



# 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 'Hmmmm,' 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.