



2020학년도 경찰대학 1차 시험 (영 어)

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

[1-6] 밑줄 친 단어의 뜻으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[7-9] 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

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 As with the question of the date ①at which European antiquarianism was superseded by archaeology, it is not easy to suggest a specific date when the writings of 'early travellers' and the collecting of Egyptian antiquities ②became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

*antiquarianism: 골동품 연구

8. Fire destroys about 350 ①million ha (1,350 mi²) of forest every year. Some fires are set by humans to cover up illegal logging or land clearing. Others are started by natural causes. The greatest fire hazard in the world is in sub-Saharan Africa, which accounts for about ②half the global total. Uncontrolled fires tend to be ③worst in countries with corrupt or ineffective governments and high levels of poverty, civil unrest, and internal refugees. ④As global climate change brings drought and insect infestations to many parts of the world, there's a worry ⑤which forest fires may increase catastrophically.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[14-15] 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

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

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

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

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

- ① alternative ② compulsory ③ adjunctive
④ incremental ⑤ preventive

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

- ① bonds ② needs ③ trends
④ standing ⑤ preference

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

- ① weakened ② mobilized ③ fluctuated
④ stabilized ⑤ alternated

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

- ① unique ② ethnic ③ political
④ indigenous ⑤ fluid

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

*oeuvre: 일생의 작품

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

24. 다음 글의 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

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

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

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

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

[26-27] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

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

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

*ply: 연장을 부지런히 쓰다
**proceeds: 수입, 매상

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

- ① (1) ② (2) ③ (3) ④ (4) ⑤ (5)

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

28. 다음 글에 나타난 Annemarie의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

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

29. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

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

*felids: 고양이과 동물

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

30. Philip에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

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

*phalanx: (고대 그리스의) 방진(方陣)

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

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

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

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

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

32. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

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

33. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

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

34. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

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

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

35.

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

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

36.

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

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

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

37.

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

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

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

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

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

38.

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

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

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

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

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

[39-40] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

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

39. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[41-42] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

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

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

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

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

*sentry: 보초, 감시자

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

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

42. 윗글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

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

[43-45] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

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

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

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

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

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

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

44. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

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

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

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