

# 2024학년도 경찰대학 1차 시험

- 영어 -



응시자 유의사항

※ 시험이 시작되기 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마십시오.

경 찰 대 학

<http://www.police.ac.kr>

※ 총 11쪽 45문항(2점 35문항, 3점 10문항)입니다. 각 문항의 답을 하나만 고르시오.

[1-5] 밑줄 친 부분의 뜻으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. No art can conquer the people alone—the people are conquered by an ideal of life advocated by authority.

- ① opposed                      ② championed                      ③ disregarded  
④ undermined                      ⑤ overwhelmed

2. We rarely begin with completely open minds, which would allow us to discuss a topic in a completely impartial way.

- ① fair                              ② harmless                              ③ meaningful  
④ timely                              ⑤ creative

3. We read through the minutes of the last meeting.

- ① hours                              ② records                              ③ moment  
④ duration                              ⑤ melody

4. The youngest police officer's duties were confined to taking statements from the crowd.

- ① limited                              ② enlarged                              ③ classified  
④ promoted                              ⑤ conformed

5. It goes without saying that the difficulties of color photography are multiplied when movement is added to the composition, and when the image is projected.

- ① Arguably                              ② Probably                              ③ Fortunately  
④ Agreeably                              ⑤ Obviously

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

6.

A: Have you finished your assignment?

B: No, not yet. I plan to do it tonight.

A: Tonight? Aren't you going to the football game?

B: Oh, the game! I completely forgot about it. I've been looking forward to this game.

A: I know. I guess you have a big decision to make.

B: Right. Should I go to the game or just stay home and do the assignment?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: I know. Still, I don't know what to do.

A: Don't worry. I know you'll make the right decision.

- ① You should've practiced harder.  
② I need to stay home tomorrow.  
③ Well, it's up to you.  
④ I have a profound question.  
⑤ We watched the football game yesterday.

7.

A: What are you doing?

B: My car doesn't start. I'm trying to find out what's wrong.

A: Oh, no. Do you know about cars? Did you find something?

B: I think the battery is dead. I was out of town for a few weeks, and during that time, nobody had used my car.

A: Did you call your insurance company?

B: For what?

A: Normally, car insurance companies offer battery recharging services. They'll come to you and recharge the battery instantly. It's very convenient.

B: Oh, I didn't know that. \_\_\_\_\_ I'll call right away.

A: You're welcome.

- ① This runs great!  
② Take your time.  
③ What is the registration number?  
④ I didn't do anything wrong.  
⑤ Thanks for the tip.

[8-9] 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

8. No one had yet attempted to survey the consequences of the fifteenth-century communications shift from script to print. While recognizing that it would take more than one book to remedy this situation, I also felt that a preliminary effort, however inadequate, was better than none, and began a decade of study—devoted primarily to ① become acquainted with the special literature on early printing and the history of the book. Between 1968 and 1971 some preliminary articles were published to draw reactions from scholars and to take advantage of ② informed criticism. My full-scale work, *The Printing Press as an Agent of Change*, ③ appeared in 1979. It has been abridged for the general reader in the present version. Illustrations have been added, but footnotes ④ have been dropped from this abridgment. The unabridged version should be consulted by any reader ⑤ seeking full identification of all citations and references.

\* preliminary: 예비의 \*\* abridge: 단축하다

9. There is no neutral position from which to evaluate the benefits and burdens of new technologies. ① Consider the mass-produced Ford Model T at the beginning of the twentieth century or self-driving cars in the twenty-first century. With cars, we weigh benefits of autonomous mobility and ② swiftly transport against human congestion and earth-devastating pollution. And so it is with photography. Since its inception, skeptics worried that widespread and uncontrolled photography would destabilize communities and governments by spreading lies and ③ invading privacy. This anxiety arose in the early years of the Kodak camera, ④ when its popularity combined with the spread of yellow journalism to produce invasive and misleading photographs. These concerns persist today with ubiquitous digital camera phones, deep-fake videos, and the viral internet. Then and now, arguments about how cameras work and the power of photographic expression ⑤ concern personal lives, international politics, and public justice. [3점]

\* inception: 시작

[10-12] (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말 또는 어구로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

10. Thanks to its broad popularity, sports could be a powerful tool for raising awareness about the climate crisis among people across the world, regardless of their geographical location and social background. Simply put, the industry could (A) restrain/share important messages about the environment to billions of individuals that are involved in sports either as spectators, practitioners, or facilitators. Such strategy of increasing awareness and educating has shown good results in the past. Research found that fans are (B) receptive/resistant to ecological initiatives organised at sporting events, some even to the extent that they are willing to change their lifestyle habits regarding sustainability. This study precisely concluded that “the norms related to sport events have a significant relationship with (C) negative/positive perceptions of the efforts undertaken by sport organisations while also influencing at-home environmental behavioural intentions.”

- |   | (A)      |       | (B)       |       | (C)      |
|---|----------|-------|-----------|-------|----------|
| ① | restrain | ..... | receptive | ..... | negative |
| ② | restrain | ..... | resistant | ..... | positive |
| ③ | share    | ..... | resistant | ..... | positive |
| ④ | share    | ..... | receptive | ..... | positive |
| ⑤ | share    | ..... | resistant | ..... | negative |

11. Whenever a scholar needed a technical term to refer to a concept that English didn't have name for, they would import one from Greek or Latin. If Greek or Latin didn't have name for the concept either—a situation that became increasingly (A) frequent/rare as scientific knowledge rapidly expanded beyond the dreams of the ancients—they would make up a name for the concept out of Latin and/or Greek roots, rather than from English roots. This practice continues to this day. As a result, many (B) abandoned/borrowed Latin terms, and newly formed words from Latin roots as well as affixes that had never been used in Cicero's time, entered English in this period. Many such words fell out of use almost immediately, but many others were (C) picked up/taken out by contemporaries and are still with us today.

- |   | (A)      |       | (B)       |       | (C)       |
|---|----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|
| ① | frequent | ..... | abandoned | ..... | picked up |
| ② | frequent | ..... | abandoned | ..... | taken out |
| ③ | frequent | ..... | borrowed  | ..... | picked up |
| ④ | rare     | ..... | abandoned | ..... | taken out |
| ⑤ | rare     | ..... | borrowed  | ..... | picked up |

12. The two centuries prior to the time of Plato and Aristotle had been a period of economic liberalization, and with this came an enormous rise in commercial activity including international trade. Moreover, tremendous economic disturbance and social instability accompanied the rapid commercial (A) expansion/reduction, and this greatly influenced Plato and Aristotle's economic thinking. They believed that the instability resulted from the pursuit of financial gain, which, as the fable of Midas made clear, brought with it dreadful consequences. Just as Midas had (B) destroyed/liberated himself in the pursuit of gold, so too had the pursuit of wealth endangered Greek society. It was partly in response to this threat that Plato and Aristotle undertook to examine what life would look like in the ideal state, and their analysis was built around the question of what, in such a state, would constitute “the good life”? It was clear to them that economic growth had undesirable effects, and they stressed the need for an economic system that generated a relatively (C) dynamic/stationary level of economic activity. [3점]

- |   | (A)       |       | (B)       |       | (C)        |
|---|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|------------|
| ① | expansion | ..... | destroyed | ..... | dynamic    |
| ② | expansion | ..... | liberated | ..... | dynamic    |
| ③ | expansion | ..... | destroyed | ..... | stationary |
| ④ | reduction | ..... | destroyed | ..... | dynamic    |
| ⑤ | reduction | ..... | liberated | ..... | stationary |

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

13. Because all evidence of the past can only be found in the present, creating a story about the past inevitably implies ① interpreting this evidence in terms of processes with a certain history of its own. We do so because we experience both the surrounding environment and our own persons to be such processes. As a result, all historical accounts are reconstructions of some sort, and thus likely to ② change over time. This also means that the study of history cannot offer absolute certainties, but only ③ precision of a reality that once was. In other words, true historical accounts do not exist. This may sound as if there is endless leeway in the ways the past is viewed. In my opinion, that is not the case. Just as in any other field of science, the major test for historical reconstructions is whether, and to what extent, they ④ accommodate the existing data in a concise and precise manner. Yet there can be no way around the fact that all historical reconstructions consist of a ⑤ selected number of existing data placed within a context devised by the historian. [3점]

\* leeway: 여지

14. The battle against single-use plastic bags may not be won, but it's definitely under way. Restrictions on their use are in place in almost a dozen US states and in many other countries around the world. And in many cases, these efforts have been ① successful at eliminating new sales of thin plastic bags that float up into trees, block waterways, leech microplastics into soil and water, and harm marine life. But this environmental success story of sorts ② masks another problem. Many of us are ③ drowning in reusable bags that retailers sell cheaply or give away to customers as an apparently greener alternative to single-use plastic. Campaigners say these bag hoards are ④ solving fresh environmental problems, with reusable bags having a much higher carbon footprint than thin plastic bags. According to one eye-popping estimate, a cotton bag should be used at least 7,100 times to make it a truly environmentally friendly alternative to a ⑤ conventional plastic bag. The answer to what's the greenest replacement for a single-use plastic bag isn't straightforward, but the advice boils down to this: Reuse whatever bags you have at home, as many times as you can.

\* leech: 달라붙어 떨어지지 않다 \*\* hoard: 축적

15. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

The son of a minister in Basel, Switzerland, Jacob Burckhardt originally intended to follow his father's footsteps and become a Protestant minister. However, while studying theology in Basel, he came to the conclusion that Christianity was a myth. Turning instead to the study of history and art history, he spent four years studying with Leopold Ranke in Berlin. Burckhardt's relationship with Ranke is the subject of contrary points of view among historians. Some argue that Burckhardt retained a high regard for Ranke throughout his life, despite their differences, which were fundamental. While Ranke saw the power of the state as guardian of order and stability, Burckhardt regarded power as tied to evil. Ranke, the Protestant scholar, confidently sought the hand of a generous God in the events of the past; but Burckhardt, skeptical and withdrawn, saw in history an unending struggle between hostile forces. These differences led other historians to argue that we should not be misled by Burckhardt's references to Ranke as 'my great master'. Rather, Burckhardt came to reject both Ranke's personal ambition and his intellectual approach.

\* theology: 신학

- ① Jacob Burckhardt never wanted to become a minister.
- ② Jacob Burckhardt studied art history in Basel.
- ③ Jacob Burckhardt's relationship with Ranke is uncontroversial.
- ④ Jacob Burckhardt thought power and evil went hand in hand.
- ⑤ Jacob Burckhardt embraced Ranke's intellectual approach.

[16-17] 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

16. During a certain stage of sleep, which can be identified by rapid eye movements and characteristic brain wave patterns, we engage in dreaming. Everybody dreams, but unless we concentrate on remembering what we just dreamed, the images fade almost immediately once we wake up. Dreams are often bizarre because they are formed without outside stimulation and are based instead on our own internal associations, memories, and emotional inputs. Often, we can trace our associations to the symbols and metaphors that occur in dreams. Sometimes we are able to decode what it is that the dream sequence and images were expressing. The existence of "lucid dreams" has been established in research studies. People who can have lucid dreams are able to influence their own dreams, recognize that they are having a dream, and are able to wake themselves up if they wish.

- ① While people are dreaming, their eyes can move.
- ② Not everyone remembers what they dreamed.
- ③ Dreams are related with our mind and thought.
- ④ Dreams can be figurative and be interpreted.
- ⑤ People are unable to affect their own dreams.

17. Noise from inland wind farms, part of a growing industry located largely in the central midwestern United States and in the Canadian provinces of Ontario and Quebec, is the subject of scientific controversy. It is believed by many scientists to subject nearby residents to insomnia and headaches as well as the muscle aches, anxiety, and depression that result from sleep loss, from low-frequency noise, and possibly from changes in air pressure caused by operation of the turbines. Whether these symptoms are the result of actual wind turbine activity, of weather sensitivity, or of stress reactions brought on by noise annoyance is not entirely clear. Because the definition of noise annoyance includes emotional reactions as well as physical symptoms, studies are showing conflicting results: each side of the controversy can cite extensive evidence, but neither side is convinced by the other's interpretation of research design or findings.

\* insomnia: 불면증

- ① Noise from inland wind farms is a scientifically controversial topic.
- ② Residents near inland wind farms probably experience both mental and physical illness.
- ③ Scientists have not successfully identified the major cause of the symptoms that residents near inland wind farms suffer.
- ④ Noise annoyance is defined only within emotional reactions.
- ⑤ The results of the research on the noise from inland wind farms are still inconclusive.

[18-22] 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

18. Different cultural groups think, feel, and act differently. There is no scientific standards for considering one group as essentially superior or inferior to another. Studying differences in culture among groups and societies presupposes a position of cultural relativism. It does not imply normalcy for oneself, nor for one's society. It, however, calls for judgment when dealing with groups or societies different from one's own. Information about the nature of cultural differences between societies, their roots, and their consequences should \_\_\_\_\_. Negotiation is more likely to succeed when the parties concerned understand the reasons for the differences in viewpoints. [3점]

- ① construct our cultural identity
- ② precede judgment and action
- ③ form presupposed goals
- ④ be reevaluated objectively
- ⑤ explain the fundamental principles

19. Scientific superstructures resemble historical truths, or theological notions of God. They are provisionally useful as being the best we have for the moment, but they are \_\_\_\_\_. Our acceptance of them remains provisional, our commitment something less than wholehearted, while we continue to search for something better to displace them. In whatever area of human aspiration, the ultimate goal—the 'truth' or 'god' or 'reality'—remains forever elusive, out of reach, beyond us; but our belief that it's there provides the necessary motivation for our continuing search.

- ① to become the proof of aspiration
- ② to transform our lifestyle
- ③ not to motivate your life
- ④ to display the absolute truth
- ⑤ not to be relied upon for ever

20. It is estimated that for every human being alive today, there are as many as two hundred million individual insects. Just the total weight of all the ants in the world, all nine thousand different kinds, is twelve times greater than the weight of all the humans on the planet. Despite their amazing numbers and the fact that they are found virtually everywhere, insects and other arthropods are still very alien to us, as if they were beings from another planet. They move on six or more legs, stare with unblinking eyes, breathe without noses, and have hard skinless bodies made up of rings and plates, yet there is something \_\_\_\_\_ about them, too. Arthropods have to do all the things people do to survive, such as find food, defend themselves from their enemies, and reproduce. They also rely on their finely tuned senses to see, touch, hear, smell, and taste the world around them.

\* arthropod: 절지동물

- ① surprisingly suspicious
- ② minutely categorized
- ③ steadily progressive
- ④ humanly productive
- ⑤ strangely familiar

21. The fact remains that meditation has been practiced for centuries. Critics agree that, whatever the reason, it does seem to work. It is possible that psychological benefits may exist, even if physiological changes are not well established. Furthermore, studies have not controlled possible differences between persons who choose to practice meditation and those who do not. It is possible that such subject differences exist and that they influence the results of the meditation more than the technique itself. What we can conclude here is that \_\_\_\_\_ . People will continue to meditate, often with beneficial results. Therapists will continue to use it to treat conditions of hypertension, alcohol abuse, drug abuse, insomnia, and many other psychiatric disorders. Similarly, behavioral scientists will continue to study meditation and its effects until more definitive findings are available. Yet there will always be those who refuse to accept objective, scientific evidence as the standard of acceptance and belief. [3점]

\* meditation: 명상 \*\* physiological: 생리학의

- ① the meditation waters are muddy
- ② its critics should try to practice meditation
- ③ meditation can relieve various physical pains
- ④ the definition of meditation is now unclouded
- ⑤ scientists should examine the methods of meditation

22. Ecological people interact with nature, in contrast with logical people who act upon nature and mythological people who are acted upon by nature. They engage in dialogue with nature. Dikes in Holland are made with layers of mud and rocks and woven willow mats. When the fury of the North Atlantic strikes these dikes they absorb the force with the flexibility of willow branches by moving in tune with the waves. This ecological solution stands in contrast to the logical solution of most European port cities that have built sea walls of steel-reinforced concrete to stop the waves. Acting against nature, these firm walls are eventually smashed apart and need to be rebuilt unlike the Dutch dikes that \_\_\_\_\_ . The mythological solution is to passively accept the edict of nature by neither building firm walls nor flexible dikes. Following the mythological solution, one third of Holland would be under water. [3점]

\* dike: 제방 \*\* edict: 칙령, 명령

- ① silently remain as objective observers
- ② constantly change with dramatic shifts
- ③ flexibly move with the natural rhythms
- ④ actively respond to the ecological mysteries
- ⑤ simply disregard the order of natural worlds

[23-24] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

23. Claims are *not*, as you might think, the opposite of facts. Nor does a claim 'become' a fact once we know it is true. A claim is always a claim, but the truth of some claims is established. And a claim does not necessarily involve some personal advantage or bias. Although in everyday speech we often use the word 'claim' to try to distinguish between statements whose truth is suspect or that are biased and those statements (called 'facts') whose truth is established and that are unbiased, these distinctions are dangerously misleading. All the statements that we think of as 'facts' are, actually, claims; they are so widely and clearly accepted as true that they *seem* different from claims that are not accepted. Put simply, claims are those statements that express beliefs or views about the way the world is or the way the world should be. Whether they are true or not is, of course, important, but it does not determine whether or not they are claims.

- ① Can We Separate Facts from Claims?
- ② Landmarks of the Truthful Claims
- ③ Facts, Everlasting Promises!
- ④ What Is the Opposite of Facts and Claims?
- ⑤ A Journey from Suspicion to Determination

24. Don't be afraid to try or to fail. It teaches you strength and how to overcome your personal challenges. Life's trials are not unique to you; they happen to everyone in differing degrees and help develop your mental tolerance and a strong character giving you the tools to help others to avoid the dangers. When you do not achieve the conclusion that you aimed for in a project or task, you often look on it as a defeat. This thought process can keep you stuck in a position of stalemate and prevent real progress because you give up. Never look at this experience as something bad, trying and failing is progress in every sense of the word. It can prove to be the vehicle that really launches you forward with renewed energy and a desire to try again.

\* stalemate: 교착상태

- ① A Stay at the Bottom of Fate
- ② Welcome Hardships, Kicks of Life
- ③ Giving Up Is Part of Life's Trials
- ④ How to Apply Knowledge to Reality
- ⑤ Be Open-minded to New Experiences

[25-26] 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

25. We are regularly confronted by the need to make choices in our use of language. For most of the time, no doubt, coping with variance does not constitute anything of a problem and may indeed be unconscious: we are dealing with family and friends on everyday affairs; and what is more, we are usually talking to them, not writing. It is in ordinary talk to ordinary people on ordinary matters that we are most at home, linguistically and otherwise. And fortunately, this is the situation that accounts for the overwhelming majority of our needs in the use of English.

- ① The vast majority of us make careless mistakes in ordinary talk.
- ② We should not confront family and friends about their everyday affairs.
- ③ A linguistically diverse group of people must try harder to live in harmony.
- ④ Making unconscious choices does not constitute using language creatively.
- ⑤ Our everyday use of English does not usually require coping with variance.

26. As we observe the “objective” world, we view it through our own lenses or filters. Our everyday environment is like water to a fish—it’s just there; we don’t take note of it. Most of the time, we’re not particularly conscious of what we consider normal activities, since we already have a place for them on our mental map; they fall into familiar categories. We have a tendency, as linguists have shown, to generalize from what we know to what we don’t know—and either to distort or to delete (edit out) anything that doesn’t make sense, given that view. All snow may look alike to Floridians; their experience does not provide a “map” for differentiation, so differences in the type of snow are ignored. Swedes or Aleuts, on the other hand, have the worldview, including the language, to distinguish among many different kinds of snow. Deleting or distorting that information would cause them real inconvenience.

- ① We should keep the objective filters of our perception.
- ② We see the world through a lens of subjectivity.
- ③ Our expectations shape our dream.
- ④ Our reason should avoid distorted information.
- ⑤ We must take a neutral position in generalizing what we know.

27. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Celtic Studies is a field long connected with the study of mythology. In the western European context the Celtic-speaking peoples have been amongst those most often held up as the recipients of a rich body of ‘tradition’. From early descriptions of the Gauls through to modern accounts of Scottish Highland culture we find a reappearing emphasis on oral culture and a concern with the supernatural in daily life. In modern scholarship Celtic languages developed a strong connection to the discipline of comparative Indo-European philology and, in turn, to theories of comparative mythology that are its by-products. Aside from these external perspectives, a primary stimulus of interest for mythologists is the very strong sense of the mythic present within Celtic literature itself; reference to gods, to heroes with supernatural qualities, and to events of the distant past. For these reasons, studies of Celtic religion, folklore and literature have very often been made subject to mythological models of interpretation.

\* philology: 문헌학

- ① the repeated theme in describing supernatural qualities in gods
- ② the importance of Scottish Highland culture in classic literature
- ③ the characteristics of Celtic Studies and its connection to mythology
- ④ the novel perspectives on how to understand Celtic-speaking peoples
- ⑤ the rich body of tradition present in comparative Indo-European philology

[28-29] 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

28. Camouflage, also known as cryptic coloration, is the one-size-fits-all defense in the world of animals. Animals as small as insects and as large as the boldly patterned giraffe—towering at a height of 18 feet (6 m)—depend on their cryptic colorations to help them blend in. ① Colors and patterns may camouflage an animal not only by helping it blend in, but also by breaking up its shape. ② That way, a predator does not recognize it at first. ③ An animal’s coloring can hide the roundness of its body, making it look flat. ④ Our planet continues to be damaged as its inhabitants are indifferent to environmental issues. ⑤ Colors and patterns also can help hide an animal’s shadow.

\* cryptic: 숨은, 비밀의

29. The structuring of time can have many functions, some of which are more or less important in different cultures. But everywhere, one of the main functions is to set the schedule of the culture and, thereby, coordinate the activities of individuals in the culture. Other functions may be to relate the group's activities to some natural phenomena or to some supernatural phenomena. ① The structure may be used to order events in the past or in the future, or to measure the duration of events, or to measure how close or far they are from each other or from the present. ② Above all, the structure provides a means of orientation and gives form to the occurrence of events in the lives of individuals, as well as in the culture. ③ It provides a continuous and coherent framework in which to mark periodically repeating events and in which to place special events. ④ Mathematical ideas as fundamental as order, units, and cycles are the very building blocks. ⑤ As such, the structure imposed on time extends well beyond itself, reflecting and affecting much in a culture.

[30-34] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

30.

Odysseus got most of these aboard again, though he had to abandon his dead and seriously wounded.

According to the *Odyssey*, a poem that shows Odysseus in a different light, he first sailed for Thrace after leaving Troy. There he attacked and burned the city-port of Ismarus. ( ① ) A priest of Apollo, whose life he undertook to spare, gratefully gave him several jars of sweet wine, half of which his men drank at a picnic on the beach. ( ② ) Some Thracians who lived inland saw flames rising from Ismarus, and charged vengefully down on the drunken sailors. ( ③ ) A fierce north-easterly storm then drove his ships across the Aegean Sea towards Cythera, an island at the southernmost point of Greece. ( ④ ) Taking advantage of a sudden calm, he made his men use their oars and tried to round Cythera, bearing north-west for Ithaca, but the storm sprang up more fiercely than before, and blew nine days. ( ⑤ ) When at last it dropped, Odysseus found himself within sight of Syrinx, the Lotus-eaters' Island off the North African coast. [3점]

\* vengeful: 복수심에 불타는 \*\* oar: 노

31.

Of course, grills are but one component of the growing interest in outdoor kitchens.

For consumers who desire more flexibility, an increasing number of companies are offering hybrid gas grills outfitted with pans or pullout drawers to accommodate charcoal and/or wood. ( ① ) In addition, some barbecues can be customized with carts containing refrigeration or even an oven, allowing one to grill and bake at the same time. ( ② ) And those who like their meat smoked on occasion can opt for accessories such as smoking trays and smoker boxes, or simply invest in a separate smoker. ( ③ ) In addition, because grilling is a day- and nighttime activity, many of today's barbecues incorporate surface lighting, as well as LEDs on the control panel to ensure temperature settings are visible after dark. ( ④ ) However, as these spaces continue to expand in functionality, taking on features that allow for year-round enjoyment, so too will the development of grill technology. ( ⑤ ) After all, as Russ Faulk noted, "Everything tastes better off a grill."

\* incorporate: 포함하다

32.

If an epidemic is particularly fierce or prolonged (like the Black Death), a great number of people who were weak will die, leaving the resistant survivors to repopulate their communities.

When an epidemic hits a population, there will be individuals in that population who have genetic mutations that make them more naturally resistant to infection. ( ① ) Upon facing exposure to the pathogen, they will be more likely to survive than their normal, nonmutant counterparts. ( ② ) After many generations of such "weeding out," the new surviving population will have a much higher frequency of individuals with the mutation than did the original, pre-epidemic population. ( ③ ) As a result, they will be more genetically prepared if that epidemic were to ever hit again. ( ④ ) Therefore, an epidemic can act as a selective pressure that triggers a change in the genetic profile of a population over time. ( ⑤ ) In other words, it can promote human evolution.

\* epidemic: 전염병 \*\* pathogen: 병원균





37.

The reproducibility of published results is the backbone of scientific research. Objectivity is crucial for science and requires that observations, experiments and theories be checked independently of their authors before being accepted for publication.

- (A) Unfortunately, this is not the case today, as most peer-reviewed journals belong to a few major publishers, who keep scientific articles behind pay-walls. Since all over the world the majority of research programs are supported by public funds financed by taxpayers, not only researchers, but everyone from everywhere should have access to scientific publications.
- (B) Consequently, the set of all scientific publications is the common heritage that researchers have collectively built over centuries, and are constantly developing. Given the constructive and universal nature of science, any researcher should have access, as early and easily as possible, to all scientific publications.
- (C) Indeed, a result to be recognized as scientific must be presented and explained in an article which has been reviewed and accepted by peers, i.e., researchers able to understand, verify and, if necessary, correct it. It is only after successful peer review that a new result can be published and belongs to scientific knowledge.

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

38.

The psychological answers to the question of why we should be bothered with history may seem too obvious to labour.

- (A) But, if only because they seem so obvious, these answers can easily be taken for granted, and it's only when we are deprived of our pasts that we realise their importance—if not our actual dependence on them. That is why the examples of deprivation and abnormality recorded by Oliver Sacks and others are so instructive.
- (B) From them we can see that a malfunctioning memory, or a complete loss of memory, has crucial implications for our sense of personal identity and therefore our ability to live in society with other people. Our personal histories provide support for our selves and our sanity.

- (C) After all, it has become a platitude of history's defenders that the subject is needed as an essential part of education to provide a sense of national identity; and, at the personal level, we are all well enough aware that we have memories that have something to do with who we are, and where we are, and even where we hope to go. [3점]

\* sanity: 제정신 \*\* platitude: 상투어

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

[39-40] 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약할 때, 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

39.

Though it sounds so simple and obvious, people screw this up all the time. When you train, many different factors influence each other and cause the resultant adaptations of the body. The experiences of trainees in gyms around the world for the last century, when combined with research over the last few decades, has enabled us to establish a fairly clear order of importance as to what will and won't give you the most from your training efforts. When you see seemingly conflicting advice—which exercises to do, how heavy to go, how many sets to perform, whether to train to failure, lifting explosively or slowly to 'feel the burn' etc.—you need to decide how important these factors are relative to your goals, and how they will affect the other aspects of your training. By looking at these variables through the lens of a pyramid of importance, you'll save yourself unnecessary confusion. As the classic saying goes, if you want to "fill your cup to the brim" when it comes to your training potential, get your big rocks in place before your pebbles, and your pebbles in place before your sand.

\* brim: 가장자리 \*\* pebble: 자갈



As considering \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ factors in training is crucial for maximizing results, a pyramid of importance can help \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ the key elements over seemingly conflicting advice.

- |   | (A)      |       | (B)          |
|---|----------|-------|--------------|
| ① | various  | ..... | prioritize   |
| ② | limited  | ..... | prioritize   |
| ③ | unique   | ..... | generate     |
| ④ | diverse  | ..... | generate     |
| ⑤ | powerful | ..... | characterize |

40.

Theory and practice are often at odds. Yet there is something particularly strange in the way in which the received theory and the presumed practice of toleration in contemporary societies seem to go their separate ways. Theoretical statements on toleration assume at the same time its necessity in democratic societies, and its impossibility as a coherent ideal. In her introduction to a comprehensive collection on tolerance and intolerance in modern life, Susan Mendus appropriately makes the point that the commitment that liberal societies have to toleration 'may be more difficult and yet more urgent than is usually recognised'. In contrast with the urgency insisted on by the theory, the practice can appear contented: liberal democratic societies seem to have accepted the need for the recognition and accommodation of difference without registering its depth. So much so that 'practical' people often just dismiss such toleration as an excess of permissiveness. The success of 'zero tolerance' as a slogan for a less forgiving society bears witness to the spread of such a mood in public opinion.

\* coherent: 통일성 있는



Theoretically, tolerance is regarded \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ in democratic societies, but in reality, some people frequently overlook it as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ of permissiveness.

- | (A)           | ..... | (B)      |
|---------------|-------|----------|
| ① fundamental | ..... | overflow |
| ② fundamental | ..... | lack     |
| ③ radical     | ..... | balance  |
| ④ customary   | ..... | luxury   |
| ⑤ customary   | ..... | shortage |

[41-42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Why do we gesture? Many would say that it brings emphasis, energy and ornamentation to speech (which is assumed to be the core of what is taking place); in short, gesture is an "add-on." However, evidence is against this. The lay view of gesture is that one "talks with one's hands." You can't find a word so you resort to gesture. Marianne Gullberg debunks this ancient idea. As she simply puts it, rather than gesture starting when words stop, gesture stops as well. The reasons we gesture are more profound. Language is \_\_\_\_\_ . While gestures enhance the material carriers of meaning, the core is gesture and speech together. They are bound more tightly than saying the gesture is an "add-on" or "ornament" implies. They are united as a matter of thought itself. Even if, for some reason, the hands are restrained and a gesture is not externalized, the imagery it embodies can still be present, hidden but integrated with speech (it may surface in some other part of the body, the feet for example).

\* debunk: (정체를) 폭로하다

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① The Hidden Power of Language
- ② Dissociation Between Gesture and Thought
- ③ Essential Principles of Gestures
- ④ Can We Measure the Depth of Our Thought?
- ⑤ Gestures: More Than Supplements

42. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① inseparable from imagery
- ② emphasized by underlying meaning
- ③ different from superficial embodiment
- ④ dependent upon linguistic decoration
- ⑤ constructed by externalization

[43-45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

“Dad, are you keeping an eye on the time?” Tom asked. He thought they had to go to the gate now, but (a) his dad seemed careless about the time. “Yes, I am, Tom. Don’t worry. We’re not going to be late,” Dad said, but he had been saying that for at least twenty minutes. Dad was trying to find a duty-free shop with one special brand of watches. When they got there, the place was packed with a multitude of people. It seemed as though everyone in the airport wanted something from this duty-free shop.

(B)

However, Dad did not even look at his son. He was talking with a salesman while examining a few watches in front of him. The salesman was very patient and considerate. Finally, Dad chose one, and the salesman said, “I’ll wrap this for you then.” Dad paid quickly and received the package from (b) him. Finally, the transaction was over. Dad turned to his son and said, “Let’s roll.” Before even Dad finished his words, Tom was already running.

(C)

They dashed along the passageway like 100-meter racers, and the bag of the package was flying, chasing after them. In the distance, (c) the son saw the gate closing and shouted, “Wait, we are here!” “Wait, please!” the father yelled too, right after his son. The attendant saw them, and they made it by the skin of their teeth. Sitting in his seat, Dad said, “See, I was right!” Tom didn’t know what to say, but (d) he simply sighed with relief.

(D)

In the shop, there were many small booths selling different goods, and Dad was again walking around to look for the watch booth. “The plane leaves at four thirty, and the boarding begins thirty minutes earlier, which means we have to be at the gate by four,” Tom was calculating in his mind and looked at (e) his watch. It was almost four. They should have been at the gate already. It would take at least ten minutes to reach the gate from where they were. Tom looked at his dad and made a long face.

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

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

44. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a)            ② (b)            ③ (c)            ④ (d)            ⑤ (e)

45. 밑줄에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Tom was concerned about his dad’s attitude toward time.
- ② The duty-free shop Tom visited was very crowded.
- ③ The salesperson provided a patient and considerate service.
- ④ Tom and his dad successfully went on board.
- ⑤ Tom was delighted with his dad’s shopping.

※ 확인사항

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