



# 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.