causes of their own success and failures. Bernard Weiner describes attribution theory in terms of four explanations for success and/or failure in achieving a personal objective: ability, effort, perceived difficulty of a task, and luck. Two of those four factors are internal to the learner: ability and effort; and two are attributable to external circumstances outside of the learners: task difficulty and luck. According to Weiner, learners tend to explain, that is, to attribute, their success on a task on these four dimensions. Depending on the individual, a number of causal determinants might be cited. Thus, failure to get a high grade on a final exam in a language class might for some be judged to be a consequence of their poor ability or effort, and by others to difficulty of exam, and perhaps others to \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① just plain old bad luck
- ② previous learning experiences
- ③ excessive self-esteem in language learning
- ④ using inappropriate teaching methods
- ⑤ the lack of self-efficacy

27. Black and Hispanic New Yorkers represent 51% of the city’s population, yet account for 62% of Covid-19 deaths. They have twice the rate of death compared with whites, when adjusted for age. This disparity likely is the result of several factors. Co-morbid conditions, such as hypertension and diabetes, are strongly associated with death from Covid-19 and are more common in black and Hispanic communities. But what causes high rates of poorly controlled hypertension and diabetes? Lack of appropriate health care. People who cannot easily find good health care for reasons of money, time, location, or trust may be more likely to stay at home undiagnosed and spread the virus—as well as experience potentially fatal delays in diagnosis and treatment. The explanation is the same for New York City as for Italy, New Orleans and probably Iran: \_\_\_\_\_ in health and health care.

- ① doctors are reluctant to carry out their roles
- ② minorities develop an appropriate policy
- ③ the virus exploits weaknesses
- ④ we have understood the urgency
- ⑤ treatments for the variants of Covid-19 require education

28. The sociocultural approach begins by attacking the heart of the problem: What is creativity? To explain creativity, we \_\_\_\_\_, and this turns out to be surprisingly difficult. All of the social sciences face the task of defining concepts that seem everyday and familiar. Psychologists argue over the definitions of intelligence, emotion, and memory; sociologists argue over the definitions of group, social movement, and institution. But defining creativity may be one of the most difficult tasks facing the social sciences, because everybody wants to believe he’s creative. People typically use “creativity” as a complimentary term of praise. It turns out that what gets called creative has varied according to the historical and cultural period. Psychologists have sometimes wondered if we’ll ever reach a consensus about creativity, and even whether it is a useful subject for scientific study at all. [3점]

- ① should establish a set of rules
- ② first need to agree on what it is
- ③ must do an extensive research on the word
- ④ examine the psychological implication of the term
- ⑤ mostly concentrate on the essence of its meaning

29. Every new tool shapes the way we think, as well as what we think about. The printed word helped make our cognition linear and abstract, along with vastly enlarging our stores of knowledge. Newspapers shrank the world; then the telegraph shrank it even more dramatically. With every innovation, cultural prophets bickered over whether we were facing a technological apocalypse or a utopia. Depending on which Victorian-age pundit you asked, the telegraph was either going usher in an era of world peace or drown us in a Sargasso of idiotic trivia. Neither prediction was quite right, of course, yet neither was quite wrong. The one thing that both apocalyptic and utopians understand and agree upon is that every new technology pushes us toward new forms of behavior while nudging us away from older, familiar ones. Living with new technologies means understanding \_\_\_\_\_ . [3점]

- ① why they were ignored in the past
- ② how the telegraph functions properly
- ③ what innovations should be made in the future
- ④ what causes technological innovations
- ⑤ how they bias everyday life

30. A moral argument is often stopped in its tracks when someone refuses to consider a position by saying that ‘\_\_\_\_\_’. The implication is that anybody’s judgement is as good as anyone else’s, and that no one has a right to tell others what to do. The fact that I do not like bananas may be a fact about me, but it has no bearing on what you may enjoy. Similarly, it is implied, if I disapprove of something, that may tell you about me, but it has no relevance to what you should do. The confusion in all this is displayed by the idea that we have no ‘right’ to tell others what to do. We seem at the same moment to be denying that moral claims can tie everyone down, and asserting that there is at least one moral claim that we should all respect, namely that we ought not to impose our views on others. [3점]

- ① action speaks louder than words
- ② I can’t agree with you more
- ③ that is just your opinion
- ④ we are on the same boat
- ⑤ never judge a book by its cover

31. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The nature of the initial attachments we make in life is crucial to our later development and social and emotional experiences. These attachments have a strong influence on any later attachments that we might make. So, \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_, if an initial attachment has been ambivalent, flicking about between feeling secure and feeling insecure, then such might also be a person’s commitment to a group. A person might join an interest group reluctantly, become enthusiastic for a time but constantly be on the alert for social slights or loss of status perceived as brought about by other members of the group. This would lead to a tendency to withdraw. \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_, a person whose initial attachments were secure might well be attracted in a straightforward way to joining groups and to be reasonably steadfast in membership.

- |   | (A)         |    | (B)               |
|---|-------------|----|-------------------|
| ① | for example | …… | In comparison     |
| ② | for example | …… | Hence             |
| ③ | in fact     | …… | Nevertheless      |
| ④ | in addition | …… | Therefore         |
| ⑤ | in addition | …… | On the other hand |

[32-33] 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

32. It is time for a deeper probe in a different setting, entered at a different angle, to a greater depth, and exploring a deeper causation. Why have the creative arts so dominated the human mind, everywhere and throughout history? We will not find the answer in the finest art galleries and symphony halls. ① The innovations of jazz and rock, arising more directly from human experience, will probably give us a better idea of where to excavate. ② Nevertheless, Hollywood composers began experimenting in the vocabularies of jazz and the structuring model of rock. ③ Because the creative arts entail a universal, genetic trait, the answer to the question lies in evolutionary biology. ④ Bear in mind that *Homo sapiens* has been around about 100,000 years but literate culture has existed for less than a tenth of that time. ⑤ So the mystery of why there are universal creative arts comes down to the question of what human beings were doing during the first nine-tenths of their existence. [3점]

33. To keep from breaking glass, all movement near and on the glass must be parallel (don't put any pressure on the glass when scraping), and always use a pull-type scraper. ① That way if you slip, all the force is away from the glass and it won't break. ② To remove glazing points, hook the sharp edge of the pull-type scraper into their soft metal points and pull them out along with the putty. ③ The glass manufacture corporations have begun to move their factories to some of East Asian countries to reduce the production cost. ④ Double-check to make sure all of the glazing points are removed, and that old putty beside and under the edge of the glass is loose. ⑤ If not, you need another round of heat.

[34-35] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

34. Psychologists and behaviour ecologists think that the ability to learn should be favoured over the genetic transmission of fixed trait when the environment in which an animal lives changes often, but not too often.

(A) In such a case, the environment is stable enough to favour learning, but not so stable as to favour genetic transmission. David Stephens, while agreeing with the above, has challenged the assumptions about environmental stability saying that various types of stability need to be separated.

(B) Information is best passed on by genetic transmission when the environment rarely changes, because such a means of transmission avoids the cost of learning and the environment the offspring encounters is similar to that of their parents. However, if the environment is constantly changing, there is nothing worth learning as what is learnt is completely irrelevant in the next situation.

(C) Past experience, thus, is of no predictive value. Therefore, genetic transmission of a fixed response, rather than a learned response, is favoured. Somewhere, in between an environment that never changes and one that always does, learning is favoured over genetic transmission of a fixed response as it is worth paying the cost of learning. [3점]

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

35. One of the more recent theories of creativity is *psychoeconomics*. This may not sound like it applies directly to education, but actually it does help to clarify what needs to be done in the classroom and why there are problems designing education that supports creativity.

(A) Consider, for example, the idea of educational objectives. Educators have only so much time in the school day, and just so many resources, and there is a great deal of accountability in today's schools, at least in the United States.

(B) Additionally, creative thinking is original, so by definition an educator will not know what the result will be if he or she presents an open-ended task that in fact does allow creative thinking. The problem, then, is that the benefits are uncertain and it is difficult to justify the costs (i.e., the investment of time).

(C) This all means that the curriculum must have a clear payoff. Creativity does not. It is often dependent on a student's intrinsic motivation and the self-expression of an individual student.

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

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

However, some businesses (for example, small retailers) do not usually find it practical to match each sale to a particular cost of sales figure as the accounting period progresses.

The cost of sales (or cost of goods sold) figure for a period can be identified in different ways. ( ① ) In some businesses, the cost of sales is identified at the time a sale has been made. ( ② ) Sales are closely matched with the cost of those sales and so identifying the cost of sales figure for inclusion in the income statement is not a problem. ( ③ ) Many large retailers (for example, supermarkets) have point-of-sale (checkout) devices that not only record each sale but also simultaneously pick up the cost of the goods that are the subject of the particular sale. ( ④ ) Other businesses that sell a relatively small number of high-value items also tend to match sales revenue with the cost of the goods sold at the time of the sale. ( ⑤ ) They find it easier to identify the cost of sales figure at the end of the accounting period.

[37-38] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

On June 23, 1970, I had just been mustered out of the Army after completing my one-year tour of duty in Vietnam. I was a 23-year-old Army veteran on a plane from Oakland, Calif., returning home to Dallas, Texas.

I had been warned about the hostility many of our fellow countrymen felt toward returning 'Nam vets at that time. There were no hometown parades for us when we came home from that unpopular war. Like tens of thousands of others, I was just trying to get home without incident.

I sat, in uniform, in a window seat, chain-smoking and avoiding eye contact with my fellow passengers. No one was sitting in the seat next to me, which added to my isolation. A young girl, not more than 10 years old, suddenly appeared in the aisle. She smiled and, without a word, timidly handed me a magazine. I accepted her offering, her quiet "welcome home." All I could say was, "Thank you." I do not know where she sat down or who she was with because right after accepting the magazine from her, I turned to the window and wept. Her small gesture of compassion was the first I had experienced in a long time.

That young girl undoubtedly has no memory of what happened years ago. I like to think of her as having grown up, continuing to touch others and teaching her children to do the same. I know she might have been told to give me the "gift" by her mother. Her father might still have been in Vietnam at that point or maybe he had not survived the war. It doesn't matter why she gave me the magazine. The important thing is she did.

Since then, I have followed her example and tried, in different ways for different people, to do the same for them. Like me on that long ago plane ride, they will never know why a stranger took the time to extend a hand. But I know that my attempts since then are all because of that little girl. Her offer of a magazine to a tired, scared and lonely soldier has echoed throughout my life.

37. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Can We Beat the Combat?
- ② A Small Act of Kindness Matters
- ③ The Triumph of a Courageous Soldier
- ④ Pain in the Mind of War Veterans
- ⑤ In Search of the Little Girl

38. 윗글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

- ① The narrator has to return to Vietnam in a month.
- ② The narrator had been one of the military personnel.
- ③ The narrator was emotionally hurt by the young girl.
- ④ The young girl had been a good friend of the narrator.
- ⑤ The young girl followed the narrator's footsteps in her life.

[39-40] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

The twentysomething age group is often referred to as the period of emerging adulthood. Some say that being 30 is now equivalent to being age 21 a generation ago. The term *quarterlife crisis* was coined to describe the problems and issues facing twentysomethings. According to recent college graduates, the quarterlife crisis is a "response to overwhelming instability, constant change, too many choices, and a panicked sense of helplessness." Indecision and apprehension are common companions during this period. On leaving the protective spheres of family and college, twentysomethings encounter disorientation and confusion regarding identity, career choices, living arrangements, establishing independence, discovering and harnessing a life passion, and creating new social networks. Having little experience at making major life decisions and accepting responsibility for them places twentysomethings in a transition zone of trying to find guideposts on what to do, where to go, and who to be. It is a time of \_\_\_\_\_, making premature resolutions, and sometimes paralysis due to indecision.

39. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Twentysomethings in Their Heyday
- ② The Hot-blooded Youth of the Twenties
- ③ Challenges: What the Emerging Adult Faces
- ④ Infinite Possibilities of Twentysomethings
- ⑤ A Mind of Steel in the Twenties

40. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① body and soul
- ② cause and effect
- ③ pride and joy
- ④ pros and cons
- ⑤ trial and error

[41-42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

The response to mother figure is called filial imprinting. The range of objects which can elicit approach and attachment in young birds (a) are very large. Stimuli for imprinting may be visual, auditory or olfactory. There seems to be no limit to the range of visual stimuli. Movements help to catch attention like flashing lights. A stationary object will attract young birds (b) provided it is contrasting with its background.

Auditory stimuli are found to be attractive to many young birds. For example, in mallard ducklings, sound is very important to induce following the mother figure. Wood-ducks nest in holes in trees. The call of the mother from the water outside the nest hole induces the young ones (c) to approach the mother in spite of the fact that they have not seen her properly.

An example of odor stimuli is provided by the 5 to 14 day old baby shrews. These baby shrews become imprinted on the odor of the individual mother that is nursing them. Young shrews form a caravan early in life, having learned the odor of their mother, (d) which they will follow. When 5 or 6 day old shrews are provided with a substitute mother of another species, the odor of this caretaker mother becomes imprinted upon them.

Later, when the shrews are 15 days old, they are returned back to their real mother. It was seen that these siblings do not follow her and do not form the caravan like chain on any siblings that (e) were left with the real mother. However, they followed a piece of cloth impregnated with the odor of their caretaker mother, a response that demonstrates that young shrews become imprinted with the \_\_\_\_\_.

41. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 어법상 틀린 것은?

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

42. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① time spent in following their caretaker mother  
 ② odor of whoever nurses them when they are young  
 ③ call of their caretaker mother before they leave their nest  
 ④ amount of visual attention paid to their real mother  
 ⑤ care of their real mother when they grow up

[43-45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A) “Are you carrying any fruit or handguns?”

“Sure, I’ve got three kilos of kiwis in the trunk, and she has a .44 magnum in her purse.”

No, that’s not what I say to the border guard. It’s best not to joke with these guys. They don’t have much of a sense of humor, and they like to tear cars apart. Border guards make me nervous. I feel better as soon as I’m beyond those expressionless eyes and frozen faces.

(B) The rain slashes sideways, driving me back inside under an awning I try to use for cover. The ferry is starting to sway. Margaret tells a story of a ferry ride she once took from Sicily to Malta when she got seasick from diesel fumes and waves. Some kids are running toy cars up and down the plastic seats. Through rain mottle windows the mountaintops are obscured in mist. Soon we’re pulling into the dock on the far side. Cars file off the ferry, and we heard the last nine miles to the hot springs. Admission is \$4.00 Canadian.

(C) It winds along Kootenai Lake for fifty miles with only about three spots for cars to pass the whole way. We’re the last car to board. Nautical looking workers in navy blue direct us to a parking space on the lower deck. We climb steep stairs to the passenger level. The wind and rain gain intensity as the ferry pulls away from the dock and heads across the lake. I step outside on the deck, but only for a minute.

(D) But a trip to Ainsworth is worth facing a hundred border guards. Ainsworth Hot Springs. I’ve been wanting to go for years now. Everyone I know has been there. It’s gotten to the point where I feel deprived whenever anyone starts talking about Ainsworth. So off my friend Margaret and I go on a cold, rainy November Tuesday—not a bad day for hot spring. A few miles into Canada the road changes.

(E) There aren’t any locker; each of us gets a plastic bag to put our clothes in, which we check with a clerk who gives out velcro wristbands with claim numbers on them. Mine is 38. Rain dots my body as I head out to the pool. The big pool is warm—a good place to get psyched-up for the hotter pool above and the caves. The caves! That’s what makes Ainsworth so unique. We paddle back into the mountainside following the hot water to its source. Dim lights reveal an incredible scene.

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

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

44. 윗글에 나타난 Ainsworth에 대한 화자의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① relieved → tensed                      ② determined → excited  
 ③ frightened → amazed                  ④ regretful → committed  
 ⑤ dejected → uninterested

45. 윗글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① The narrator did not have a casual talk with the border guard.  
 ② Ainsworth was nine miles away from the Canadian border.  
 ③ The travelers faced heavy rain and wind on the ferry.  
 ④ Margaret went to the trip with the narrator.  
 ⑤ The cave was the point that made Ainsworth distinctive from other hot springs.

※ 확인사항

▷ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입·표기 했는지 확인하시오.