

2022학년도 경찰대학 1차 시험

- 영어 -



응시자 유의사항

※ 시험이 시작되기 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마십시오.

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

[1-5] 밑줄 친 단어의 뜻으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. Tracking stray dogs may soon be easier thanks to the ubiquitous microchip.

- ① vociferous ② equivocal ③ omnipresent
④ inexorable ⑤ complimentary

2. Through public education, political advocacy, and protests, we also sought to protect open spaces and forests from unscrupulous developers.

- ① prudent ② abnormal ③ industrious
④ indifferent ⑤ dishonest

3. Individuals who took such action risked being ostracized by their fellow workers.

- ① bewildered ② rectified ③ inundated
④ permeated ⑤ excluded

4. Stuttering was an embarrassing nemesis that Timothy struggled with throughout his childhood.

- ① adversary ② catalyst ③ convention
④ prodigy ⑤ zenith

5. As I exchanged banal congratulations with the climbers filing past, inwardly I was frantic with worry.

- ① affectionate ② aversive ③ ordinary
④ apprehensive ⑤ exaggerated

[6-7] 다음 대화의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

6.
A: Hey, you know what? Last night, I saw the International Space Station with my own eyes!
B: Really? That's amazing! Is it really possible to see the ISS from Earth?
A: Yes. It looked like a bright star moving across the sky.
B: _____?
A: It moved very quickly, so I could easily tell the difference between it and the stars around it. You can check the location of the ISS on the NASA website if you want to see it.
B: That sounds really neat. I'll try that.

- ① Would you explain the difference between the ISS and the NASA
② Can you see the star in the center of the clouds
③ What was the purpose of watching the ISS
④ How did you know that it was the ISS
⑤ How far is it from Earth

7.
A: What are you doing?
B: I'm looking through a blog about some interesting things.
A: What is so interesting?
B: According to this blog, a monster called Nessie lives in a lake in Scotland.
A: Oh, that's quite interesting, but you'd better not believe it. These kinds of things are not proven.
B: _____.
A: The photos could have been modified. I think it is important to approach things with reasonable suspicion rather than just believing everything that you see.
B: Okay, I'll try to keep that in mind.

- ① Scientists believed its existence, really
② However, that seems to be my mistake
③ The monster disturbs the order of nature
④ There are lots of photos of Nessie, though
⑤ Yes, they are completely proven to be authentic

8. 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Mental illness in many ways remains a mystery to us. Some scientists think that it is hereditary. Others think it is caused by a chemical imbalance in the body. Other factors ① considering are a person's environment or perhaps an injury to the brain. Experts have differing opinions as to ② what causes mental illness and different ideas on how to treat it. One method is to place mentally ill people in hospitals and even prisons ③ to separate them from society. Another method is to give medications under the supervision of a psychiatrist to modify behavior. Mentally ill persons under medication often ④ live in supervised housing. Another method of treatment pioneered by Sigmund Freud is psychoanalysis, ⑤ whereby the patient receives many hours of counseling and talk therapy at a psychiatrist's office. The above treatments are often combined.

[9-11] (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

9. Some people get (A) nervous/relaxed living placidly and safely. They run as surely toward danger as most people run away from it. They bungee jump, or skid down gravel roads on mountain bikes, or hang by their fingertips from minuscule cracks in the face of cliff, or even quit secure jobs in order to take a chance on some risky venture. They are risk-takers, and scientists have long wondered why they deliberately (B) court/evade loss, injury, or even death. Answers to that question involve a complex interplay of psychological and physiological factors. The key ingredient in the body's physiological response to danger is adrenaline. The body produces this chemical in the center of the adrenal glands atop the kidneys. When a physically or mentally stressful situation (C) arises/disappears, a flood of adrenaline into the blood stream prepares the body to act swiftly and forcefully to protect itself.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|---------|-------|-------|-------|------------|
| ① | nervous | ..... | court | ..... | arises |
| ② | nervous | ..... | evade | ..... | disappears |
| ③ | relaxed | ..... | court | ..... | arises |
| ④ | relaxed | ..... | court | ..... | disappears |
| ⑤ | relaxed | ..... | evade | ..... | arises |

10. (A) Fleeing/Hunting has been perfected to a fine art, inspiring mythic levels of speed, endurance, and agility in prey species. Plain animals, such as antelopes, gazelles, and zebras, have also learned to measure their attackers' talents against their own. Knowing that lions, leopards, and cheetahs are capable of only short bursts of speed, the hoofed residents rarely (B) idle/panic at the sight of a cat as long as they have running room and a head start. The important thing is to keep an eye out so the predator doesn't "steal the bases" and get close enough for a deadly sprint. Against hunting dogs and wolves, however, prey animals know they can't depend on their endurance alone. Canines are not as fast as cats, but they can run for a long time, long enough to (C) exhaust/invigorate weak, old, or sick prey.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|---------|-------|-------|-------|------------|
| ① | Fleeing | ..... | idle | ..... | exhaust |
| ② | Fleeing | ..... | panic | ..... | invigorate |
| ③ | Fleeing | ..... | panic | ..... | exhaust |
| ④ | Hunting | ..... | panic | ..... | invigorate |
| ⑤ | Hunting | ..... | idle | ..... | invigorate |

11. If you're thinking your way through a melodic and harmonic combination and you're struggling a little, often the best combinations of these two elements work in (A) contrary/parallel motion. In other words, as your melody rises up, try to make the bass note of the chord progression you're accompanying it with fall. Equally, when your melody line falls, bring the bass notes (and their chords) upwards. This doesn't have to be true for every single melody note and every single chord but, as a rule, (B) implanting/separating the movement between these two parts and imagining a mirror between them—so that movement in one direction prompts movement the other way in the other part—often works well. The reason for this is that the listener likes to hear one part as a melody and the other part as (C) discord/harmony, so that a single line can be identified as carrying 'the tune'. Somehow, this is often easier for the brain if the supporting line is as different as possible from the part playing the melody. [3점]

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|----------|-------|------------|-------|---------|
| ① | contrary | ..... | separating | ..... | harmony |
| ② | contrary | ..... | implanting | ..... | discord |
| ③ | contrary | ..... | implanting | ..... | harmony |
| ④ | parallel | ..... | implanting | ..... | discord |
| ⑤ | parallel | ..... | separating | ..... | harmony |

[12-13] 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

12. Running a farm in the Middle West today is likely to be a very expensive operation. This is particularly true in the Corn Belt, where the corn that ① fattens the bulk of the country's livestock is grown. The heart of the Corn Belt is in Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana. The soil is extremely ② futile, the rainfall is abundant, and there is a long, warm growing season. All this makes the land extremely valuable. When one adds to the cost of the land the cost of livestock, seed, machinery, fuel, and fertilizer, farming becomes a very expensive operation. Therefore many farmers are ③ tenants and much of the land is owned by banks, insurance companies, or wealthy business people. These owners rent the land out to farmers, who generally provide machinery and labor. Some farms operate on contract to milling companies. The companies buy up farms, put in managers to run them, provide the machinery to farm them, and take the ④ produce for their own use. Machinery is often equipped with electric lighting to ⑤ permit round-the-clock operation.

13. Digital information plays a part in the increasing uncertainty of knowledge. First, the infinitude of information now accessible through the Internet ① dwarfs any attempt to master a subject—it is simply no longer possible to know what is to be known in any area. The response is to focus on ever narrower or more esoteric disciplines or interests, or to admit that all that can be done is to ② sample the field. Second, the stature of knowledge is challenged, because the quality of what can be accessed is often ③ unknown. In the printed book, the signs of quality—publisher, author affiliation, and so on—are usually clearly marked. But the quality of information on the Internet is not always so obvious, sometimes deliberately ④ unveiled, sometimes simplistic but loud. Even the encyclopedic is not guaranteed: *Wikipedia* bills itself as ‘the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit’. Despite the theory that correct material will usually overcome incorrect, there is nevertheless a caveat that knowledge is always ⑤ relative.

14. Songbird House에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Songbird House opened July 23, 2012 and is located in an historic house built in 1904. While our focus is coffee and tea, you will love our house-made pastries and breakfast sandwiches. We are proud to have a low staff turn-over so that we all personally get to know our customers and in turn, our customers are assured of consistent quality. Sixty percent of the faces we welcome are our regulars, but we have fun meeting a beautiful variety of people from all walks of life every day. No matter who you are, who you love, or where you are in life. Come on in! Business people, students, creatives, nursing mothers—I want you to feel comfortable. Songbird is an extension of your living room.

- ① Songbird House was a well-known historical site in 1904.
- ② Breakfast is not offered in Songbird House.
- ③ New staff members are frequently employed.
- ④ More than half of the customers visit this cafe regularly.
- ⑤ Songbird House is a company which renovates living rooms.

15. cobra lily에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The cobra lily is a unique and eye-catching plant thanks to its dramatic leaves that resemble the heads of cobra snakes. Its curling leaves rise from the base of the plant and round out into hooded foliage. Along with its almost startling appearance, these carnivorous plants feed on insects as well as small vertebrates. Native to North America, the cobra lily is often found growing in distinct groupings in boggy areas that are devoid of nutrition. Their hooded leaves secrete an aroma that attracts insects and then allows the plant to gather fuel from trapping and digesting their prey. Once inside, it's difficult for insects to escape, and the plant will also secrete digestive enzymes to help break down the animal matter. Unlike many other pitcher plants, however, cobra lily plants are not able to collect rainwater to trap prey.

- ① Its leaves take after the heads of cobra snakes.
- ② It is eaten by small animals with a backbone.
- ③ It is often found in marshlands.
- ④ It attracts insects by secreting a pleasant smell.
- ⑤ It does not trap prey by gathering rainwater.

[16-17] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

16. Its unmistakable smell permeates Seoul subway carriages during the rush hour, and admirers claim it is the healthiest food on the planet. Once valued as a source of vitamin C before the arrival of refrigerators, kimchi now crops up on menus far from its birthplace on the Korean peninsula. The spicy, garlicky cabbage dish is to be found as a pizza topping and taco filling in the UK, Australia and the US. Kimjang, the traditionally communal act of making kimchi, was recently awarded world cultural heritage status by UNESCO. But despite its growing popularity in restaurants from Los Angeles to London, Korea's national dish is in crisis in its country of origin. To kimchi's basic ingredients of napa cabbage, garlic, seasoning and copious amounts of chilli power, we can now add a trade war with China and fears of lasting damage to Korean cultural identity.

- ① Kimchi: Soaring in Popularity
- ② How does Kimchi Impact Health?
- ③ Korea Wins a Trade War Against China
- ④ Kimjang: Put Forward for UNESCO Award
- ⑤ Popularity and Crisis of Korea's National Dish

17. Innovative solutions—to prevent, monitor and clean (PMC) marine litter—are necessary to restore healthy oceans and maintain their well-being over time. And again, little is known about how many of these solutions have been developed and implemented, and to what extent they have been effective as information is scattered across platforms and not easily accessible. In a global analysis by Bellou and colleagues, also in *Nature Sustainability*, the researchers identify 177 PMC solutions and find that 106 of them address monitoring; 33 address prevention (mostly via wastewater treatment); only 30 address cleaning. They also find an inconsistent use of litter size terms across the various developers, which required a harmonization effort to assess the type of litter addressed—results show that 137 of the solutions targeted macrolitter. Overall, only few solutions reached technical readiness and no solution was validated for efficiency and environmental impacts. [3점]

- ① Saving Marine Animals: Target the Microlitter
- ② A Passive Journey to the Marine Discovery
- ③ Oceanic Threats to Human Race
- ④ Want to Heal the Ocean? More Work Needed
- ⑤ Questioning the Utility of Sea Wastes Recycling

[18-19] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

18. After observing the “care” given the aged in the United States, I can only conclude that personalization in that culture involves not only the acquisition of certain symbols and statuses, but also the achievement of a series of successes. By that token, an individual who fails or who has lost the capacity to succeed is considered less a person, because he or she has withdrawn from the success mechanism. Old people in the United States, because they have withdrawn or have been displaced from the occupational system, are deprived of the ability to succeed or fail; they are seen as scarcely persons at all—unless they can still symbolize their past success by continued consumption capability. In this way an individual’s retention of consumption capability, even after he or she has withdrawn from the success machinery, is taken as an adequate substitute for success, because, through this consumption, an indispensable service is rendered to the economy.

- ① various strategies of personalization
- ② a typical misconception about old people
- ③ problems of aged care in the United States
- ④ one aspect of personalization in the United States
- ⑤ contribution of consumption to the United States economy

19. It is simply unclear just how technologies can be inevitable, at least from an ethical perspective, and how they can be autonomous. Some individuals elect to use a given technology; others do not. For any technology, it could be the case that all individuals elect not to use it. A competitor could arise, or moral argument may appear and convince a critical number of people no longer to use a technology. That technology then ceases to be implemented because of individuals’ decisions. The technology, or at least its implementation, is thus not inevitable. Insofar as it depends upon individuals’ electing to maintain it, it is not autonomous. An effort to fashion an ethics of technology based upon technologies’ inevitability and autonomy would not reflect the way that people make choices, much less ethical decisions, nor reflect the entire relationship between individuals and technologies.

- ① technical critiques against autonomy
- ② the impact of ethics on the innovative technology
- ③ how to understand and utilize an ethical technology
- ④ reasons why people have to publicize their favorite technology
- ⑤ the destiny of a technology determined by individual choices

[20-22] 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

20. The flood of people—foreign-born and native-born, white and black—fit no single profile. A minority were professionals: businessmen and teachers, doctors and lawyers, priests, ministers, and rabbis. Most were working people who filled the factories, built the homes, scrubbed the floors, and nursed the babies of the well-to-do. These new residents brought more than brawn to the cities, though. They brought their religions, their politics, their institutions, and their art. They jammed the streets on the feast days of their village saints and they emptied them on the Day of Atonement. They opened tiny storefront churches and substantial fraternal lodges. They rushed to vaudeville theaters, where Jewish entertainers honed their craft, and to the ghetto dancehalls, where ragtime bands pushed the boundaries of American music. And they elbowed their way into the cities’ public life.

- ① American frontiers overcame unexpected troubles.
- ② The perilous damage was begot by the new people.
- ③ Diverse immigrants engendered the political renaissance.
- ④ Minor cultures are transformed so as to fit into American public life.
- ⑤ The immigrants released their own cultures into the American mainstream.

21. The power of apologies as a display of caring lies at the heart of the veritable avalanche of them that we are now seeing in the public sphere. Government, for instance, can demonstrate that they care about a group that was wronged, such as when the United States apologized in 1997 to African-American men who were denied treatment for syphilis as part of a medical experiment. Offering an apology to another country is an effective way to lay the ground work for future cooperation. In the late 1990s, the Czech Republic remained the only European nation with which Germany had not reached a settlement providing restitution for Nazi persecution during World War II. Germany refused to pay Czech victims until the Czechs formally apologized for their postwar expulsion of ethnic Germans from the Sudetenland. In the interest of receiving both reparations and Germany's support for inclusion in NATO, the Czech government offered the apology in 1997. Germany responded by setting up a philanthropic fund for the benefit of the Czechs, and both NATO and the European Union have invited the Czech republic to join their ranks. [3점]

- ① Germany did not pay Czech victims until the Czechs expressed apologies for their postwar behavior.
- ② Apologies help people repair schisms between the rich and the poor countries.
- ③ Apologies restore equilibrium in domestic and international relations.
- ④ Apologies are often manipulated to suggest that people let bygones be bygones.
- ⑤ The United States apologized to African-American men who were denied treatment for syphilis.

22. Nothing is more jarring to the nervous system than repeated interruptions when you're in the midst of concentrating on an important problem. One of the worst mistakes is to get into the habit of taking every phone call no matter what you're doing. A good way to handle the telephone is to concentrate your calls in one time segment, say between nine and ten in the morning or four and five in the afternoon. During that time you take all calls, and call people back who called you. You aren't being rude to refuse a call because you are busy. You are being wise. If you are a victim of the telephone, telephone screening can change your work life.

- ① Consciously project ease and enjoyment.
- ② Beware of any lingering fears of success.
- ③ Become aware of your natural optimum work cycles.
- ④ Think of success as a process, not a final destination.
- ⑤ Insulate yourself as much as possible from interruption.

[23-30] 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

23. You can buy a television at the store so you can watch television at home, but the television you buy isn't the television you watch, and the television you watch isn't the television you buy. Expressed that way, it seems confusing, but in daily life it isn't confusing at all, because we never have to think too hard about what television is, and we use the word *television* to talk about all the various different parts of the bundle: industry, content, and appliance. Language lets us work at the right level of _____; if we had to think about every detail of every system in our lives all the time, we'd faint from overexposure. This bundling of object and industry, of product and service and business model, isn't unique to television. People who collect and preserve rare first editions of books, and people who buy mass-market romance novels, wreck the spines, and give them away the next week, can all legitimately lay claim to the label book lover.

- ① consistency ② literacy ③ ambiguity
- ④ discretion ⑤ popularity

24. The situations into which the product of mechanical reproduction can be brought may not touch the actual work of art, yet the quality of its presence is always depreciated. This holds not only for the art work but also, for instance, for a landscape which passes in review before the spectator in a movie. In the case of the art object, a most sensitive nucleus—namely, its authenticity—is interfered with whereas no natural object is vulnerable on that score. The authenticity of a thing is the essence of all that is transmissible from its beginning, ranging from its substantive duration to its testimony to the history which it has experienced. Since the historical testimony rests on the authenticity, the former, too, is jeopardized by reproduction when substantive duration ceases to matter. And what is really jeopardized when the historical testimony is affected is the _____ of the object. [3점]

- ① authority ② negativity ③ promotion
- ④ performance ⑤ limitation

25. Remember those electrons that are orbiting the nucleus of an atom. Well those electrons contain energy; however, this energy is not always stable. The stability depends on the number of electrons that are within an atom. Atoms are more stable when their electrons orbit in pairs. An atom with an odd number of electrons must have an unpaired electron. When oxygen has one unpaired electron it is known as superoxide. Atoms and molecules such as superoxide that have unpaired electrons are called free radicals. The unpaired electron in free radicals makes the atom or molecule unstable. Electrons in atoms “hate” not existing in pairs. An atom with an unpaired electron wants to become stable again, so it quickly seeks out _____ to “steal” from another atom or molecule. The instability of free radicals is what poses a threat to macromolecules such as DNA, RNA, proteins, and fatty acids.

- ① other cells
- ② powerful energy
- ③ a stable nucleus
- ④ another electron
- ⑤ nutritious proteins

26. Underlying the issues about the role of self-esteem in language learning are the fundamental concepts of attribution and self-efficacy. Attribution theory focuses on how people explain the causes of their own success and failures. Bernard Weiner describes attribution theory in terms of four explanations for success and/or failure in achieving a personal objective: ability, effort, perceived difficulty of a task, and luck. Two of those four factors are internal to the learner: ability and effort; and two are attributable to external circumstances outside of the learners: task difficulty and luck. According to Weiner, learners tend to explain, that is, to attribute, their success on a task on these four dimensions. Depending on the individual, a number of causal determinants might be cited. Thus, failure to get a high grade on a final exam in a language class might for some be judged to be a consequence of their poor ability or effort, and by others to difficulty of exam, and perhaps others to _____.

- ① just plain old bad luck
- ② previous learning experiences
- ③ excessive self-esteem in language learning
- ④ using inappropriate teaching methods
- ⑤ the lack of self-efficacy

27. Black and Hispanic New Yorkers represent 51% of the city’s population, yet account for 62% of Covid-19 deaths. They have twice the rate of death compared with whites, when adjusted for age. This disparity likely is the result of several factors. Co-morbid conditions, such as hypertension and diabetes, are strongly associated with death from Covid-19 and are more common in black and Hispanic communities. But what causes high rates of poorly controlled hypertension and diabetes? Lack of appropriate health care. People who cannot easily find good health care for reasons of money, time, location, or trust may be more likely to stay at home undiagnosed and spread the virus—as well as experience potentially fatal delays in diagnosis and treatment. The explanation is the same for New York City as for Italy, New Orleans and probably Iran: _____ in health and health care.

- ① doctors are reluctant to carry out their roles
- ② minorities develop an appropriate policy
- ③ the virus exploits weaknesses
- ④ we have understood the urgency
- ⑤ treatments for the variants of Covid-19 require education

28. The sociocultural approach begins by attacking the heart of the problem: What is creativity? To explain creativity, we _____, and this turns out to be surprisingly difficult. All of the social sciences face the task of defining concepts that seem everyday and familiar. Psychologists argue over the definitions of intelligence, emotion, and memory; sociologists argue over the definitions of group, social movement, and institution. But defining creativity may be one of the most difficult tasks facing the social sciences, because everybody wants to believe he’s creative. People typically use “creativity” as a complimentary term of praise. It turns out that what gets called creative has varied according to the historical and cultural period. Psychologists have sometimes wondered if we’ll ever reach a consensus about creativity, and even whether it is a useful subject for scientific study at all. [3점]

- ① should establish a set of rules
- ② first need to agree on what it is
- ③ must do an extensive research on the word
- ④ examine the psychological implication of the term
- ⑤ mostly concentrate on the essence of its meaning

29. Every new tool shapes the way we think, as well as what we think about. The printed word helped make our cognition linear and abstract, along with vastly enlarging our stores of knowledge. Newspapers shrank the world; then the telegraph shrank it even more dramatically. With every innovation, cultural prophets bickered over whether we were facing a technological apocalypse or a utopia. Depending on which Victorian-age pundit you asked, the telegraph was either going usher in an era of world peace or drown us in a Sargasso of idiotic trivia. Neither prediction was quite right, of course, yet neither was quite wrong. The one thing that both apocalyptic and utopians understand and agree upon is that every new technology pushes us toward new forms of behavior while nudging us away from older, familiar ones. Living with new technologies means understanding _____ . [3점]

- ① why they were ignored in the past
- ② how the telegraph functions properly
- ③ what innovations should be made in the future
- ④ what causes technological innovations
- ⑤ how they bias everyday life

30. A moral argument is often stopped in its tracks when someone refuses to consider a position by saying that ‘_____’. The implication is that anybody’s judgement is as good as anyone else’s, and that no one has a right to tell others what to do. The fact that I do not like bananas may be a fact about me, but it has no bearing on what you may enjoy. Similarly, it is implied, if I disapprove of something, that may tell you about me, but it has no relevance to what you should do. The confusion in all this is displayed by the idea that we have no ‘right’ to tell others what to do. We seem at the same moment to be denying that moral claims can tie everyone down, and asserting that there is at least one moral claim that we should all respect, namely that we ought not to impose our views on others. [3점]

- ① action speaks louder than words
- ② I can’t agree with you more
- ③ that is just your opinion
- ④ we are on the same boat
- ⑤ never judge a book by its cover

31. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The nature of the initial attachments we make in life is crucial to our later development and social and emotional experiences. These attachments have a strong influence on any later attachments that we might make. So, _____ (A) _____, if an initial attachment has been ambivalent, flicking about between feeling secure and feeling insecure, then such might also be a person’s commitment to a group. A person might join an interest group reluctantly, become enthusiastic for a time but constantly be on the alert for social slights or loss of status perceived as brought about by other members of the group. This would lead to a tendency to withdraw. _____ (B) _____, a person whose initial attachments were secure might well be attracted in a straightforward way to joining groups and to be reasonably steadfast in membership.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| ① for example | In comparison |
| ② for example | Hence |
| ③ in fact | Nevertheless |
| ④ in addition | Therefore |
| ⑤ in addition | On the other hand |

[32-33] 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

32. It is time for a deeper probe in a different setting, entered at a different angle, to a greater depth, and exploring a deeper causation. Why have the creative arts so dominated the human mind, everywhere and throughout history? We will not find the answer in the finest art galleries and symphony halls. ① The innovations of jazz and rock, arising more directly from human experience, will probably give us a better idea of where to excavate. ② Nevertheless, Hollywood composers began experimenting in the vocabularies of jazz and the structuring model of rock. ③ Because the creative arts entail a universal, genetic trait, the answer to the question lies in evolutionary biology. ④ Bear in mind that *Homo sapiens* has been around about 100,000 years but literate culture has existed for less than a tenth of that time. ⑤ So the mystery of why there are universal creative arts comes down to the question of what human beings were doing during the first nine-tenths of their existence. [3점]

33. To keep from breaking glass, all movement near and on the glass must be parallel (don't put any pressure on the glass when scraping), and always use a pull-type scraper. ① That way if you slip, all the force is away from the glass and it won't break. ② To remove glazing points, hook the sharp edge of the pull-type scraper into their soft metal points and pull them out along with the putty. ③ The glass manufacture corporations have begun to move their factories to some of East Asian countries to reduce the production cost. ④ Double-check to make sure all of the glazing points are removed, and that old putty beside and under the edge of the glass is loose. ⑤ If not, you need another round of heat.

[34-35] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

34. Psychologists and behaviour ecologists think that the ability to learn should be favoured over the genetic transmission of fixed trait when the environment in which an animal lives changes often, but not too often.

(A) In such a case, the environment is stable enough to favour learning, but not so stable as to favour genetic transmission. David Stephens, while agreeing with the above, has challenged the assumptions about environmental stability saying that various types of stability need to be separated.

(B) Information is best passed on by genetic transmission when the environment rarely changes, because such a means of transmission avoids the cost of learning and the environment the offspring encounters is similar to that of their parents. However, if the environment is constantly changing, there is nothing worth learning as what is learnt is completely irrelevant in the next situation.

(C) Past experience, thus, is of no predictive value. Therefore, genetic transmission of a fixed response, rather than a learned response, is favoured. Somewhere, in between an environment that never changes and one that always does, learning is favoured over genetic transmission of a fixed response as it is worth paying the cost of learning. [3점]

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

35. One of the more recent theories of creativity is *psychoeconomics*. This may not sound like it applies directly to education, but actually it does help to clarify what needs to be done in the classroom and why there are problems designing education that supports creativity.

(A) Consider, for example, the idea of educational objectives. Educators have only so much time in the school day, and just so many resources, and there is a great deal of accountability in today's schools, at least in the United States.

(B) Additionally, creative thinking is original, so by definition an educator will not know what the result will be if he or she presents an open-ended task that in fact does allow creative thinking. The problem, then, is that the benefits are uncertain and it is difficult to justify the costs (i.e., the investment of time).

(C) This all means that the curriculum must have a clear payoff. Creativity does not. It is often dependent on a student's intrinsic motivation and the self-expression of an individual student.

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

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

However, some businesses (for example, small retailers) do not usually find it practical to match each sale to a particular cost of sales figure as the accounting period progresses.

The cost of sales (or cost of goods sold) figure for a period can be identified in different ways. (①) In some businesses, the cost of sales is identified at the time a sale has been made. (②) Sales are closely matched with the cost of those sales and so identifying the cost of sales figure for inclusion in the income statement is not a problem. (③) Many large retailers (for example, supermarkets) have point-of-sale (checkout) devices that not only record each sale but also simultaneously pick up the cost of the goods that are the subject of the particular sale. (④) Other businesses that sell a relatively small number of high-value items also tend to match sales revenue with the cost of the goods sold at the time of the sale. (⑤) They find it easier to identify the cost of sales figure at the end of the accounting period.

An example of odor stimuli is provided by the 5 to 14 day old baby shrews. These baby shrews become imprinted on the odor of the individual mother that is nursing them. Young shrews form a caravan early in life, having learned the odor of their mother, (d) which they will follow. When 5 or 6 day old shrews are provided with a substitute mother of another species, the odor of this caretaker mother becomes imprinted upon them.

Later, when the shrews are 15 days old, they are returned back to their real mother. It was seen that these siblings do not follow her and do not form the caravan like chain on any siblings that (e) were left with the real mother. However, they followed a piece of cloth impregnated with the odor of their caretaker mother, a response that demonstrates that young shrews become imprinted with the _____.

41. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 어법상 틀린 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

42. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① time spent in following their caretaker mother
 ② odor of whoever nurses them when they are young
 ③ call of their caretaker mother before they leave their nest
 ④ amount of visual attention paid to their real mother
 ⑤ care of their real mother when they grow up

[43-45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A) “Are you carrying any fruit or handguns?”

“Sure, I’ve got three kilos of kiwis in the trunk, and she has a .44 magnum in her purse.”

No, that’s not what I say to the border guard. It’s best not to joke with these guys. They don’t have much of a sense of humor, and they like to tear cars apart. Border guards make me nervous. I feel better as soon as I’m beyond those expressionless eyes and frozen faces.

(B) The rain slashes sideways, driving me back inside under an awning I try to use for cover. The ferry is starting to sway. Margaret tells a story of a ferry ride she once took from Sicily to Malta when she got seasick from diesel fumes and waves. Some kids are running toy cars up and down the plastic seats. Through rain mottle windows the mountaintops are obscured in mist. Soon we’re pulling into the dock on the far side. Cars file off the ferry, and we heard the last nine miles to the hot springs. Admission is \$4.00 Canadian.

(C) It winds along Kootenai Lake for fifty miles with only about three spots for cars to pass the whole way. We’re the last car to board. Nautical looking workers in navy blue direct us to a parking space on the lower deck. We climb steep stairs to the passenger level. The wind and rain gain intensity as the ferry pulls away from the dock and heads across the lake. I step outside on the deck, but only for a minute.

(D) But a trip to Ainsworth is worth facing a hundred border guards. Ainsworth Hot Springs. I’ve been wanting to go for years now. Everyone I know has been there. It’s gotten to the point where I feel deprived whenever anyone starts talking about Ainsworth. So off my friend Margaret and I go on a cold, rainy November Tuesday—not a bad day for hot spring. A few miles into Canada the road changes.

(E) There aren’t any locker; each of us gets a plastic bag to put our clothes in, which we check with a clerk who gives out velcro wristbands with claim numbers on them. Mine is 38. Rain dots my body as I head out to the pool. The big pool is warm—a good place to get psyched-up for the hotter pool above and the caves. The caves! That’s what makes Ainsworth so unique. We paddle back into the mountainside following the hot water to its source. Dim lights reveal an incredible scene.

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

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

44. 윗글에 나타난 Ainsworth에 대한 화자의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① relieved → tensed ② determined → excited
 ③ frightened → amazed ④ regretful → committed
 ⑤ dejected → uninterested

45. 윗글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① The narrator did not have a casual talk with the border guard.
 ② Ainsworth was nine miles away from the Canadian border.
 ③ The travelers faced heavy rain and wind on the ferry.
 ④ Margaret went to the trip with the narrator.
 ⑤ The cave was the point that made Ainsworth distinctive from other hot springs.

※ 확인사항

▷ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입·표기 했는지 확인하시오.