

경찰대학 기출 분석

영어





경찰대학
KOREAN NATIONAL POLICE UNIVERSITY

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- 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.



경찰대학
KOREAN NATIONAL POLICE UNIVERSITY

2023학년도 경찰대학 1차 시험

- 영어 -



응시자 유의사항

※ 시험이 시작되기 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마십시오.

경 찰 대 학

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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.
① fatal ② occasional ③ irregular
④ chronic ⑤ infectious
- During the televised court case, the witness statements contradicted each other.
① agreed ② opposed ③ confirmed
④ duplicated ⑤ appreciated
- As many as two billion people might not exist now if it hadn't been for the advent of agribusiness.
① emergence ② transformation ③ collapse
④ manipulation ⑤ supplement
- Promotion in the first year is only given in exceptional circumstances.
① adverse ② suspicious ③ customary
④ profitable ⑤ unusual
- When a nurse holds a bias toward her patients, she may provide substandard care.
① sophisticated ② considerate ③ temporary
④ conventional ⑤ insufficient

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

- 6.
- 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

- 7.
- 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.

8. 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.



경찰대학
KOREAN NATIONAL POLICE UNIVERSITY

2024학년도 경찰대학 1차 시험

- 영어 -



응시자 유의사항

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[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. 밑글에 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.

2025학년도 경찰대학 1차 시험

- 영어 -



응시자 유의사항

※ 시험이 시작되기 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마십시오.

경 찰 대 학

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

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

[1-5] 밑줄 친 단어의 뜻으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- He has violated one of the profession's most sacred rules.
 ① holy ② weird ③ demanding
 ④ practical ⑤ uncommon
- Ask them to send you information on how to assess the value of your belongings.
 ① upgrade ② evaluate ③ maximize
 ④ negotiate ⑤ overestimate
- She was filled with despair at the conditions under which miners were forced to work.
 ① anger ② regret ③ hopelessness
 ④ sympathy ⑤ contentment
- The fresh tire tracks in the snow were obvious proof that someone had recently driven down this country road.
 ① abstract ② invisible ③ evident
 ④ plentiful ⑤ unruly
- The company provided valid reasons for the delay in delivering the product to customers.
 ① reasonable ② unsound ③ multiple
 ④ invaluable ⑤ incredible

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

- A: Hey, have you ever thought about picking up a new hobby?
 B: I don't know. I feel like I'm too old to start something new.
 A: Not at all! What's something you've always wanted to try?
 B: Well, I've always wanted to learn how to play the piano.
 A: That's a fantastic idea! There are plenty of resources for adult beginners. You could start with online lessons or find a local class.
 B: I guess you're right. I'll think about it.
 A: I've seen people of all ages learn new things. It's very inspiring. Remember, _____.
 B: Thanks for the encouragement! I'll give it a shot!

① practice makes perfect
 ② it's never too late to learn
 ③ two heads are better than one
 ④ never judge a book by its cover
 ⑤ there is no royal road to learning

- A: What are you up to this weekend?
 B: Probably just chilling at home. What about you?
 A: I'm thinking of going hiking. It's been a while.
 B: Where are you headed?
 A: I found a great spot in the mountains with awesome views.
 B: Nice! Are you going by yourself?
 A: Yeah, I need some time to clear my head.
 B: Understood. Besides hiking, do you have any other plans?
 A: Maybe I'll catch up on some reading. There's a new thriller I've been waiting for.
 B: Sounds like a perfect weekend! _____.
 A: I will.

① Let's play outside more often
 ② Hiking is my favorite activity
 ③ I'll meet you up in the mountains
 ④ Let me know how the book turns out
 ⑤ I'll try to make some other plans tomorrow

[8-9] 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

- Growing up in India, I would spend summer breaks visiting my grandparents in Kolkata. Each afternoon, my grandmother ① settling down on a floor mat, facing the family's worship room, where stone idols of Hindu gods sat on little wooden thrones. For half an hour, she would sit still, her eyes closed, fingers rolling her prayer beads, chanting Krishna's name in a whisper. It's impossible to know, objectively, ② whether those meditation sessions helped my grandmother achieve some sort of communion with a higher power, but a growing body of scientific evidence suggests she benefited from it in multiple ways. The practice was ③ likely an effective approach for her to manage her stress. It may have also helped slow down aging-related cognitive decline. It also probably enhanced her ability to cope with pain. ④ Defined most broadly as the exercise of focusing one's attention on the current moment, meditation in some form has been practiced for millennia by religious traditions around the world—most rooted in a quest for spiritual enlightenment. Today, the popularity of meditation ⑤ has grown in parallel with awareness about the importance of mental health and stress relief.

* throne: 왕좌

9.

Anger is clearly related to aggression but they are not one and the same. It is possible to be aggressive without being angry and it is ① equally possible to be angry without becoming aggressive. However, the two (the emotion of anger and the behaviour of aggression) are linked and are biologically based, with obvious survival value. Anger always results in a much increased burst of energy and, ② although biologically based, is seen by some psychologists as largely socially constructed. That is, some people might be temperamentally more prone to anger than others, but the extent ③ to which they express this is probably socially determined. In our culture, for example, boys are encouraged to express their anger more openly than girls and a far greater proportion of men than women are made ④ take anger management courses. These are ⑤ learned differences, not differences of biology. [3점]

[10-11] (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

10.

As a result of the political and social changes of recent decades, cultural pluralism is now generally recognized as an organizing principle of this society. In (A) addition/contrast to the idea of the melting pot, which promised to erase ethnic and group differences, children now learn that variety is the spice of life. They learn that America has provided a shelter for many different groups and has allowed them to (B) maintain/reform their cultural heritage or to assimilate, or—as is often the case—to do both; the choice is theirs, not the state’s. They learn that cultural pluralism is one of the norms of a free society; that differences among groups are a national resource rather than a problem to be solved. Indeed, the unique feature of the United States is that its common culture has been formed by the interaction of its subsidiary cultures. It is a culture that has been influenced over time by immigrants, American Indians, Africans (slave and free), and by their descendants. American music, art, literature, language, food, clothing, sports, holidays, and customs all show the effects of the blending of (C) similar/diverse cultures in one nation. Paradoxical though it may seem, the United States has a common culture that is multicultural.

* subsidiary: 부차적인

- | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------|
| (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① addition | ⋯ maintain | ⋯ similar |
| ② addition | ⋯ reform | ⋯ similar |
| ③ contrast | ⋯ maintain | ⋯ similar |
| ④ contrast | ⋯ maintain | ⋯ diverse |
| ⑤ contrast | ⋯ reform | ⋯ diverse |

11.

Popular understanding of the interrelationship between knowledge and power is frequently expressed through the phrase “Knowledge is power.” Foucault, in his genealogical studies, (A) confirms/reverses the logic of this expression. He contends that it is not the acquisition of knowledge that gives one power. Instead, knowledge is already always deeply invested with power in such a way that it must be said that “power is knowledge.” Thus, in Foucault’s analysis, knowledge is never separate from power but is instead a specific means for (B) exercising/resisting power. In this way, power is not simply something embodied within an individual or a social structure and expressed by brute coercion or punishment. Power appears in its most potent form when successfully translated into systems of “knowledge” and thus removed from reflection under the veil of obvious truths. The (C) inseparability/separability of power and knowledge is so thoroughgoing, according to Foucault, that he often conjoins the two into the term power/knowledge.

* coercion: 강제

- | | | |
|------------|--------------|------------------|
| (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① confirms | ⋯ exercising | ⋯ inseparability |
| ② confirms | ⋯ resisting | ⋯ inseparability |
| ③ reverses | ⋯ exercising | ⋯ inseparability |
| ④ reverses | ⋯ resisting | ⋯ separability |
| ⑤ reverses | ⋯ exercising | ⋯ separability |

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

12.

Every economics textbook will tell you that competition between rival firms leads to innovation in their products and services. But when you look at innovation from the long-zoom perspective, competition turns out to be less ① central to the history of good ideas than we generally think. Analyzing innovation on the scale of individuals and organizations—as the standard textbooks do—② broadens our view. It creates a picture of innovation that overstates the role of proprietary research and “survival of the fittest” competition. The long-zoom approach lets us see that openness and connectivity may, in the end, be more ③ valuable to innovation than purely competitive mechanisms. Those patterns of innovation deserve recognition—in part because it’s intrinsically important to understand why good ideas emerge historically, and in part because by ④ embracing these patterns we can build environments that do a better job of nurturing good ideas, whether those environments are schools, governments, or social movements. We can think more creatively if we open our minds to the many ⑤ connected environments that make creativity possible. [3점]

* proprietary: 독점의

13.

The great American author Edgar Allan Poe, who needs no ① lengthy introduction, is one of the writers who invented the modern short story. A modern short story is different from earlier forms of tales and fables not only in that it sets the story on a modern realistic background but also in the way its form ② concentrates on a single dramatic event. In Poe's case, this single event very often has to do with some ③ abnormal act typically involving death and murder. It was Poe's innovation to narrate such disturbing event from the viewpoint of the murderer himself, so that the reader of Poe's short story has to hear the vivid voice of the ④ aggressor who takes great care to give a detailed account of how he committed the act. The ⑤ disadvantage of such mode of storytelling is that it allows the writer to explore that mysterious thing, the human mind, in a most intimate and extreme fashion.

14. Virgil에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Virgil's masterful poetry earned him a legacy as the greatest poet in the Latin language. Throughout the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, his fame only grew. Before the invention of the printing press, when classical texts, transmitted by the hands of scribes, were scarce, Virgil's poetry was available to the literate classes, among whom he was regarded as the most significant writer of the ancient time. He inspired poets across languages, including Dante in Italian, Milton in English, and an anonymous French poet who reworked the *Aeneid* into the medieval romance *Le Roman d'Eneas*. In what became a Christian culture, Virgil was viewed as a pagan prophet because several lines in his works were interpreted as predictions of the coming of Christ. Among writers of the Renaissance, Virgil was appreciated for his vivid portrayals of human emotion. Modern critics, on the other hand, have been less kind. Virgil's poetry is often judged in relation to that of his Greek predecessors, especially the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, epics attributed to Homer that also portray the Trojan War. Most contemporary scholars hold that Virgil's poetry pales in comparison to Homer's.

* pagan: 이교도의

- ① His skillful poems in Latin made him a noted poet.
- ② His reputation fell into a decline during the Renaissance.
- ③ He influenced the poems of different languages.
- ④ His poetry clearly expressed human emotion.
- ⑤ His poetry was valued less than Homer's by modern critics.

15. Alice James에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Alice James is always classified as some famous person's sister or brother. Both of her brothers, Henry James the novelist and William James the philosopher, are important figures in their fields. Her family itself was a famous and respected household in Cambridge, MA. Yet Alice, the youngest daughter, was something of a problem, ever since she had her first mental breakdown at sixteen. She also suffered from numerous health problems. The brothers, in the meantime, were becoming more and more successful in their public career. Alice James died at the age of forty-four, yet she left behind a most interesting record of her thoughts during the last three years of her life. She was, however, too weak even to write. Her close friend K. P. Loring wrote down her words for her. Loring also printed a copy of her diary for Alice's brothers and herself. The challenge in reading her journal is to appreciate the mixture of anger, self-pity, and, of course, the pain the writer feels. One should also remember that hers was a uniquely feminine experience, as women in those times were very often considered to be a "case" or "problem" to be studied and treated by male doctors.

- ① She came from a lower-class family in Cambridge.
- ② She was the oldest child in her family.
- ③ Her brothers failed to gain a reputation.
- ④ She left a dictated writing of her thoughts.
- ⑤ Her journal was full of her pity for other women.

16. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

The American transition to analytic philosophy was mediated by several important figures, institutions, and events. One such figure was Morris Cohen (1880-1947). Born in Russia, he was educated at City College of New York. With a 1905 Harvard Ph.D., he taught at City from 1912 to 1938, and at the University of Chicago from 1938 to 1941. Known for his interest in logic and the philosophy of science, he was a committed naturalist who recognized no non-scientific methods capable of attaining knowledge in philosophy. One of his students was the Czechoslovakian-born Ernest Nagel, who, after earning his B.A. at City, got his Ph.D. in 1931 from Columbia University. With the exception of a year at Rockefeller University in the 1960s, he spent his career at Columbia University teaching and writing about the philosophy of science and explaining the centrality of logic to philosophy.

- ① Cohen was born in Czechoslovakia.
- ② Cohen taught at City College of New York until 1941.
- ③ Cohen was known for his interest only in logic.
- ④ Nagel earned his Ph.D. from Harvard University in 1931.
- ⑤ Nagel spent most of his career at Columbia University.

[17-21] 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

17.

In terms of education, history has not always received a good press. Advising his son in 1656, Francis Osborne was far from enthusiastic about the subject. His experience of hearing contradictory reports about the Civil Wars of his own time (contemporary history), led him to be doubtful about the _____ of records of less recent events. Such historical records, he concluded, were likely to present a ‘false, or at best but a contingent belief’; and as such they hardly warranted serious study. Osborne’s anxiety about his son potentially wasting his time by studying history that is unreliable, implies an understanding of history as being ideally of a certain kind—the kind that yields certain, ‘factual’ knowledge about the past. Now, although that model was already under challenge in Osborne’s day, it has persisted to some extent up to our own time.

* contingent: 부수적인

- ① continuity ② reliability ③ rediscovery
- ④ conciseness ⑤ predictability

18.

Every intelligence has to _____. A human brain, which is genetically primed to categorize things, still needs to see a dozen examples as a child before it can distinguish between cats and dogs. That’s even more true for artificial minds. Even the best-programmed computer has to play at least a thousand games of chess before it gets good. Part of the AI breakthrough lies in the incredible amount of collected data about our world, which provides the schooling that AIs need. Massive databases, self-tracking, web cookies, online footprints, terabytes of storage, decades of search results, and the entire digital universe became the teachers making AI smart. Andrew Ng explains it this way: “AI is akin to building a rocket ship. You need a huge engine and a lot of fuel. The rocket engine is the learning algorithms but the fuel is the huge amounts of data we can feed to these algorithms.”

- ① be taught
- ② exceed itself
- ③ think by itself
- ④ be governed by rules
- ⑤ calculate all possibilities

19.

Etymology is the study of the root or origin of a word: it derives from the Greek root *etymos*, meaning ‘true’. The importance and the implications of etymology are considerable. Generally speaking, there are two contradictory processes at work in the relation between etymology and meaning. The first is a gradual erosion of the original link: words tend to move steadily away from their original meanings. Contrary to this is a desire to revive the link, to get words ‘to make sense’ with their past. People _____, and even invent them if they do not exist. Some words do indeed have such striking origins. Few of us ever forget (once we are told) that the *sandwich* derives from the Earl of Sandwich, a compulsive gambler who, in order not to leave the gaming table during a twenty-four-hour bout, sustained himself in part with slices of cold beef between slices of toast. Thus was born the *sandwich*, first recorded in 1762. [3점]

* erosion: 침식

- ① prefer memorable or logical origins for words
- ② pay little attention to the implications of etymology
- ③ consider the original meanings of words unimportant
- ④ are unaware of the contradictory processes of etymology
- ⑤ dislike any association between use and meaning of words

20.

Our intuition is that in chess experts, the parsing of board games becomes a reflex. Indeed, research proves that a single glance is enough for any grand master to evaluate a chessboard and to remember its configuration in full detail, because he automatically parses it into meaningful chunks. Furthermore, a recent experiment indicates that this segmenting process is truly unconscious: a simplified game can be flashed for 20 milliseconds, sandwiched between masks that make it invisible, and still influence a chess master’s decision. The experiment works only on expert chess players, and only if they are solving a meaningful problem, such as determining if the king is under check or not. It implies that the visual system takes into account the identity of the pieces (rook or knight) and their locations, then quickly binds together this information into a meaningful chunk (“black king under check”). These sophisticated operations _____.

* parsing: 분석

- ① happen only when the master’s consciousness is working
- ② unfold consciously with meaningful awareness
- ③ occur entirely outside conscious awareness
- ④ succeed through careful analysis and repetition
- ⑤ prove that multisensory information can be bound together

21.

The industrial (and associated agricultural) revolution which occurred in Europe during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries not only changed the nature of work, but also dramatically transformed the organization of society, gender and kinship relationships, and _____ . In particular, the composition of, and link between, the rural and the urban was completely overturned as a result of the large-scale migration of potential industrial workers from the countryside to the cities where the factories of the emerging manufacturing bourgeoisie were located. The scope of the demographic change that occurred at this time is underlined by research showing that at the beginning of the nineteenth century only 15 British towns had populations of more than 20,000 but by its end there were 185. Indeed, it has been estimated that in 1800 only 2.2 percent of the population of Europe lived in cities of more than 100,000 — today that geopolitical space is predominantly urbanized and highly industrialized.

* kinship: 친족 ** demographic: 인구학의

- ① the geographical features of some nations
- ② the system of the manufacturing industry
- ③ the concept of social justice and equality
- ④ the dominant form of human settlement
- ⑤ the definition of the working class

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

Are you the type of person who sees the proverbial glass as half full or as half empty? People with more optimistic attitudes — who see the glass as half full — tend to be more resilient than others to the effects of stress, including stress associated with physical disorders. _____ (A) _____, investigators link optimism to lower levels of emotional distress among heart disease and cancer patients and to lower levels of reported pain among cancer patients. Optimism in pregnant women even predicts better birth outcomes, as measured, for instance, by higher infant birth weights. Optimism in coronary artery bypass surgery patients is also associated with fewer serious postoperative complications. _____ (B) _____, people with more pessimistic attitudes tend to report greater emotional distress in the form of depression and social anxiety.

* resilient: 탄력 있는

(A) (B)

- ① For instance ... Hence
- ② For example ... On the other hand
- ③ In addition ... Nevertheless
- ④ However ... Therefore
- ⑤ In fact ... As a result

[23-26] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

23.

One of the most daring deep-space missions NASA has ever planned is turning out to be one of the least publicized. The target is a large asteroid named 1992KD, which orbits the sun millions of km from Earth. But that destination is almost incidental to the performance of the spacecraft that will make the trip. Though it looks little different from countless other unmanned spaceships NASA has launched, the ship will be navigated by an electronic brain that has been likened to HAL, the independent-minded computer in the film *2001 Space Odyssey*, and will move through space under power of a system that has long been the stuff of technological fantasies: an ion propulsion engine. If all goes as planned, Deep Space 1, scheduled for launch later this month, will be the forerunner of a new generation of spacecraft. While flight planners hope the ship will make some interesting observations about the target asteroid, including its composition and the structure of its surface, DS1's prime assignment is to validate a host of new technologies NASA had always considered too risky to try on a high-profile mission. [3점]

* asteroid: 소행성 ** propulsion: 추진

- ① A Smart New Kind of Spacecraft
- ② The Launch of Unmanned Rockets
- ③ Failure of DS1's Risky Technologies
- ④ Performance of Computerized Engine System
- ⑤ New Mission to Navigate a Larger Asteroid

24.

Cattle are sensitive creatures. They have evolved a suite of sensory adaptations to detect predators at long distances. They have a keen sense of smell and hearing at least as good as a dog's or cat's. People often say that elephants never forget, but neither do cattle. Cattle can recognize pictures of herd mates as well as humans they know. Charles Darwin argued that both humans and animals possess a similarity in the expression of emotions. We can, of course, discern basic emotions, like pleasure and fear. But what endears dogs to us is their apparent capacity for what we take as their version of love — the longing in their eyes to be with their people and their overall willingness to please. How do you know cattle love you? Pretty much the same way you do with dogs. My bull, Ricky Bobby, happily lies down next to me and puts his horned head in my lap. He loves for me to brush him, and he'll even roll over for a belly rub.

- ① Cattle Can Be Our New Pets
- ② Pets Express Emotional Change
- ③ How to Domesticate Wild Animals
- ④ Ways to Drive the Cattle Home Safe
- ⑤ Darwin's Discovery of Animal Behaviors

25.

Because of the goals of protecting life and property and maintaining order, and because the police are open for business 24 hours a day in all kinds of weather, it is inevitable that the police are called upon to look after people who cannot or will not properly care for themselves. This includes young children, elderly citizens, the mentally ill, and the homeless. Police assistance to these people can only go so far, of course—police cannot raise other people’s children, cure the mentally ill, or build houses for all the homeless people in this country. However, police can and often do provide or arrange for temporary shelter and transportation for those in need. They also make referrals and provide information so that people can take advantage of programs and services available to them. During times when the economy is struggling, when social programs are underfunded, and when many citizens turn a cold shoulder to those less fortunate, police assistance is often the only option for those who cannot properly care for themselves.

- ① Police Always on the Lookout for Potential Problems
- ② A Key Objective of the Police: To Prevent Serious Crimes
- ③ Police Are Here for Those Who Cannot Care for Themselves!
- ④ Who Is in Charge of Resolving Various Kinds of Conflicts?
- ⑤ Patrol as the Backbone of the Police Service

26.

Although there had been a long tradition of religious and morally enlightening dramas (termed respectively the miracle and morality plays) the first public playhouse in England was built only in 1576. This proved the catalyst for what Gamini Salgado has rightly called ‘the greatest efflorescence of dramatic writing England has ever seen’. The conditions of the Elizabethan stage, though difficult to reconstruct with total accuracy now, were generally primitive. To compensate for these inadequacies, a whole new linguistic medium was created. On a bare stage with minimal properties and effects with which to build up a sense of theatrical illusion, the great dramatists, Shakespeare especially, created an extraordinary diversity of experience and range of characters exclusively through the medium of individuated language, worlds of words in which their creations could philosophize, agonize, laugh, suffer and die. [3점]

* catalyst: 촉매 ** efflorescence: 전성기

- ① Technological Advancements of Elizabethan Theaters
- ② The Elizabethan Stage and Its Linguistic Innovation
- ③ Shakespeare’s Effective Use of the Primitive Stage
- ④ The Decline of Religious Drama in England
- ⑤ The Rise of Medieval Morality Plays

27. 다음 글의 주장으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Behind every anhedonic choice that keeps you stuck is the belief that you (or your life) will fall apart if you challenge the rules. This is a powerful myth! It can keep you absolutely paralyzed! The only way to rid yourself of it is to put your psychological strengths to the test. Few people realize how strong they really are until they stop putting up with the problems in their lives and take some steps toward change. It won’t be easy. You may get knocked down a few times, but you won’t fall apart. On the contrary, the more you assert your ability to take control over your life, the stronger you’ll become. Developing psychological strengths is just like developing physical abilities. The more you exercise, the stronger you become.

* anhedonic: 쾌락을 추구하지 않는

- ① Do not feel you always have to have a realistic plan.
- ② Identify the conditions that help you become a success.
- ③ Choose one of your bigger dreams and make it a reality.
- ④ Set attainable goals and enjoy each small step of progress.
- ⑤ Stop thinking of yourself as fragile and be mentally strong.

28. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

No clear-cut category can encompass all jazz. Each performer’s idiom is a style unto itself; if it were not so, the music would hardly be jazz. Jazz, like almost all other music, comprises three artistic activities: creating, performing, and listening. In traditional Western European music, these three activities are not always performed by the same individual, although they quite often are. In jazz, however, it is necessary for the performer to combine all three at the same time. Musical creation is an active part of any jazz performance and depends on the performers’ understanding of the developing creation, an understanding gained only by their ability to listen well. They must react instantaneously to what they hear from their fellow performers, and their own contribution must be consistent with the unfolding themes and moods. Every act of musical creation in jazz is, therefore, as individual as the performer creating it.

- ① traits of jazz reflecting performers’ individuality
- ② how to compose jazz for a great performance
- ③ similarities between jazz and Western music
- ④ celebrated figures in the modern jazz scene
- ⑤ influences of traditional music on jazz

[29-30] 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.
29.

Computer-aided instruction is changing the very nature of the educational process at the college level. An increasingly large number of students want a college education, yet they work during the day and may not have a university nearby that offers evening instruction. A solution to this problem is called *distance learning*, meaning that students can enroll in college courses yet not be physically present at the college. ① Course lectures offered at the college are recorded and made available for viewing by students on their personal computers, at whatever time the students have available. ② Thus a course can be offered without regard to time or space because computer technology delivers the course to the student. ③ Some universities are now offering entire degree programs to students through this technology. ④ Hence, distance learning cannot be a good option for students who keep delaying things or those who aren't able to stick to deadlines. ⑤ A student can earn a degree from a university without ever having physically attended the university.

30.

It is common knowledge that Descartes was a Cartesian Dualist. (Perhaps it's nothing more than common sense!) ① As everyone knows, he held that there are two worlds, one of mental objects and one of material things, including animals and human bodies. ② The mental objects are 'states of consciousness' (e.g. pains, visual experiences, beliefs and desires, fear and joy); the material objects are more or less complex bits of 'clockwork'. ③ The items in the 'inner world' are understood through the exercise of a special faculty called 'introspection'; objects in the 'outer world' are perceived by the five senses. ④ Like most items of 'common knowledge', the importance of reading is often taken for granted without critical examination. ⑤ Mental states and states of the body are logically independent but causally interrelated: causal interaction is, as it were, the glue bonding mind to body in each individual person.

[31-33] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

31.

But AI promises to transform all areas of human experience.

Humanity has experienced technological change throughout history. Only rarely, however, has technology fundamentally transformed the social and political structure of our societies. (①) More frequently, the preexisting frameworks through which we order our social world adapt and absorb new technology, evolving and innovating within recognizable categories. (②) The car replaced the horse without forcing a

total shift in social structure. (③) The rifle replaced the musket, but the general paradigm of conventional military activity remained largely unaltered. (④) Only very rarely have we encountered a technology that challenged our prevailing modes of explaining and ordering the world. (⑤) And the core of its transformations will ultimately occur at the philosophical level, transforming how humans understand reality and our role within it.

32.

Seeking refuge, the pair transformed themselves into fish, tied together for safety, and leapt into the river Euphrates.

The constellation Pisces is most often imagined as a pair of fish that are joined together by a rope. This image has been recorded in ancient Egypt of the 2nd millennium BCE and later Babylonian texts. Why these two fish happen to be tied together is not recorded by these earliest sources but later Greek and Roman myths offer some explanations. (①) When the gods were facing the terrible monster Typhon, it is said that Aphrodite and Eros were far away from the battle. (②) Being gods of love and lust, these two had little they could do in the face of such a world-crushing threat. (③) This is the moment that was captured in the form of this constellation. (④) An alternative version has the two fish of Pisces rescuing the gods who rode away on their backs. (⑤) As a reward for their help the fish were placed in the night sky.

33.

A principal vehicle of this enterprise was educational reform and specifically the building of a university system dedicated to the ideals of science, reason, and humanism.

Writing just after the end of World War I, an acute observer of the French philosophical scene judged that "philosophical research had never been more abundant, more serious, and more intense among us than in the last thirty years." (①) This flowering was due to the place of philosophy in the new educational system set up by the Third Republic in the wake of the demoralizing defeat in the Franco-Prussian War. (②) The French had been humiliated by the capture of Napoleon III at Sedan and wasted by the long siege of Paris. (③) They had also been terrified by what most of the bourgeoisie saw as seventy-three days of anarchy under the radical socialism of the Commune. (④) Much of the new Republic's effort at spiritual restoration was driven by a rejection of the traditional values of institutional religion, which it aimed to replace with an enlightened worldview. (⑤) Albert Thibaudet highlighted the importance of this reform when he labeled the Third Republic "the republic of professors." [3점]

* siege: 포위 ** anarchy: 무정부

[34-36] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

34.

“National forests need more roads like farmers need more drought.” We heard somebody say this who was trying to persuade an audience that more roads would be bad for our national forests.

- (A) An argument attempts to prove or support a conclusion. When you attempt to persuade someone, you attempt to win him or her to your point of view; trying to persuade and trying to argue are logically distinct enterprises. True, when you want to persuade somebody of something, you might use an argument.
- (B) But not all arguments attempt to persuade, and many attempts to persuade do not involve arguments. In fact, giving an argument is often one of the least effective methods of persuading people—which, of course, is why so few advertisers bother with arguments. People notoriously are persuaded by the weakest of arguments and sometimes are undisturbed by even quite good arguments.
- (C) The remark, however, is not an argument; it’s just a statement that portrays road building in the forests in a bad light. Now, some writers define an argument as an attempt to persuade somebody of something. This is not correct. [3점]

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

35.

Good critical thinking is a cognitive skill. In general, developing a skill requires three conditions — learning the theory, deliberate practice, and adopting the right attitudes.

- (A) However, your attitudes make a big difference as to whether your practice is effective and sustainable. If you hate playing the piano, forcing you to practice is not productive in the long run.
- (B) However, knowing the theory is not the same as being able to apply it. You might know in theory that you should balance the bike when you are cycling, but it does not mean you can actually do it. This is where practice comes in, because it translates your theoretical knowledge into actual ability.
- (C) By theory we mean the rules and facts we have to know in order to possess the skill. For example, one cannot be a good basketball player without knowing the rules of the game—for example, kicking the basketball is not allowed. Likewise, thinking critically requires knowing a certain amount of logic.

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

36.

In regard to problem solving, imagery can be used to help solve problems that one could not easily solve using verbal reasoning.

- (A) She then realizes that after driving to Washington, traveling to Chicago and then to Buffalo before returning to New York City will save her many hours of driving.
- (B) For example, a salesperson who lives in New York City has to drive to three cities, Washington, DC; Buffalo; and Chicago. If she plans to travel to the cities in that order and then return to New York City, she might not be traveling the shortest route.
- (C) Hence, she might image a map of the United States and make several virtual trips in her mind’s eye. She realizes if she travels to Buffalo after visiting Washington and then after visiting Buffalo travels to Chicago and back to New York, she would be partially retracing her path.

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

[37-38] 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

37.

To be really smart, an online group needs to obey one final rule — and a rather counterintuitive one. The members can’t have too much contact with one another. To work best, the members of a collective group ought to be able to think and work independently. This rule came to light in 1958, when social scientists tested different techniques of brainstorming. They posed a thought-provoking question: If humans had an extra thumb on each hand, what benefits and problems would emerge? Then they had two different types of groups brainstorm answers. In one group, the members worked face-to-face; in the other group, the members each worked independently, then pooled their answers at the end. You might expect the people working face-to-face to be more productive, but that wasn’t the case. The team with independently working members produced almost twice as many ideas. Traditional brainstorming simply doesn’t work as well as thinking alone, then pooling results.



In brainstorming, group members who have direct contact produce ____ (A) ____ ideas than those who work physically separately from one another, which is against our ____ (B) ____.

- (A) (B) (A) (B)
 ① fewer … intuition ② fewer … benefit
 ③ more … conclusion ④ more … intuition
 ⑤ smarter … benefit

Soon after the first computers appeared, their blunders became the subjects of jokes. The tiniest errors in programming could wipe out clients' bank accounts, or send out bills for outlandish amounts, or trap the computers in cyclical loops that kept repeating the same mistakes. This maddening lack of common sense led most of their users to conclude that machines could never become intelligent. Today, of course, computers do better. Some programs can beat people at chess. Others can diagnose heart attacks. But no machine yet can make a bed, or read a book, or babysit. What makes our computers unable to do the sorts of things that most people can do? Do they need more memory, speed, or complexity? Do they use the wrong kinds of instruction-sets? Or do machines lack some magical attribute that only a human brain can possess? I will argue that none of those are responsible for the deficiencies of today's machines; instead, all those limitations come from the out-of-date ways in which programmers have chosen to program them.

* blunder: 큰 실수



Although early computers had significant errors, modern machines _____ (A) _____ at tasks like chess and medical diagnosis but struggle with basic human activities due to outdated programming rather than inherent technological _____ (B) _____.

(A) (B)

- ① fail ... problems
- ② excel ... limitations
- ③ malfunction ... problems
- ④ succeed ... advances
- ⑤ stare ... limitations

[39-40] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Pompeii was destroyed by the catastrophic eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 A.D., entombing residents under layers of volcanic ash. But there is more to this story of an ancient Roman city's doom. Research published in the journal *Frontiers in Earth Science* offers proof that Pompeii was simultaneously wrecked by a massive earthquake. The discovery establishes a new timeline for the city's collapse and shows that fresh approaches to research can (a) reveal additional secrets from well-studied archaeological sites. Researchers have always had an idea that seismic activity contributed to the city's destruction. The ancient writer Pliny the Younger reported that the eruption of Vesuvius had been accompanied by violent shaking. But, until now, no evidence had been discovered to (b) support this historical account. A team of researchers led by Domenico Sparice from Italy decided to investigate this (c) gap in the record. Dr. Sparice said that excavations of Pompeii to date had not included experts in the field of archaeoseismology, which deals with the effects of earthquakes on ancient buildings. Contributions from (d) specialists in this area were key to the discovery, he said. "The effects of seismicity have been speculated by past scholars, but no factual evidence has been reported before our study," Dr. Sparice said, adding that the finding was "very exciting." The team focused on the Insula of the Chaste Lovers. This area encompasses several buildings, including a bakery and a house where painters were evidently interrupted by the eruption, leaving their paintings (e) colored. After excavation and careful analysis, the researchers concluded that walls in the insula had collapsed because of an earthquake.

* seismic: 지진의 ** excavation: 발굴

39. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Who Found Pompeii Covered with Volcanic Ashes
- ② Mt. Vesuvius's Influence on the Scenery of Pompeii
- ③ The Eruption of Mt. Vesuvius Triggered by Earthquake
- ④ Seismic Timeline by Archaeological Discovery in Pompeii
- ⑤ The Eruption of Mt. Vesuvius Wasn't Pompeii's Only Killer

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[41-42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Personality is one of those parts of the human condition that is obvious in everyday life. Each of us is unique and it is the study of personality that stresses this uniqueness, whereas much of the remainder of psychology emphasises similarities between people. Some parts of personality appear to be built in and others appear to be learned. Certainly, personality is also influenced by culture, either through environmental necessity or through beliefs, values, opinions and judgements.

Whichever way that personality is looked at or theorised about, it is clear that it does not exist in a vacuum. A person may be made up of an id, an ego and a superego, or of an actualising self, or of a series of learned social behaviours, or of a set of traits. Whichever of these it might be occurs within a context or a series of situations or experiences, no two of which are the same. So the best way to look at personality in general, or at someone's personality in particular, is through the eyes of _____. People cannot exist without their environment, each influencing the other. It is therefore best to make sense of personality as it exists in its particular environment. Personality cannot exist in isolation.

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① How Does Personality Develop as One Grows Older?
- ② Gender Differences in Personality and Social Behaviour
- ③ Understanding Personality: Uniqueness, Culture, and Context
- ④ Personality, One Factor That Determines Your Social Behaviours
- ⑤ What Are the Similarities between Personality and Characteristics?

42. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① emotion ② creativity ③ usefulness
- ④ interaction ⑤ productivity

[43-45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Sophia leaned against the brick wall of North High, tracing the graffiti with her fingers. The final bell had rung, and students were leaving quickly. She looked around for her older sister Sara but couldn't find her. With a sigh, (a) she started walking home. Next week was the school talent show, and she had signed up to sing. She loved singing but had never sung in front of a big audience before.

(B)

Sophia's eyes widened. "Really? That'd be amazing!" They spent the next hour planning and practicing. When they finally said goodbye, Sophia felt more confident because Janet helped her a lot. As she walked home, the evening sun made the town look golden. She realized that unexpected moments and new friends could make everything better. The talent show was no longer something to be scared of but a chance for (b) her to shine.

(C)

As Sophia walked, she was lost in thought and didn't notice Janet, the senior class president, until she was right in front of her. Janet and Sara knew each other, but Sophia had never talked to her before. "Hey, Sophia," Janet said with a big smile. "Hi, Janet. What's up?" (c) she replied, feeling surprised. "I heard you signed up for the talent show," Janet said. "What are you going to sing?" Sophia felt nervous. "I'm not sure yet," (d) she said. "I'm still deciding." Janet smiled again. "Want to grab a coffee and talk about it?"

(D)

They walked to a local café and talked about school and music. Janet was easy to talk to, and Sophia felt more relaxed with (e) her. "What kind of music do you like?" Janet asked. "I love classic rock," Sophia said. "So, I'm thinking about doing an acoustic version of classic rock." Janet's eyes lit up. "That sounds perfect. I play a bit of guitar; maybe I could play with you?"

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) 중, 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

45. 윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Sophia signed up to sing in the school talent show.
- ② Sophia felt more confident after practicing with Janet.
- ③ Sophia's sister and Janet knew each other.
- ④ Sophia was thinking about singing a classic rock song.
- ⑤ Sophia taught Janet how to play the guitar.

※ 확인사항

▷ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입·표기했는지 확인하시오.



경찰대학
KOREAN NATIONAL POLICE UNIVERSITY

2022학년도 경찰대학 신입생모집 1차시험 정답

□ 영 어

문항	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
배점	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
정답	③	⑤	⑤	①	③	④	④	①	①	③
문항	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
배점	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2
정답	①	②	④	④	②	⑤	④	④	⑤	⑤
문항	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
배점	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	3
정답	③	⑤	③	①	④	①	③	②	⑤	③
문항	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
배점	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
정답	①	②	③	③	①	⑤	②	②	③	⑤
문항	41	42	43	44	45					
배점	2	3	2	2	2					
정답	①	②	③	②	②					

□ 영 어

문항	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
배 점	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2
정 답	④	②	①	⑤	⑤	⑤	③	①	③	⑤
문항	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
배 점	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	3
정 답	④	②	①	④	③	④	⑤	⑤	③	②
문항	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
배 점	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
정 답	③	②	②	①	①	②	③	②	①	②
문항	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
배 점	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2
정 답	③	①	③	④	④	③	⑤	⑤	②	①
문항	41	42	43	44	45					
배 점	2	2	3	2	2					
정 답	④	③	④	②	①					

2024학년도 경찰대학 신입생모집 1차시험 정답

영 어

문항	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
배점	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2
정답	2	1	2	1	5	3	5	1	2	4
문항	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
배점	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2
정답	3	3	3	4	4	5	4	2	5	5
문항	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
배점	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
정답	1	3	1	2	5	2	3	4	4	3
문항	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
배점	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	2
정답	4	2	4	3	3	3	5	4	1	1
문항	41	42	43	44	45					
배점	2	3	2	2	2					
정답	5	1	4	2	5					

2025학년도 경찰대학 신입생모집 1차시험 정답

□ 영 어

문항	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
배점	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2
정답	①	②	③	③	①	②	④	①	④	④
문항	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
배점	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
정답	③	②	⑤	②	④	⑤	②	①	①	③
문항	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
배점	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2
정답	④	②	①	①	③	②	⑤	①	④	④
문항	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
배점	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3
정답	⑤	③	⑤	④	⑤	③	①	②	⑤	⑤
문항	41	42	43	44	45					
배점	2	3	2	2	2					
정답	③	④	③	⑤	⑤					



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영어



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