



# 2018학년도 경찰대학 1차시험 (영 어)

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

※ [1-5] 밑줄 친 단어의 뜻으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. The students in the movement were deceived into thinking they were in the vanguard of a revolution.

- ① turmoil                      ② forefront                      ③ protection
- ④ opposition                      ⑤ preparation

2. The government concluded that the manufacturers colluded to sell their products to minors.

- ① collaborated                      ② proposed                      ③ pretended
- ④ intended                      ⑤ intervened

3. His penchant for the finer things in life led to the demise of his family fortune.

- ① obsession                      ② aptitude                      ③ reproach
- ④ inclination                      ⑤ extravagance

4. Rawls's sternest critics often tried to cabin him as "relevant only for American or at most Anglo-American audiences."

- ① confine                      ② rebuke                      ③ introduce
- ④ safeguard                      ⑤ exemplify

5. Questions about the pending lawsuit were met with circumlocutory replies by the pharmaceutical company representative.

- ① unequivocal                      ② succinct                      ③ unfounded
- ④ roundabout                      ⑤ conciliatory

※ [6-8] 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

6. I was greeted immediately by a member of the White House's legislative staff and led into the Gold Room, ① where most of the incoming House and Senate members had already gathered. At sixteen hundred hours on the dot, President Bush ② announced and walked to the podium, looking vigorous and fit, with that jaunty, determined walk ③ that suggests he's on a schedule and wants to keep detours to a minimum. For ten or so minutes he spoke to the room, ④ making a few jokes, calling for the country to come together, before inviting us to ⑤ the other end of the White House for refreshments and a picture with him and the First Lady.

7. San Francisco Giants pitcher Ryan Vogelsong and his wife, Nicole, watched the Fourth of July fireworks from their apartment's rooftop deck, which ① offers breathtaking views of landmarks such as the Bay Bridge, Alcatraz Island and Coit Tower. It was also there ② where they toasted with champagne his selection to the National League's All-Star team, the improbable high point — at least so far — of an itinerant career. The *San Francisco Chronicle* recently named him ③ as a candidate for the Cy Young Award. It ④ has been that kind of fairy-tale season for Vogelsong, 34, who has an 8-1 record and a 2.23 ERA for the defending World Series champs. Though his accomplishments this year overshadow anything Vogelsong has done before in baseball, they would not ⑤ be possible without the toils of an odyssey that has included stops in 10 minor league cities, plus San Francisco, Pittsburgh, Japan and Venezuela.

8. The absence of comparisons from the state of nature is crucial to Rousseau. By insisting that creatures who lived apart from sustained relationships could not yet ① have evolved the mind it takes to rank persons, Rousseau draws two great conclusions. First, natural inequalities — greater physical strength, better singing voice, or higher intelligence — come to matter only when a quality we happen to possess ② wins us respect, praise, worth, or value in the eyes of others. The second conclusion is ③ that natural man — and natural man alone — is honest. In society we are always concerned with ④ what others think of us; we are motivated to do what will win us honor and the respect of others. It gets to the point where my sense of myself is derived from the impressions other people ⑤ have me.

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

9. The realization that the universe consists of atoms and void and nothing else, that the world was not made for us by a providential creator, that we are not the center of the universe, that our emotional lives are no more (A)[distinct/indistinct] than our physical lives from those of all other creatures, that our souls are as material and as mortal as our bodies — all these things are not the cause for (B)[despair/hope]. On the contrary, grasping the way things really are is the crucial step toward the possibility of happiness. It is possible for human beings to live happy lives, but not because they think that they are the center of the universe. Unappeasable desire and the fear of death are the principal (C)[paths/obstacles] to human happiness, but they can be surmounted through the exercise of reason.

- | (A)          | (B)       | (C)         |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| ① distinct   | - despair | - paths     |
| ② distinct   | - despair | - obstacles |
| ③ distinct   | - hope    | - obstacles |
| ④ indistinct | - hope    | - obstacles |
| ⑤ indistinct | - despair | - paths     |

10. Music therapy as an explicit set of practices first developed in the West during the twentieth century — especially during the First World War, when doctors and nurses witnessed the effect that music had on the psychological, physiological, cognitive and emotional states of the wounded. The first major academic study of music’s (A)[aesthetic/medicinal] properties was published in 1948, partly as a response to the continued use of music therapy in military hospitals and in factories during the Second World War. Music therapy is now (B)[rarely/widely] used for those with mental and/or physical disabilities or illnesses. One of its most significant functions is to relax patients who are preparing for, undergoing or recovering from surgery, notably dental, burns and coronary treatments. It is now well attested that music with slow, steady tempos, legato passages, gentle rhythms, predictable change, and simple sustained melodies is (C)[detrimental/conducive] to relaxation.

- | (A)         | (B)      | (C)           |
|-------------|----------|---------------|
| ① aesthetic | - rarely | - detrimental |
| ② aesthetic | - widely | - detrimental |
| ③ medicinal | - widely | - detrimental |
| ④ medicinal | - widely | - conducive   |
| ⑤ medicinal | - rarely | - conducive   |

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

11. The spiritual dimension is a complex, and controversial area, and is often overlooked within holistic approaches, although it is increasingly being identified as a ① vital element which can have a large influence on the physical, mental and emotional aspects of work. Unfortunately the majority of studies that explore spirituality and resilience treat spirituality as a single entity which is ② easily measured and controlled. Spirituality is in reality a complex, ③ multi-dimensional phenomenon. Hence research which ④ excludes a broad interpretation of spirituality is important in order to expand our understanding. There are some who interpret spirituality using just a religious definition. This ⑤ narrow religious interpretation of spirituality, often seen in America and the UK as a Christian interpretation, is not appropriate for the government agencies that pride themselves on their anti-discriminatory practices.

12. According to one theory, within certain limits the more similar the communicators are, the more effective their communication will be. One limiting condition is that if the similarities between people are so ① pervasive that they

have the same attitudes and beliefs about every subject, there is no need for communication. For example, the conversation might be ② lively at a party in which every person was in agreement about every subject from movies to politics. On the other hand, people who are ③ dissimilar in almost every respect lack a common ground, a base from which to share experiences and exchange ideas. According to this theory, the ideal situation is one in which people have many similarities but are dissimilar enough in their attitudes about the subject at hand to interact and perhaps to influence one another’s attitudes. Similarity clearly ④ prevails, however. After all, the goal of attitude influence is to change the other person’s attitude so that it more closely ⑤ resembles your own.

13. The fourth industrial revolution will affect the scale of conflict as well as its character. The distinctions between war and peace and who is a combatant and noncombatant are becoming uncomfortably ① clarified. Similarly, the battlefield is increasingly both local and global. Organizations such as ISIS operate ② principally in defined areas in the Middle East but they also recruit fighters from more than a hundred countries, largely through social media, while related terrorist attacks can occur anywhere on the planet. Modern conflicts are increasingly ③ hybrid in nature, combining traditional battlefield techniques with elements that were previously mostly associated with armed non-state actors. However, with technologies ④ fusing in increasingly unpredictable ways and with state and armed non-state actors learning from each other, the potential magnitude of change is not yet widely ⑤ appreciated. [3점]

14. ger에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

The large, white felt tent, known as a *ger* and seen all over Mongolia, is probably the most identifiable symbol of the country. (The word “yurt” is a Turkic word introduced to the west by the Russians. If you don’t want to offend the nationalistic sensibilities of the Mongolians, use the word “ger.”) Most Mongolians still live in gers, even in the suburbs of Ulaan Baatar. And it’s not hard to understand why: wood and bricks are scarce and expensive, especially out on the steppes, and animal hides are cheap and readily available. Nomadic people obviously have to be flexible and mobile and gers can be moved easily — depending on the size, a ger can be assembled in one to three hours. If the opportunity arises, an invitation to visit or stay in a ger is one that should not be missed.

- ① Most Mongolians prefer to call it a “yurt.”
- ② You can only find it in urban areas of Ulaan Baatar.
- ③ It is made of wood and bricks.
- ④ It can be built in three hours or less.
- ⑤ It is not recommended for the modern traveler.

**15. Yellowstone National Park에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?**

Yellowstone National Park was created in 1872 to protect its geyser basins. But the 2-million-acre park put the government in the wildlife business, and unfortunately scientific wildlife management did not begin until more than half a century later. No detailed records exist of the area's animal population and feeding behavior at the time the park was established. Early rangers fed elk and bison as one would feed cattle and began killing wolves. By 1926, following a federal directive, the last wolves had been eliminated. Then elk overpopulated the park, eating through grass, brush, and any part of a tree they could reach. So in 1934 the rangers began shooting them, too; records show that in 1962 alone, 4,619 were killed. In 1967 public distaste forced the Park Service to stop the shooting. But the park did not recover.

- ① The wildlife began to be managed scientifically in the 1900s.
- ② The exact animal population in 1872 is not known.
- ③ Elks flourished after the elimination of their natural predator.
- ④ A total of 4,619 elk were killed in 1962.
- ⑤ Public opinion halted the shooting of wolves.

**\* [16-21] 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.**

**16.** A good rocket launch site has a few important characteristics. An unpopulated patch of land near an ocean is preferable, so no one gets showered with wayward bits of flaming metal. It's also nice if it's on the equator—like all spheres rotating on an axis, the Earth spins fastest in the middle, which provides rocket boosters with extra oomph. In other words, the best sites tend to be in remote, tropical locations. That such places are also often among the world's poorest gives many launches a \_\_\_\_\_ feel: billions of dollars in futuristic machinery rising up over rainforests and shantytowns. [3점]

- ① majestic                      ② fleeting                      ③ catastrophic
- ④ universal                      ⑤ counterintuitive

**17.** \_\_\_\_\_. It is not uncommon to find analysts failing to distinguish between facts and inferences or operating on the assumption that an inference was a fact. It is not unusual to hear an analyst state that his conclusions followed “logically” from the evidence, even though generalizations arrived at inductively are not subject to logical proof. That different types of inquiry are subject to different types of “proof” is an alien concept to many researchers. And the common misuse of *infer* and *imply* reflects not only a lack of knowledge of terminology but also an unfamiliarity with underlying concepts of logic as well. [3점]

- ① Terminological confusion further aggravates flawed logic
- ② Logical thinking is a precursor to scientific research
- ③ Examples of the inability to reason well abound
- ④ Generalizations are subject to rigorous testing
- ⑤ Inductive logic prevails in academia

**18.** The doublespeak flows in the government, whether people in government are talking to the public or to each other. The Bureau of Land Management issued a press release in 1986 which began, “In a move to add administrative procedures regarding compliance with statutory requirements, the Department of the Interior’s Bureau of Land Management (BLM) today published a rulemaking concerning federal coal lease qualifications.” This doublespeak simply means that the BLM intends to crack down on coal leases. An official in the Department of Commerce who had requested an increase in salary was told that “Because of the fluctuational predisposition of your position’s productive capacity as juxtaposed to government standards, it would be monetarily injudicious to advocate an increment.” In other words, \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① the pink slip                      ② all petitions suspended
- ③ no pay raise                      ④ no new openings
- ⑤ an early retirement

**19.** \_\_\_\_\_. We’ve found a hormone that can rejuvenate the muscles of elderly mice. Osteocalcin—a hormone secreted by bone—boosts the ability of muscles to burn fuel and generate energy, researchers at Columbia University discovered. When the team injected the hormone into old mice, the animals were able to run just as far as their younger counterparts, despite being up to a year older—a long time in mouse years. Old mice that did not receive the hormone ran about half as far. Osteocalcin levels decline with age in both mice and humans, and the team now plans to test whether the hormone can improve muscle function in people too. [3점]

- ① Wind back the clock                      ② A stitch in time saves nine
- ③ Time waits for no man                      ④ Give the elderly their due
- ⑤ Speed up the sands of time

**20.** Like the iron cage of capitalism in which human needs are sacrificed to the exigencies of production, there is a sense in which science in the modern world has also become \_\_\_\_\_. Within the domain of institutionalized science and academic scholarship, creativity and innovation must be accommodated to the specialized criteria of achievement that govern the various professional disciplines.

- ① a torchlight shining on intellectual avenues
- ② emancipated from bureaucratic demands
- ③ a fortress impregnable to any attack
- ④ vulnerable to moral issues at hand
- ⑤ the prison house of the mind

**21.** During the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, the Frenchman Joseph Pujol was famous for his ability to fart \_\_\_\_\_ by drawing air into his anus. He put on a stage show, calling himself Le Pétomane, which is French for “The Fartiste.” Dressed formally, he would open with a rumble of cannon-fire farting. Various routines followed, most spectacularly an imitation of the 1906 San Francisco earthquake. He could rectally project a jet of water a

distance of 15 feet (4.5 m) and to close, he sang a rhyme about a farm, punctuated with farts that sounded like different animal noises.

- ① at will                      ② silently                      ③ intermittently
- ④ to no avail                ⑤ inadvertently

※ [22-23] 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

22. For most of your past life experiences, you would probably agree that you need to reconstruct the memories. For example, if someone asked you how you celebrated your birthday three years ago, you'd likely count backwards and try to reconstruct the context. (A), there are some circumstances in which people believe that their memories remain completely faithful to the original events. These types of memories — which are called flashbulb memories — arise when people experience emotionally charged events: People's memories are so vivid that they seem almost to be photographs of the original incident. The first research on flashbulb memories focused on people's recollections of public events. (B), the researchers asked participants if they had specific memories of how they first learned about the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. All but one of the 80 participants reported vivid recollections.

- |               |                     |
|---------------|---------------------|
| (A)           | (B)                 |
| ① As a result | -      Consequently |
| ② As a result | -      For example  |
| ③ Moreover    | -      However      |
| ④ Moreover    | -      Consequently |
| ⑤ However     | -      For example  |

23. In order to promote social engagements among my students, I began encouraging them to bring food and drinks, as well as mats and cushions, to class. With these items, the classroom space is (A) in terms of form and function as it gains a "social" aspect. During the reflection exercises, I observed how some students brought not just mats and cushions, but also pillows and stuffed toys as though they were attending a slumber party! When mats and cushions are not in use, students are seated in chairs strategically arranged around the tables, eating and drinking, as they discuss or review each other's drafts. As food and drinks are vital to any sociocultural discourse, they help enhance the social atmosphere, (B) communal bonds, and heighten the students' shared identity.

- |             |                 |
|-------------|-----------------|
| (A)         | (B)             |
| ① altered   | -      cement   |
| ② preserved | -      dissolve |
| ③ altered   | -      weaken   |
| ④ preserved | -      solidify |
| ⑤ modified  | -      loosen   |

※ [24-25] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

24. The center of mining and armor technology was Augsburg, in Germany, and that was no coincidence. Augsburg was near one of Europe's major deposits of iron ore, and the demand for metal from feudal states building forces of armored knights soon created a booming mining industry and an equally flourishing armorer business. To the annoyance of their customers throughout feudal Europe, the Germans charged sky-high prices, aware that those customers had no alternative: German armor was the best in the world, and if a customer didn't like the prices, he could sally forth on his next war with sticks and stones. Underwritten by these lavish profits, the German armorers could afford an extensive research and development effort. It resulted in stronger armor, for example, steel helmets with movable visors that covered the entire head.

- ① Farewell to Arms and Armors
- ② Past and Future of Armor Business
- ③ Stones vs. Steel: The Obvious Choice
- ④ Germany, the Hub of Armor Technology
- ⑤ High Quality and Low Prices: A Double-Edged Sword

25. Hate to haggle? You're not alone. A national survey found that just 48 percent of shoppers tried bargaining for a better deal on everyday goods and services in the past three years, down from 61 percent in 2007. But if you're chicken, you lose. Eighty-nine percent of those who haggled were rewarded at least once. Successful furniture hagglers saved \$300 on average, as did those who questioned a health-related charge. Those who challenged their cell-phone plans saved \$80. Clearly, people who don't haggle are leaving money on the table. [3점]

- ① Can't Hurt to Ask
- ② ABCs of Haggling Better
- ③ Furniture Haggling Made Easy
- ④ Shopping Around: Reap the Rewards
- ⑤ Does Haggling Actually Inflate Prices?

※ [26-27] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

26. Catholicism held that the only God-given vocation was priesthood, but Protestants thought that people could be called to any of the secular crafts and trades. The belief that they were serving God encouraged them to work with religious fervor, leading them to produce more goods and make more money. Weber believed that the Protestant faith led inevitably to a capitalist economic society because it gave believers the chance to view the pursuit of profit as evidence of devotion, rather than of morally suspect motives such as greed and ambition. The idea of predestination also meant that believers need not worry about social inequalities and poverty, because material wealth was a sign of spiritual wealth.

- ① role of religion in creating social equality
- ② reasons for the rise of the Protestant faith
- ③ influence of Protestantism on economic ideals
- ④ importance of morality in economic activities
- ⑤ differences between Protestants and Catholics

27. Whether out of curiosity, vanity, or a motive as yet unexplored, people throughout the ages have wanted to see their own reflection. As early as 2500 B.C. the Egyptians had mirrors of highly polished metal, usually of bronze, occasionally of silver or gold. The first commercial glass mirrors were made in Venice in 1564; these were made of blown glass that was flattened and coated with an amalgam of mercury and tin. The Venetians proceeded to supply Europe with mirrors for centuries. It wasn't until 1840 that a German chemist named Justus Liebig came up with the method of silvering that we use today. By this technique, silver-ammonia compounds are subjected to the chemical action of a reducing agent, such as invert sugar, Rochelle salt, or formaldehyde, and the resulting metallic silver is spread evenly over the back of a smooth pane of plate glass.

- ① economic motivations behind the invention of the mirror
- ② outstanding achievements of German chemists
- ③ development of commercial glass mirror technology
- ④ human desires hidden in commercial glass mirrors
- ⑤ commonalities of ancient mirror technology in Europe

28. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

What could be more comforting than seeing your dog or cat curled up in blissful sleep? Both species spend almost half their day engaged in some form of sleep. But not all find it restful: older animals, those with muscular or joint issues, or very active dogs will often pace or relocate frequently. If your companion fits into one of these categories, he might benefit from a therapeutic bed. These specialized products offer support and comfort unlike regular beds or an impromptu sleeping spot. Regardless of age and health, a good bed promotes muscular-skeletal health and offers additional rejuvenating and healing benefits.

- ① to prevent domestic animal abuse
- ② to promote specialized pet furniture
- ③ to explain the benefits of good sleep
- ④ to inform pet owners of furniture hazards
- ⑤ to warn pet owners of poor pet sleep habits

29. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

You cannot buy happiness. You cannot go to the nearest grocery store and order a pound of happiness as you would a pound of butter. But, since happiness comes from within, you can secure a measure of happiness by your own acts. You can find that feeling of contentment by helping your

less fortunate fellowmen. You can help those who, because of ill-fate, will not have a happy Christmas unless we share with them. During this season of peace and good will, let us not force those in need to look at happiness through our eyes. Rather, let us help them to see and find happiness through their own eyes. Let us not fail the less fortunate of the community.

- ① Measure your true happiness level by acts of good will.
- ② Catch the happiness virus in your local community.
- ③ Do not force your happy ways on your neighbors.
- ④ Exercise self-contentment to achieve mental well-being.
- ⑤ Find happiness by helping the needy around you.

30. 다음 글에 나타난 "I"의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Taking a deep breath, I began sprinting again, counting my strokes, telling myself that I wouldn't look up again until I'd swum one thousand strokes. Slowly I gained a foot, then a few hundred yards. Now I realized why the English Channel was the Mount Everest of swimming: though everyone's goal is to get to the top, the summit is where the air grows thinner, where everything becomes challenging. *Don't look up for five hundred strokes. Go as fast as you can go. Push it. Pull your arms with everything you have. Kick. Yes. Kick those legs. Pull deeper. Faster. Come on. Pull.*

- ① frustrated but resilient      ② determined and persistent
- ③ daunted and disappointed    ④ surprised but exhilarated
- ⑤ overwhelmed and discouraged

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

31. As a rule, physicians should not be considered altruistic when acting in their patients' best interests because they do not have the choices in acting that we ordinarily associate with altruism. Doctors have professional duties to patients that they cannot discharge as a matter of choice. To be sure, becoming a doctor and thereby entering into a professional relationship with patients is an optional act. ① Once a doctor enters into this relationship, however, he or she cannot choose obligations. ② A doctor can choose not to treat a particular patient in a particular situation if doing so would compromise personal and professional integrity. ③ Thus there arises a potential conflict for a physician who sees patients as individuals needing therapeutic treatments. ④ But the doctor must ensure that the patient's care is transferred to another physician. ⑤ Once one becomes a physician, one promises to promote the best medical interests of one's patients. This is not optional, but obligatory. [3점]

32. Unlike other climate issues, the science of sea level rise is fairly simple. ① Ocean levels are increasing mostly because of what heat does to water, in all its various states. ② To combat the rise in ocean levels, it is of utmost importance to understand the molecular structure of water. ③ As global temperature rises, most of the extra heat in the

atmosphere — about 90 percent — sinks into the ocean. ④ As the water warms, it expands like mercury in a thermometer. ⑤ This thermal expansion accounts for one-third of sea level rise. The other two-thirds comes from melting mountain glaciers and ice sheets in Greenland and Antarctica.

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

In some cases, researchers simply observe animals in nature as a function of different times of day, different seasons of the year, changes in diet, and so forth. These procedures raise no ethical problems. In other studies, however, animals have been subjected to brain damage, electrode implantation, injections of drugs or hormones, and other procedures that are clearly not for their own benefit. Anyone with a conscience (including scientists) is bothered by this fact. Nevertheless, experimentation with animals has been critical to the medical research that led to methods for the prevention or treatment of polio, diabetes, measles, smallpox, massive burns, heart disease, and other serious conditions. Most Nobel prizes in physiology or medicine have been awarded for research conducted on nonhuman animals. The hope of finding methods to treat or prevent AIDS, Alzheimer’s disease, stroke, and many other disorders depends largely on animal research. In many areas of medicine and biological psychology, research would progress slowly or not at all without animals.

Though some (A) studies conducted on animals, unlike simple observational research, raise ethical issues, they are (B) in making progress in various medical fields.

- | (A)             | (B)            |
|-----------------|----------------|
| ① experimental  | - instrumental |
| ② statistical   | - successful   |
| ③ field         | - critical     |
| ④ developmental | - plausible    |
| ⑤ laboratory    | - negligible   |

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

It preserves, and sometimes further simplifies, the relevant information.

Generally speaking, a model is a simplified representation of reality created to serve a purpose. ( ① ) It is simplified based on some assumptions about what is and is not important for the specific purpose, or sometimes based on constraints on information or tractability. ( ② ) For example, a map is a model of the physical world. ( ③ ) It abstracts away a tremendous amount of information that the mapmaker deemed irrelevant for its purpose. ( ④ ) For example, a road map keeps and highlights the roads, their

basic topology, their relationships to places one would want to travel, and other relevant information. ( ⑤ ) Various professions have well-known model types: an architectural blueprint, an engineering prototype, and so on. Each of these abstracts away details that are not relevant to their main purpose and keeps those that are.

※ [35-36] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

35. Common law is otherwise known as case law, which is the law developed by the judges in their judgments (or rulings) on particular cases. The judges are guided by the theory and rules of precedent, which means they are bound by previous rulings that set “precedents.”

(A) Equally, judges must sometimes interpret laws that Parliament has passed. One such example involved the Abortion Act 1967. A secretary declined to type a referral letter for a termination, claiming that the right to conscientiously object to participation in an abortion protected her refusal.

(B) This essentially means that they must take into account similar cases decided in the past, particularly those decided in the highest courts. This area of judge-made law is important because there will be situations where Parliament has not enacted a law and it falls to the judges to plug the gap.

(C) The judges looked at the word “participation” and decided that the secretary was not covered, as she was not sufficiently involved in the procedure. [3점]

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

36. As robotics starts to spread, the degree to which countries can succeed in the robot era will depend in part on culture — on how readily people accept robots into their lives.

(A) As a result, Japanese culture tends to be more accepting of robot companions as actual companions than is Western culture, which views robots as soulless machines.

(B) The ancient Shinto religion, practiced by 80 percent of Japanese, includes a belief in animism, which holds that both objects and human beings have spirits.

(C) Western and Eastern cultures are highly differentiated in how they view robots. Not only does Japan have an economic need and the technological know-how for robots, but it also has a cultural predisposition.

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

※ [37-38] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

We’ve come back to the United States, but Julie’s mind is still in Italy. She’s yearning for some more of that pizza. She decides to make it herself, with me as her sous chef.

I chop my eggplant and zucchini. We’re both quiet, focused on our chores. Next up, the onion chopping. I peel

my onion, take it to the sink, turn on the faucet, and start slicing it under the flow.

“What are you doing?”

“I’m cutting the onion underwater.”

“Why?”

“It says in the *Britannica* it stops you from crying.”

This was an Heloise-style hint from the *Britannica*—one of those rare useful ones—and I was quite excited to be putting it into practice.

“Nope, too dangerous.”

“But it’s in the *Britannica*.”

“Nope, I’m the executive chef. You’re the sous chef.”

Here I’m confronted with an unfortunate situation: the *Britannica* versus my wife. Two big sources of authority. Which do I choose? Well, the *Britannica* is pretty trustworthy. However, as far as I know, it can’t carry my child or ignore me for several days or throw out the T-shirts that it hates.

So I decide Julie wins this one. \_\_\_\_\_.

**37. 밑글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?**

- ① Peel Onions Underwater to Avoid Tears
- ② Battle of Genders Ending in a Draw
- ③ Aftermath of an Italian Cooking Tip
- ④ Real Boss in My Home
- ⑤ Sous Chefs in the *Britannica*

**38. 밑글의 빈칸에 들어가기에 가장 적절한 것은?**

- ① Which attests to how strong working women are
- ② I might have to call the *Britannica* for corrections
- ③ The onion will be cut without water and I will cry
- ④ I will ignore her for the next few days
- ⑤ But I’ll be the executive chef tomorrow

**※ [39-40] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.**

We have long known that ravens are no birdbrains. They have been spotted caching food for later, gathering string to pull up hanging food and even trying to deceive one another. A study published today in *Science* adds an especially impressive twist: Ravens can \_\_\_\_\_ that they never encounter in nature.

The new study was led by cognitive zoologists in Sweden, who replicated a series of experiments previously used to (a) testing apes’ planning abilities, this time using ravens. The ravens were first taught to use a stone to knock a food pellet out of a puzzle box. The next day, without the box present, the birds were (b) offered a choice between the stone tool and “distracter” objects—toys too light or bulky to use as tools. The box (c) would then be brought back 15 minutes after the selection. Despite the delay, the ravens chose the correct tool nearly 80 percent of the time, and successfully used the tools they selected 86 percent of the time. The birds performed almost (d) as

well when they had to give an experimenter a bottle cap in exchange for a piece of food. The birds almost always selected the bottle cap over distracters, even though they would have (e) to wait 15 minutes to barter with it. The preference for soon-to-be-useful items persisted when the ravens had to pass up a smaller treat in favor of either the tool or the bartering token—and even when they could use each item only after a 17-hour delay.

**39. 밑글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?**

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

**40. 밑글의 빈칸에 들어가기에 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]**

- ① preserve tools for emergencies
- ② work in groups for situations
- ③ predict events yet to happen
- ④ trick potential competitors
- ⑤ plan for future needs

**※ [41-42] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.**

I had decided to go and I would go, and I had to be there by my mother’s birthday. This was extremely important. I believed that if there was any chance to bring my mother back home it would happen on her birthday. If I had said this aloud to my father or to my grandparents, they would have said that I might as well try to catch a fish in the air, so I did not say it aloud. But I believed it. ( ① ) My father says I lean on broken reeds and will get a face full of swamp mud one day.

When at last Gram and Gramps Hiddle and I set out that first day of the trip, I prayed for the first thirty minutes solid. I prayed that we would not be in an accident (I was terrified of cars and buses) and that we would get there by my mother’s birthday—seven days away—and that we would bring her home. Over and over, I prayed the same thing. I prayed to trees. This was easier than praying directly to God. There was nearly always a tree nearby. As we pulled onto the Ohio Turnpike, which is the flattest, straightest piece of road in God’s whole creation, Gram interrupted my prayers. “Salamanca—” ( ② )

I should explain right off that my real name is Salamanca Tree Hiddle. Salamanca, my parents thought, was the name of the Indian tribe to which my great-great-grandmother belonged. ( ③ ) My parents were mistaken. The name of the tribe was Seneca, but since my parents did not discover their error until after I was born and they were, by then, used to my name, it remained Salamanca. ( ④ ) My middle name, Tree, comes from your basic tree, a thing of such beauty to my mother that she made it part of my name. She wanted to be more specific and use Sugar Maple Tree, her very favorite, but Salamanca Sugar Maple Tree Hiddle was a bit much even

for her. ( ㉔ ) My mother used to call me Salamanca, but after she left, only my grandparents Hiddle called me Salamanca (when they were not calling me chickabiddy). To most other people, I was Sal, and to a few boys who thought they were especially amusing, I was Salamander.

41. 윗글의 'T'에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① The purpose of her trip was to bring her mother home.
- ② Her grandparents accompanied her on the trip.
- ③ She found it easier to pray to trees than to God.
- ④ Her parents had a misunderstanding when they named her.
- ⑤ Most people called her Salamanca or Salamander.

42. 다음 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Sometimes I am as ornery and stubborn as an old donkey.

※ [43-45] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

On disembarking at Amsterdam's Schipol Airport, I am struck, only a few steps inside the terminal, by the appearance of a sign hanging from the ceiling, which shows the way to the arrivals hall, the exit and the transfer desks. It is a bright-yellow sign, one meter high and two meters across, simple in design, a plastic fascia in an illuminated aluminum box suspended on steel struts from a ceiling webbed with cables and air-conditioning ducts. Despite its simplicity, even its mundanity, the sign delights me, a delight for which the adjective *exotic*, though unusual, seems apt. The exoticism is located in particular areas: in the double *a* of *Aankomst*, in the neighborliness of the *u* and the *i* in *Uitgang*, in the use of English subtitles, in the word for "desk," *balies*, and in the choice of practical, modernist fonts, Frutiger or Univers.

If the sign provokes in me genuine pleasure, it is in part because it offers the first conclusive evidence of my having arrived elsewhere. It is a symbol of being abroad. Although it may not seem distinctive to the casual eye, such a sign would never exist in precisely this form in my own country. There it would be less yellow, the typeface would be softer and more nostalgic, there would — out of greater indifference to the \_\_\_\_\_ of foreigners — be no subtitles, and the language would contain no double *as*, a repetition in which I sense, confusedly, the presence of another history and mind-set.

That a sign could be different in different places is evidence of a simple but pleasing idea: countries are diverse, and practices variable across borders. Yet difference alone would not be enough to elicit pleasure, or not for long. The difference has to seem like an improvement on what my own country is capable of. If I call the Schipol sign exotic, it is because it succeeds in suggesting, vaguely but intensely, that the country that

made it and that lies beyond the *uitgang* may in critical ways prove more congenial than my own to my temperament and concerns. The sign is a promise of happiness.

43. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① At Once Exotic and Nostalgic
- ② Too Esoteric a Sign Kills Curiosity
- ③ Sweet Bewilderment: Am I Elsewhere?
- ④ Various Languages on the Same Platter
- ⑤ Across the Border: The Pioneering Traveler

44. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어가기에 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① talent                      ② excitement              ③ confusion
- ④ intimacy                  ⑤ number

45. Schipol Airport의 표지판에 관한 윗글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? [3점]

- ① Its length is twice its height.
- ② It is written in two languages.
- ③ Its simplicity is the main reason for its exoticism.
- ④ It gives proof of arriving in another country.
- ⑤ The writer could not find a sign like it back home.

※ 확인사항

▷ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입·표기했는지 확인하십시오.