



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.