



2017학년도 경찰대학 1차시험 (영 어)

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

※ [1-5] 밑줄 친 단어의 뜻으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

※ [6-8] 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

14. Walter Reed에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

24. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

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

※ [25-26] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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

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

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

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

※ [27-28] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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

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

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

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

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

29. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

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

30. 다음 글에 나타난 David의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Just thinking that a particular brand's products are

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

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

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

35. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

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

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

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

*in utero: 자궁 내에

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

※ [36-37] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

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

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

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

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

37. 밑글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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

※ [38-39] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

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

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

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

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

39. 밑글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

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

※ [40-42] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

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

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

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

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

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

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

41. 밑글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

※ [43-45] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

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

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

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

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

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

43. 밑글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

44. 밑글의 빈칸에 들어가기에 가장 적절한 것은?

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

45. 밑글에서 Joseph Pulitzer에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

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

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