

# 2023학년도 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.

- When I was a trainee doctor, one of my first patients was an old man with a persistent cough.
  - fatal
  - occasional
  - irregular
  - chronic
  - infectious
- During the televised court case, the witness statements contradicted each other.
  - agreed
  - opposed
  - confirmed
  - duplicated
  - appreciated
- As many as two billion people might not exist now if it hadn't been for the advent of agribusiness.
  - emergence
  - transformation
  - collapse
  - manipulation
  - supplement
- Promotion in the first year is only given in exceptional circumstances.
  - adverse
  - suspicious
  - customary
  - profitable
  - unusual
- When a nurse holds a bias toward her patients, she may provide substandard care.
  - sophisticated
  - considerate
  - temporary
  - conventional
  - insufficient

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

- A: Hey, Mom. Do you know where my favorite red shirt is?

B: Did you check the top drawer in your room?

A: Yes. But it wasn't there.

B: Take a look inside the dryer, then.

A: Oh, here it is. But it's still wet.

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

A: Oh, no! The school bus is going to be here any minute.

B: Well, you're just going to have to wear a different shirt then.

  - You can buy a new shirt instead
  - Then you can wear it right away
  - Just put it in the washing machine
  - I hope you find your favorite shirt soon
  - It's going to take at least twenty more minutes

- A: Congratulations on getting the Medal of Honor, Sergeant Park.

B: I don't know if I deserve it, Commissioner.

A: Of course you do. What you did to save that young man's life was very brave.

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

A: That's very modest of you. It's people like you that make our department proud.

B: Thank you. I'm just glad the young man is doing well.

A: Thanks to you, our city's streets are a little safer and warmer.

B: I will cherish this moment forever.

  - I've never been afraid of anything
  - I've always considered myself to be a hero
  - I'm sure anyone else would have done the same
  - I'm not sure if you're the right person for this medal
  - I think arresting criminals should come before everything

[8-9] 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

- The most common theory points to the fact that men are stronger than women, and that they have used their greater physical power to force women into submission. A more subtle version of this claim argues that their strength allows men to monopolise tasks that demand hard manual labour, such as ploughing and harvesting. This gives them control of food production, which in turn ① translate into political power. However, the statement that 'men are stronger than women' is true only on average, and only with regard to certain types of strength. Women are generally more resistant to hunger, disease and fatigue than men. There are also many women who can run faster and ② lift heavier weights than many men. Furthermore, and most problematically for this theory, women have, throughout history, ③ been excluded mainly from jobs that require little physical effort such as the priesthood, law and politics, while ④ engaging in hard manual labour in the fields, in crafts and in the household. If social power ⑤ were divided in direct relation to physical strength, women should have got far more of it. [3점]

9. Hugs play a role in physical intimacy and health. Researchers examined the interplay between exposure to illness, social support, and daily hugs. In the name of science (and possibly a hundred bucks), 404 healthy adults agreed to inhale nasal drops that exposed ① them to the common cold. First, the researchers drew blood samples to confirm ② that the volunteers were not immune. Then they surveyed the participants over fourteen consecutive days, ③ asked about hugs received. Finally, they exposed volunteers to the cold virus and ④ monitored symptoms, such as mucus production, in quarantine for five days. Those who got daily hugs ⑤ were 32 percent less likely to get sick. Hugs don't make you impervious to a cold, it turns out. But the huggers who did get sick didn't get *as* sick. They had less severe symptoms and got better faster.

[10–12] (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

10. Are hybrid cars really environmentally friendly? It depends on how they're used. They're great for city drivers, when a hybrid can rely almost fully on its electric motor, which is quiet, doesn't create any emissions, will turn off completely when the car is stationary and, crucially, gives (A) poor/superb fuel economy. Drive out onto the highway, though, and the hybrid will have to fall back on its petrol engine because the electric motor simply doesn't have the power to drive the car at (B) higher/lower speeds, nor the energy to run for long distances. In such cases the hybrid will act just like a comparable conventional petrol-powered car, offering similar fuel economy and the same emissions. You should also take into account that the manufacturing of batteries for a hybrid car requires a lot of energy. Then, after they have reached the end of their life—which may be after just a few years—more energy is required to decommission and recycle them. This and the development impact actually make hybrid cars (C) less/more environmentally friendly than the manufacturers would like you to believe.

- |   | (A)    |       | (B)    |       | (C)  |
|---|--------|-------|--------|-------|------|
| ① | poor   | ..... | lower  | ..... | less |
| ② | poor   | ..... | lower  | ..... | more |
| ③ | poor   | ..... | higher | ..... | less |
| ④ | superb | ..... | higher | ..... | more |
| ⑤ | superb | ..... | higher | ..... | less |

11. Given the diversity of American society, it has been impossible to insulate the schools from pressures that result from differences and tensions among groups. When people differ about basic values, sooner or later those (A) agreements/disagreements turn up in battles about how schools are organized or what the schools should teach. Sometimes these battles remove a terrible injustice, like racial segregation. Sometimes, however, interest groups (B) retain/politicize the curriculum and attempt to impose their views on teachers, school officials, and textbook publishers. Across the country, even now, interest groups are pressuring local school boards to remove myths and fables and other imaginative literature from children's readers and to inject the teaching of creationism in biology. When groups cross the line into extremism, advancing their own agenda without regard to reason or to others, they threaten public education itself, making it difficult to teach any issues honestly and making the entire curriculum (C) invulnerable/vulnerable to political campaigns.

- |   | (A)           |       | (B)        |       | (C)          |
|---|---------------|-------|------------|-------|--------------|
| ① | agreements    | ..... | retain     | ..... | invulnerable |
| ② | agreements    | ..... | politicize | ..... | vulnerable   |
| ③ | disagreements | ..... | retain     | ..... | invulnerable |
| ④ | disagreements | ..... | politicize | ..... | vulnerable   |
| ⑤ | disagreements | ..... | retain     | ..... | vulnerable   |

12. As the largest predatory fish on Earth, great white sharks are already impressive, armed with up to 300 sharp teeth and weighing up to 5,000 pounds. Now, new research adds more intrigue to the oceanic beasts, suggesting that the animals can change color—perhaps as a (A) camouflage/cluster strategy to sneak up on prey. In new experiments off South Africa, researchers dragged a seal decoy behind a boat to (B) dispel/entice several sharks to leap out of the water near a specially designed color board with white, gray, and black panels. The team photographed the sharks each time they jumped, repeating the experiment throughout the day. One shark, easily (C) concealable/identifiable because of a mark on its jaw, appeared as both dark gray and much lighter gray at different times of day. The scientists verified this using computer software to correct for variables such as weather, light levels, and camera settings.

- |   | (A)        |       | (B)    |       | (C)          |
|---|------------|-------|--------|-------|--------------|
| ① | camouflage | ..... | dispel | ..... | identifiable |
| ② | camouflage | ..... | entice | ..... | identifiable |
| ③ | camouflage | ..... | entice | ..... | concealable  |
| ④ | cluster    | ..... | entice | ..... | concealable  |
| ⑤ | cluster    | ..... | dispel | ..... | identifiable |

[13-14] 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

13. Left to their own devices, most children won't hesitate to, say, lick a doorknob or wipe snot with their sleeve. But is there any truth to the idea that their ① distaste for getting dirty can be beneficial to their health? That theory dates to the 1800s, when European doctors realized that farmers suffered fewer allergies than city slickers. However, it didn't gain widespread attention until 1989, when British epidemiologist David Strachan discovered that youngsters with older siblings were less susceptible than other kids to hay fever and eczema. Strachan suggested that early childhood infections "transmitted by unhygienic contact" helped ② foster a robust immune system. His theory, called the hygiene hypothesis, provides a ③ convenient explanation for why allergies and asthma, as well as autoimmune disorders like multiple sclerosis and Crohn's disease, have increased 300 percent or more in the U.S. since the 1950s. Maybe Western societies have become too clean for their own good, and parents too ④ fearful of a little dirt. "Whatever it is that's happening in the modern world, it's causing the immune system to be ⑤ active when it doesn't need to be," says microbiologist Graham Rook of University College London. [3점]

14. Age is much more than the number of birthdays you've ① clocked. Stress, sleep, and diet all influence how our organs cope with the wear and tear of everyday life. Factors like these might make you age faster or slower than people born on the same day. That means your biological age could be quite different from your chronological age—the number of years you've been alive. Your biological age is likely a better ② reflection of your physical health and even your own mortality than your chronological age. But calculating it isn't nearly as ③ straightforward. Scientists have spent the last decade developing tools called aging clocks that assess markers in your body to ④ veil your biological age. The big idea behind aging clocks is that they'll essentially indicate how much your organs have ⑤ degraded, and thus predict how many healthy years you have left.

15. Porcelain Tower에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

In early 15th-century China, the Yongle Emperor of the Ming dynasty ordered the construction of a towering monument to honor his mother. The Porcelain Tower was a grand pagoda built in the city of Nanjing—the imperial capital at the time—as part of the grand Bao'en Buddhist Temple complex. The tower was constructed from white porcelain bricks, which would have glistened in the sunlight, and adorned with vibrant glazed designs of animals, flowers

and landscapes in greens, yellows and browns. Historians studying the remnants suggest that the glazed porcelain bricks were made by highly skilled workers, but sadly the methods used to make them have been lost to history. Some of the largest bricks were more than 50 centimeters thick and weighed as much as 150 kilograms each, with the colored glazes staying bright for centuries. Nowadays, workers trying to replicate these porcelain slabs struggle to make anything larger than five centimeters thick and their colors fade after just a decade.

- ① Its bricks were all the same size.
- ② It stood in a temple of a rural area.
- ③ It was built to honor the Emperor's mother.
- ④ It was decorated with the shapes of the sun.
- ⑤ Its porcelain slabs have been successfully replicated today.

16. Nadine Gordimer에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

The South African novelist Nadine Gordimer was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1991 not only for her excellent literary skills but also for her consistent and courageous criticism of apartheid, which was a system of strictly segregating the blacks from the whites in all spheres of life. Her attack on apartheid was not primarily a political gesture. As a novelist, she was more interested in the human aspect of apartheid and racism. She knew, for one thing, that she herself, as a white middle-class intellectual living in South Africa, benefited from the system. She also knew that the whites responsible for keeping up the racist system suffered in their own ways from it. Her novels and short stories, therefore, concentrate on the moral dilemmas imposed on the individuals by the social relations of South Africa. Although as an intellectual she is capable of making unambiguous political statements on delicate social issues, as a novelist she is more interested in the less clear aspects of humans living in a society based on inequality and injustice.

- ① Her novels neglected the ethical problems faced by the whites.
- ② Her fight against apartheid was mainly driven by political ambition.
- ③ Her growth as a writer was attributed to her middle-class black parents.
- ④ She was acknowledged for her strong stance against racial discrimination.
- ⑤ She was praised for her ability to avoid delicate issues on South African politics.

[17-23] 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

17. Imagine you jump into a river to save a drowning child. This would probably seem to most people a good thing to do. For Kant, however, it is only a good thing to do if you jumped into the river to save the drowning child because you knew it was your moral duty to do so. If you jumped into the river to save the child because you thought it might make you look good, would impress your friends and get you on television or even because you cared for the child, then, from a Kantian perspective, it is no longer a moral act. For Kant, it is not essential that you actually save the drowning child. What counts is the will or intention to save them. Where the consequentialist, obviously, would be primarily focused on the outcome, Kant is concerned with choice and \_\_\_\_\_ . [3점]

- ① repression            ② decision            ③ intuition
- ④ satisfaction        ⑤ motivation

18. The ability to record information is one of the lines of demarcation between primitive and advanced societies. Basic counting and measurement of length and weight were among the oldest conceptual tools of early civilizations. By the third millennium B.C. the idea of recorded information had advanced significantly in the Indus Valley, Egypt, and Mesopotamia. Accuracy increased, as did the use of measurement in everyday life. The evolution of script in Mesopotamia provided a precise method of keeping track of production and business transactions. Written language enabled early civilizations to measure reality, record it, and retrieve it later. Together, measuring and recording \_\_\_\_\_ the creation of data. They are the earliest foundations of datafication.

- ① complicated        ② reversed            ③ imitated
- ④ hindered            ⑤ facilitated

19. The news is not what it used to be. These days most consumers get most of their bulletins online. Since online publishing is cheap, a profusion of new sources have sprung up. Websites run by established newspapers compete with newer, online-only outlets and professional (or amateur) blogs, not to mention the mix of articles, digital chain-letters and comments curated by the algorithms of social-media sites such as Facebook and Twitter. Established media have struggled. Much of the advertising that used to pay journalists' salaries has gone to Facebook and Google, the two big technology firms that dominate the market for online advertising. Print circulation has collapsed. Local papers have been particularly hard hit, with many going bust. Social-media algorithms prioritise attention-grabbing clickbait over \_\_\_\_\_, which helps propel nonsense around the world. Collins, a dictionary-publisher, declared "fake news" its 2017 neologism of the year.

- ① subjective opinion    ② racy headlines    ③ boring truth
- ④ online etiquette    ⑤ exaggerated ads

20. Since the 1990s, businesses and police have teamed up to pump classical music onto crime-ridden streets, parking lots, and malls. Why? Because there's evidence that a little bit of Bach may deter crime. In 2005, the London Underground started piping classical music at certain Tube stations, and within a year, robberies and vandalism were sliced by a third. Light-rail stations in Portland, Oregon—and other transit hubs like New York's Port Authority bus terminal—have also reported drops in vagrancy thanks to the crime-stopping powers of Baroque maestros like Vivaldi. The logic? For one, classical music can be calming. But more importantly, the people who loiter and vandalize—often teenagers—usually don't enjoy orchestral music. And if an environment's soundscape annoys you, then chances are you won't \_\_\_\_\_. Apparently, this works on animals too. At Gloucestershire Airport in Staverton, England, airport chiefs learned the best way to scare away birds was to drive a van blaring Tina Turner's biggest hits. [3점]

\*vagrancy: 방랑, 부랑죄

- ① get emotionally stable
- ② want to loaf around there
- ③ be in the mood for classical music
- ④ commit a serious crime on the spot
- ⑤ pay attention to the music any more

21. African American psychologists Kenneth and Mamie Phipps Clark used sets of toy babies—some with white skin, some with brown—to understand how black children living under segregation in the 1940s developed their sense of self. Black kids presented with both options preferred the pale doll; some even cried when asked which looked like them. The Clarks took this as evidence that youths \_\_\_\_\_: They saw themselves as inferior because of their skin color. The tests impressed attorneys in the famous *Brown v. Board of Education* lawsuit, where Kenneth testified that segregation led to self-hatred. The Supreme Court's 1954 ruling on that case finally integrated schools and spurred a growing movement for civil rights.

- ① felt the need to free themselves to succeed
- ② were burdened with expectations from their elders
- ③ internalized the social values of their environment
- ④ learned how to avoid oppressive norms and conventions
- ⑤ had the desire to develop and realize their own potential

22. Astrology contends that which constellation the planets are in at the moment of your birth profoundly influences your future. A few thousand years ago, the idea developed that the motions of the planets determined the fates of kings, dynasties, and empires. Astrologers studied the motions of the planets and asked themselves what had happened the last time that, say, Venus was rising in the Constellation of the Goat; perhaps something similar would happen this time as well. It was a subtle and risky business. Astrologers came to be employed only by the State. In many countries it was a capital offense for anyone but the official astrologer to read the signs in the skies: a good way to overthrow a regime was to predict its downfall. Chinese court astrologers who made inaccurate predictions were executed. Others simply doctored the records so that afterward \_\_\_\_\_.

Astrology developed into a strange combination of observations, mathematics and careful record-keeping with fuzzy thinking and fraud. [3점]

- ① a more cautious position would be adopted
- ② they were in perfect conformity with events
- ③ people would pay close attention to the stars
- ④ descendants could learn from their ancestors
- ⑤ observations of the planets could be encouraged

23. Why don't teens talk to their parents? "Basically, they don't think their parents will understand," says a noted psychologist. "When they are constantly reprimanded or instructed, they may feel that a parent doesn't care how they feel. Silence for a teenager is a weapon. It's their way of saying, "You can't control me anymore." But that doesn't mean you need to spend the next few years in suspended animation. It does mean you have to establish an atmosphere of trust, understanding and flexibility. Here is how: \_\_\_\_\_.

If your daughter tells you her best friend said her new outfit was awful, refrain from saying, "Why should you care what Jennifer says?" Teenagers care very much what their peers think, and the wise parent accepts that as normal. Try instead, "That must have made you feel terrible. It hurts when people we care about say mean things."

- ① Resist the temptation to control and keep silent
- ② Acknowledge and legitimize a teenager's feelings
- ③ Encourage teens to accept criticism from others
- ④ Maintain family rituals as a way of staying in touch
- ⑤ Take adolescent mood swings and silences personally

[24-26] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

24. It wasn't unusual in Victorian London to see children digging through junkyards, looking for anything they could resell: scraps of metal, rags, bones—which could be used to make buttons and soap—and even dead cats, which they sold to furriers. But the most prized find? Coal dust. Brickmakers, who mixed it with clay to make blocks, paid a pretty penny for it. It's not that coal dust was scarce. In fact, because of open-hearth fires, ash was everywhere, and would have clogged the city's streets were it not for the dustmen who lugged it from dustbins to the city's outskirts. The scene resembled a regular Dickensian recycling operation: women, men, and children working thigh-deep in dust. Their bosses got filthy rich, but as London's dust supply outstripped demand, profits declined. By the late 19th century, prospects had already tarnished for these once "Golden Dustmen."

- ① When Victorians Got Rich on Dust
- ② A Foolproof Recipe for Brickmaking
- ③ How Bad Is Working in a Coal Mine?
- ④ Child Labor During the Industrial Revolution
- ⑤ Air Pollution: Why London Struggled to Breathe

25. The company formerly known as Facebook is so convinced that the metaverse is the future of the internet that last year it changed its name to Meta. Meta and its boss Mark Zuckerberg think that eventually many of us will work, play, and shop in the metaverse. Or at least our avatars will. While for many people this all sounds fanciful, a growing number of companies are buying up space in the metaverse so that they can set up shop there. These firms include the likes of Adidas, Burberry, Gucci, Tommy Hilfiger, Nike, Samsung, Louis Vuitton, and even banks HSBC and JP Morgan. The question for such businesses, though, is what location they pick. There are now some 50 or so different providers of worlds within the metaverse, with the most popular ones including The Sandbox, Decentraland, Voxels, and Somnium Space, plus Meta's own Horizon Worlds. Retailers and other investors are having to gamble on which of these will go on to become the dominant force in the metaverse, gaining the most visits from our avatars. And which other worlds may fade away into obscurity. Further, within the winning ecosystems, firms have to try to pick what will be the most popular areas.

- ① Setting up Shop in the Metaverse
- ② Opening Electronic Bank Branches
- ③ Building Virtual Eco-friendly Environments
- ④ Climbing the Social Ladder in the Metaverse
- ⑤ Dominating the Shopping Space with Avatars

26. A new study tests the common belief that the angrier people appear after a service failure, the more compensation they'll get—and shows that often the reverse is true. The effect of intense anger on service reps, the researchers found, varies according to a cultural trait known as *power distance*, or PD: a person's level of acceptance of power differences and hierarchy. Across four experiments involving simulated service interactions, participants with high PD—those who accepted power differences as natural or inevitable—gave more compensation to mildly angry customers than to intensely angry ones, while participants with low PD did just the opposite. Why? The high-PD subjects saw displays of intense anger as inappropriate and punished them, while the low-PD subjects saw the displays as threatening and rewarded them. But when the perception of threat was mitigated (participants were told that customers couldn't harm them), low-PD people, too, gave more compensation to mildly angry customers.

- ① Does Time Really Fly When You're Having Fun?
- ② Does the Squeaky Wheel Get the Most Oil?
- ③ Can a Rolling Stone Gather Any Moss?
- ④ Can Too Many Chefs Spoil the Broth?
- ⑤ Can a Stitch in Time Save Nine?

[27-28] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

27. After the go-go 1990s and 2000s, the pace of economic integration stalled in the 2010s, as firms struggled with the aftershocks of a financial crisis, a populist revolt against open borders and President Donald Trump's trade war. The flow of goods and capital stagnated. Many bosses postponed big decisions on investing abroad: just-in-time gave way to wait-and-see. No one knew if globalisation faced a blip or extinction. Now the waiting is over, as the pandemic and war in Ukraine have triggered a once-in-a-generation reimagining of global capitalism in boardrooms and governments. Everywhere you look, supply chains are being transformed, from the \$9 trillion in inventories, stockpiled as insurance against shortages and inflation, to the fight for workers as global firms shift from China into Vietnam. This new kind of globalisation prioritises doing business with people you can rely on, in countries your government is friendly with. It could descend into protectionism, big government and worsening inflation.

- ① the era of globalisation ushered in by new businesses
- ② the promotion of globalisation through cost efficiency
- ③ the switch to a security-first model of globalisation
- ④ the disruption of globalisation caused by war
- ⑤ the threat of globalisation to workers' rights

28. Members of the Lost Generation viewed the idea of the "American Dream" as a grand deception. This becomes a prominent theme in F. S. Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby* as the story's narrator Nick Carraway comes to realize that Gatsby's vast fortune had been paid for with great misery. To Fitzgerald, the traditional vision of the American Dream—that hard work led to success—had become corrupted. To the Lost Generation, "living the dream" was no longer about simply building a self-sufficient life, but about getting stunningly rich by any means necessary. The term "American Dream" refers to the belief that everyone has the right and freedom to seek prosperity and happiness, regardless of where or into what social class they were born. A key element of the American Dream is the assumption that through hard work, perseverance, and risk-taking, anyone can rise "from rags to riches," to attain their own version of success in becoming financially prosperous and socially upwardly mobile. Since the 1920s, the American Dream has been questioned and often criticized by researchers and social scientists as being a misplaced belief that contradicts reality in the modern United States.

- ① the repentance of self-reliance through hard work
- ② the fallacy of the great American Dream
- ③ the revision of the American Dream
- ④ the criticism of material success in America
- ⑤ the realization of the Lost Generation's ideals

[29-30] 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

29. Caitlin Mooney is 24 years old and passionate about technology that dates to the age of Sputnik. Mooney, a recent New Jersey Institute of Technology graduate in computer science, is a fan of technologies that were hot a half-century ago, including computer mainframes and software called COBOL that powers them. That stuff won't win any cool points in Silicon Valley, but it is essential technology at big banks, insurance companies, government agencies and other large institutions. During Mooney's job hunt, potential employers saw her expertise and wanted to talk about more senior positions than she was seeking. "They would get really excited," Mooney said. She's now trying to decide between multiple job offers. The resilience of decades-old computing technologies and the people who specialize in them shows that new technologies are often built on lots of old tech.

- ① Old technology can still be of great use.
- ② Keep up with the changing times in the tech world.
- ③ The best job is one that makes full use of your abilities.
- ④ Silicon Valley is always in the market for new technology.
- ⑤ The future of digital technology lies within academic institutions.

30. It's tempting to assume that past successes are a sign of good judgment, and in some cases they may be. The multigenerational success of some German midsize companies and the sheer longevity of Warren Buffett's investment performance are frequently cited examples. But success can have other parents. Luck, the characteristic that Napoleon famously required of his generals, is often the unacknowledged architect of success. Those in sports can attest to the importance of luck as well as skill. Grant Simmer, navigator and designer in four America's Cup yachting victories, has acknowledged the help of luck in the form of mistakes made by his competitors. Sometimes, what looks like sustained success may conceal trickery. Before the Enron scandal broke, in 2001, CEO Jeff Skilling was hailed as a highly successful leader. Toshiba's well-regarded boss, Hisao Tanaka, resigned in disgrace in 2015 after a \$1.2 billion profit overstatement covering seven years was unearthed. [3점]

- ① A watched pot never boils.
- ② All that glitters is not gold.
- ③ Time and tide wait for no man.
- ④ Birds of a feather flock together.
- ⑤ Don't put all your eggs in one basket.

[31-32] 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

31. For centuries, natives of the New Hebrides islands considered a head full of lice a sign of good health. "Observation over the centuries had taught them that people in good health usually had lice and sick people very often did not. The observation itself was accurate and sound," writes Darrell Huff in *How to Lie with Statistics*. ① But the correlation didn't mean lice are the key to good health—it's the other way around. ② Healthy people had lice because their body was just the right temperature, a perfect home for bugs. ③ Thus the proliferation of lice was a key determinant in promoting health in the human body. ④ But when people ran a high fever, their flesh became hot, sending the lice scattering. ⑤ Lice didn't cause good health—they preyed on it.

32. Cryptocurrencies have been around since 2009, and in all this time they have never come to play a major role in real-world transactions—El Salvador's much-hyped attempt to make bitcoin its national currency has become a disaster. ① Suppose, for example, that you use a digital payments app like Venmo, which has amply demonstrated its usefulness for real-world transactions. ② So how did cryptocurrencies come to be worth almost \$3 trillion at their peak? ③ Why was nothing done to rein in "stablecoins," which were supposedly pegged to the U.S. dollar but were clearly subject to all the risks of unregulated banking, and are now experiencing a cascading series of collapses reminiscent of the wave of bank failures that helped make the Great Depression great? ④ My answer is that while the

crypto industry has never managed to come up with products that are of much use in the real economy, it has been spectacularly successful at marketing itself, creating an image of being both cutting edge and respectable. ⑤ It has done so, in particular, by cultivating prominent people and institutions. [3점]

\*cryptocurrency: 암호화폐

[33-34] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

33.

But newly analyzed fossils including wing bones, presented today in the journal *Royal Society Open Science*, have changed the story.

In ancient Flores, an island in eastern Indonesia, "hobbit"-size humans shared the landscape with an immense bird. ( ① ) At more than five feet tall, the Ice Age stork *Leptoptilos robustus* would have towered over the three-foot-tall *Homo floresiensis*, who lived more than 60,000 years ago. ( ② ) Paleontologists previously thought the big bird was a flightless species that had adapted to live in an isolated island ecosystem. ( ③ ) Despite the stork's size, its 12-foot wingspan likely would have allowed it to soar overhead. ( ④ ) This new realization prompted paleontologists to revise what they previously thought about the anatomy and behavior of *L. robustus*. ( ⑤ ) Rather than a hunter of small prey, the new study suggests the bird was probably a scavenger like other prehistoric, flying storks that are known to have relied on dead animals for their meals.

\*paleontologist: 고생물학자

34.

Lead ions—while still toxic in other ways—also helped produce nitric oxide, a free radical that killed bacteria before they could infect the eyes.

Egyptians famously rimmed their eyes with black makeup. The makeover wasn't just for humans—cows led into ritual slaughter also got the face paint, as shown in art from 2500 B.C.E. ( ① ) Manuscripts from the era claimed that the eyeliner protected wearers from eye infections, but modern-day scientists were skeptical. ( ② ) After all, the most common formula contained lead. ( ③ ) But in 2009, a team of chemists led by a researcher from the University of Pierre and Marie Curie in Paris analyzed samples scraped from tombs and found the ancients were onto something. ( ④ ) Further, some of the compounds in the eyeliner aren't native to Egypt, leading researchers to believe that the makeup wasn't just used because it was on hand—it was deliberately manufactured. ( ⑤ ) The study's authors dubbed the eyeliner the first large-scale chemical manufacturing process known to us.



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

Ancient Greek democracy allowed the public to participate directly in the affairs of government, choosing policies and making governing decisions. In this sense, the people were the state. In contrast, the Roman Empire laid out the concept of republicanism, which emphasized the separation of powers within a state and the representation of the public through elected officials. Thus, while Greece gives us the idea of popular sovereignty, it is from Rome that we derive the notion of legislative bodies like a senate. In their earliest forms, neither Greek democracy nor Roman republicanism would be defined as liberal democracies by today's standards. Both emphasized certain democratic elements but restricted them in fundamental ways. As political rights and institutions have expanded over the centuries, republicanism and democracy have become intertwined to produce the modern liberal democratic regime we know today.



Although the forms of government in ancient Greece and Rome were \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_, together they provided the \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ for modern democracy.

- | (A)               | (B)                |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| ① primitive       | ..... deficiencies |
| ② interchangeable | ..... inspiration  |
| ③ ideal           | ..... riddles      |
| ④ dissimilar      | ..... foundation   |
| ⑤ groundbreaking  | ..... groundwork   |

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

How we look at purpose is often connected to perceived importance. \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_, we say that the purpose of the bee is to pollinate the flower if we see the flower as the object of primary concern; but if we are, say, beekeepers, we would be more likely to say that the purpose of the bee is to produce honey to feed the hive. Here purpose can be seen to be relative to a larger context—carrying seeds for flowers, or producing honey for the hive—and is connected with exploiting or using something for certain ends. \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_, in nature it is often not quite clear who is using who. Is the small bird that eats ticks from the hide of the rhinoceros using the rhino as a large all-you-can-eat buffet, or is the rhino using the bird as a means of ridding itself of annoying ticks? They both need each other. So purpose is relative, then, and relates to something's or someone's relative importance.

(A) (B)

- |                |       |           |
|----------------|-------|-----------|
| ① For instance | ..... | Otherwise |
| ② In contrast  | ..... | Moreover  |
| ③ For instance | ..... | Yet       |
| ④ In contrast  | ..... | Thus      |
| ⑤ Furthermore  | ..... | However   |

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

37.

The women's movement since the sixties has developed in a way that exactly mirrors traditional male attitudes. It is as if we have a pattern burned into our brains and we can't move outside it. I've been thinking recently about why on the whole the women's movement has not fulfilled its potential.

- (A) In today's Japan there are very few women in public life, much fewer than anywhere in the West, and when they are, it's nearly always in cultural things. So, all the great explosion of energy has ended up with a very narrow section of the female population doing better than it did before.
- (B) They have good jobs, usually in cultural things like television and radio, newspapers, and so on. This is also true in countries where women have an extremely bad time, like Japan.
- (C) It burst on the scene with enormous energy all over Europe and in America. Yet the energy dissipated, and what has actually been achieved is this: that in all the European countries and America and Canada middle-class women who were probably young in the sixties and are now middle-aged have done rather well.

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

38.

Ever more scholars see cultures as a kind of mental infection or parasite, with humans as its unwitting host. Organic parasites, such as viruses, live inside the body of their hosts.

- (A) The human dies, but the idea spreads. According to this approach, cultures are not conspiracies made up by some people in order to take advantage of others. Rather, cultures are mental parasites that emerge accidentally, and thereafter take advantage of all people infected by them.
- (B) In just this fashion, cultural ideas live inside the minds of humans. They multiply and spread from one host to another, occasionally weakening the hosts and sometimes even killing them. A cultural idea can compel a human to dedicate his or her life to spreading that idea, even at the price of death.
- (C) These parasites multiply and spread from one host to the other, feeding off their hosts, weakening them, and sometimes even killing them. As long as the hosts live long enough to pass along the parasite, it cares little about the conditions of its host. [3점]

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

[39-40] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

To many Americans, Cinco de Mayo is a day for eating Mexican food and drinking liberally. But the real history is far more \_\_\_\_\_.

It started in the 1860s. France wanted to expand its empire into Mexico, and Napoleon III ordered his troops to head toward Mexico City to overthrow Mexico's democratically elected President Benito Juárez, while Abraham Lincoln was preoccupied with the Civil War. The hyperorganized French forces were widely expected to triumph, leading to a new Mexican monarchy that would side with the Confederacy.

But then, on May 5, 1862, the Mexican forces defeated the French in the Battle of Puebla. That surprise victory brought together Latinos who had come north during the gold rush, leading to spontaneous celebrations, says David E. Hayes-Bautista, author of *El Cinco de Mayo: An American Tradition*. (The first took place in Tuolumne County in California.) Soon they started a network of organizations to support the fight against slavery both in Mexico and the U.S.

But in the 1930s, though, as the Civil War became a more distant memory, Cinco de Mayo's significance as a civil rights holiday started to fall by the wayside. By the 1980s and 1990s the number of Hispanic consumers had risen dramatically, and marketers—especially within the spirits industry—seized the moment. They made the holiday ubiquitous by turning it into a general celebration of Mexican-American culture, and the parties rage on today.

39. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① geographically driven      ② politically charged  
 ③ conspiracy ridden          ④ culturally distorted  
 ⑤ economically balanced

40. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① The Surprising Evolution of Cinco de Mayo  
 ② The Political Significance of Mexican Cuisine  
 ③ Revisiting the History of Mexican Immigration  
 ④ All Against Slavery: Struggles of the Confederacy  
 ⑤ The Restoration of Civil Rights Through Cinco de Mayo

[41-42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Have you ever looked at the nighttime horizon and gasped at the sight of a spectacularly large moonrise? Typically, if you glance up at the sky hours later, the moon will seem to have shrunk. Dubbed the moon illusion, this phenomenon has been witnessed for thousands of years, a visual trickery that takes place all in the mind. And, even after so long, scientists still disagree on what exactly is happening in our brains. To test it, you can snap a picture of the rising moon on the horizon and compare it to an image taken later that night. The size will remain consistent, even if your eyes deceive in the moment.

\_\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_\_, during a supermoon, when the date of the full moon coincides with the point closest to Earth in the lunar orbit and the moon appears roughly 7 percent bigger, the naked eye can barely see the increase—even if you convince yourself otherwise.

One common explanation for the illusion is that when the moon is near the horizon, trees or buildings juxtaposed against the sky fool your brain into perceiving the moon as closer to Earth, and therefore extra big. \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, astronauts in orbit also witness the moon illusion without foreground objects, so this doesn't quite solve the problem. While other hypotheses abound, the moon illusion still holds some intrigue for scientists—and anyone who takes the time to sit back and savor this lunar mystery.

\*juxtapose: 나란히 놓다

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Traveling to the Moon Made Easy  
 ② Lunar Eclipse During Supermoons  
 ③ The Breathtaking View from Outer Space  
 ④ The Optical Illusion of the Size of the Moon  
 ⑤ The Shrinking Universe: A Cause for Worry?

42. 윗글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- |   |                 |    |             |
|---|-----------------|----|-------------|
|   | (A)             |    | (B)         |
| ① | Similarly       | …… | Moreover    |
| ② | For example     | …… | On one hand |
| ③ | Similarly       | …… | However     |
| ④ | For example     | …… | Likewise    |
| ⑤ | On the contrary | …… | Therefore   |

[43-45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

It was 1948, and Eleanor Abbott was bored. The retired schoolteacher was stuck in a San Diego hospital surrounded by young children who, like her, were suffering from polio. The kids were lonely and sad, and Abbott, with nothing else to do, decided that a cheerful board game could be the perfect antidote. So she supposedly grabbed a piece of butcher paper and started sketching plans.

(B)

While Milton Bradley kept that origin story under wraps for decades, the game's connection to the disease didn't stop there. It's possible that polio helped make *Candy Land* famous. In the early 1950s, a polio epidemic swept the country. The best way to stay healthy was to avoid people. Public swimming pools, playgrounds, and bowling alleys were shuttered. Moviegoers were encouraged to sit far from each other at the theater. Wary parents wouldn't even let their kids outside to play. Healthy or sick, everybody needed entertainment to help pass the time. That, coupled with the fact that postwar Americans had more money and leisure time than ever, provided ideal conditions for making a child's board game popular. Plus, it was about candy!

(C)

Today, polio has practically been eradicated from the globe. *Candy Land*, however, keeps on giving. It's sold more than 40 million copies and was inducted into the National Toy Hall of Fame in 2005. But Abbott kept a humble low profile for the rest of her life. According to Nicolas Ricketts of The Strong—a museum in Rochester, New York, devoted to the history and exploration of play—when Abbott received her first royalty check, she gave much of the money right back to the children she met in the ward. How sweet!

(D)

The end result was perfect for young children. No counting. No reading. Players simply needed to grasp colors and follow instructions on the cards to travel around the board, stopping at various delicious-sounding locations along the way. She shared it with the children in the polio ward, and they loved it. One year later, Milton Bradley bought the game—and it became a surprise hit: *Candy Land*.

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

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

44. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① How to Play *Candy Land* with Kids
- ② The Bittersweet History of *Candy Land*
- ③ Using *Candy Land* as an Educational Tool
- ④ *Candy Land*: Boosting Children's Confidence
- ⑤ The Decline of the Popularity of *Candy Land*

45. 윗글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① *Candy Land* requires basic arithmetic skills.
- ② America was struck with an epidemic in the 1950s.
- ③ Eleanor Abbott made *Candy Land* while hospitalized.
- ④ Eleanor Abbott shared her first royalty check with others.
- ⑤ At first, Milton Bradley did not reveal the origin story of *Candy Land*.

※ 확인사항

▷ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입·표기했는지 확인하시오.