

# 2025학년도 경찰대학 1차 시험

- 영어 -



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※ 시험이 시작되기 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마십시오.

경 찰 대 학

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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 \_\_\_\_\_. [3점]

\* 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.

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

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·표기 했는지 확인하시오.