

2026학년도 경찰대학 1차 시험

- 영어 -



응시자 유의사항

※ 시험이 시작되기 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마십시오.

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※ 총 12쪽 45문항(2점 35문항, 3점 10문항)입니다. 각 문항의 답을 하나만 고르시오.

[1-5] 밑줄 친 단어의 뜻으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. It is vain of us to think that we can manage it all.
 ① humble ② respectful ③ arrogant
 ④ considerate ⑤ indecisive
2. The pressure for conformity in high school can often stifle individual expression and creativity.
 ① uniformity ② tradition ③ adjustment
 ④ integrity ⑤ authority
3. The absence of any mandatory identification has created a headache for law enforcement agencies.
 ① required ② organized ③ legal
 ④ voluntary ⑤ historical
4. The object is not to get it over with as quickly as possible, but to prolong the treatment.
 ① lengthen ② maintain ③ shorten
 ④ neglect ⑤ estimate
5. The revision also includes a deeper integration of evolutionary principles, including a new key concept and two new figures on the common effects of ecology and evolution.
 ① opposite ② shared ③ delayed
 ④ linear ⑤ limited

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

6.
 A: You know, I'm still thinking about that movie, *The Crimson Compass*. I was surprised by how much I enjoyed it.
 B: Right? I told you it was more than just a treasure hunt movie. The plot twist at the end was brilliant.
 A: It really was. I honestly did not see that coming. I thought the professor was helping them the whole time!

- B: I know! And the way they used the old maps to reveal the final clue was super clever. I love movies that make us think.
- A: The actress who played Captain Eva was fantastic, too. She was so tough but also so easy to connect with.
- B: Yeah, she was the best part. I hope she's in the sequel, if they make one.
- A: _____. It's a date.
- B: Absolutely. I'll even buy the popcorn next time.
- ① Well, if they do, we're definitely going to see it together
 - ② Honestly, I found the entire movie to be quite boring
 - ③ Let's go online and write some good reviews
 - ④ I don't think I'll be watching any more movies of this genre
 - ⑤ I think I'd rather just wait for it to come out on television
7.
 A: Hey, Min-jun. You look exhausted. What's been going on?
 B: It's this new project at work. The deadline is next Friday, and we're way behind schedule. I've been working overtime every single day.
 A: That sounds incredibly stressful. Do you take breaks?
 B: Honestly, I don't have time. I even ate lunch at my desk today just to save a few minutes. I'm just so worried about not finishing on time.
 A: I understand the pressure, but you're going to burn yourself out. Your health is important, too. Maybe taking a short walk or just stepping away for ten minutes could actually make you more productive.
 B: You're probably right. I just feel guilty whenever I'm not working on it.
 A: I get it, but remember, _____. You'll be no good to the project if you're completely drained.
 B: Thanks, Yuna. I really needed to hear that. I'll go get some fresh air now.
- ① two heads are better than one
 - ② a leopard cannot change his spots
 - ③ you can't have your cake and eat it too
 - ④ you have to sharpen the axe to cut the tree
 - ⑤ a ship in harbor is safe, but that is not what ships are built for

[8-10] 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

8.

Scales and rubrics are necessary if students are to understand the progression of knowledge they are ① expected to learn. The terms scales and rubrics are frequently interchangeable, but there are important distinctions. Rubrics tend to ② be specific to one task. For example, a teacher might design a rubric to examine student performance on a specific writing prompt like “Describe your favorite animal and ③ what makes the animal special.” A scale is more general and ④ describes a progression of knowledge or skill. For example, a scale might describe the progression of knowledge leading up to a clear understanding of the concept of buoyancy or the progression of knowledge leading up to an ability to convert fractions into decimals. ⑤ Despite rubrics have their place in the classroom, *The New Art and Science of Teaching* focuses on the use of proficiency scales, especially for academic content.

* buoyancy: 부력 ** decimal: 소수

9.

Human Resource Management (HRM) emerged in the 1980s as a philosophy of how people should be managed and an alternative to traditional forms of personnel management. At the time there were questions about ① whether there was a significant difference between them. An answer to this was provided at that time by the writer as follows: HRM is regarded by some managers ② as just a set of initials or new wine in old bottles. It could indeed be no more and no less than another name for personnel management, but as usually perceived, at least it has the virtue of emphasizing the virtue of treating people as a key resource, the management of ③ which is the direct concern of top management as part of the strategic planning processes of the enterprise. Although there is nothing new in the idea, insufficient attention has been paid to ④ it in many organizations. The new bottle or label can help to ⑤ overcoming this deficiency.

10.

In addition to dividing government powers into three branches, the Constitution includes a Bill of Rights ① that is designed to protect specific individual rights and freedom from government interference. Some of the guarantees in the Bill of Rights concern the freedom of expression. The government may not interfere ② with an individual’s freedom of speech or freedom of religious worship, or the right to assemble. The Bill of Rights also guarantees the right of a fair criminal procedure for ③ those accused of breaking laws. These rights are sometimes called “due process.” They include provisions that someone accused of a crime must be charged with the crime and ④ are presumed innocent until proven guilty. The accused has the right to an attorney, and there must be a trial ⑤ declaring someone guilty before punishment is given. Thus, the Bill of Rights is another statement of the American belief in the importance of individual freedom. [3점]

[11-13] (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

11.

Color has been used effectively in architecture since Paleolithic times, as the paintings in caves (A) suggest/protest. Fragments of plaster used to cover the wooden Neolithic houses at Hăbășești, Romania, built about 3130 BCE, are covered with decorative painted patterns. Dwellings built on Crete during the Minoan period in the Mediterranean (c. 2000–1300 BCE) had brilliant red columns, while ceremonial and living chambers were vividly painted with murals and decorative bands, as seen in the restored palace at Knossos, built around 1600 BCE. Later, the Greeks similarly painted their white marble temples—a fact that long went (B) unnoticed/recognized, since the exposed ruins had been bleached by centuries of exposure to the sun and rain. Only in the mid-nineteenth century did the French architect Jacques-Ignace Hittorf discover in the protected recesses of the ornament of Greek temples in Sicily the traces of intense red, blue, and other saturated colors that had been used to pick out and (C) accentuate/understate parts of the temples. [3점]

* bleach: 색이 바래지다 ** recess: 후미진 곳

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|------------|------------|
| ① | suggest | unnoticed | accentuate |
| ② | suggest | recognized | understate |
| ③ | suggest | unnoticed | understate |
| ④ | protest | recognized | understate |
| ⑤ | protest | unnoticed | accentuate |

12.

Scientific knowledge is often perceived as a linear accumulation of facts. However, the philosopher of science Thomas Kuhn proposed a different model that has profoundly influenced how we understand scientific progress. According to Kuhn, science operates within ‘paradigms’ — comprehensive frameworks of theories, methods, and assumptions that are accepted by the scientific community. During periods of ‘normal science’, researchers work to (A) reinforce/ignore the existing paradigm, solving puzzles within its established boundaries. Yet over time, anomalies — results that the current paradigm cannot adequately explain — begin to accumulate, leading to a period of crisis. This crisis is not resolved by minor adjustments but by a ‘paradigm shift’, a (B) gradual/revolutionary change where the old framework is replaced by a new, incompatible one. This process demonstrates that established scientific ‘truths’ are not immutable; they can be (C) preserved/abandoned entirely when a more powerful explanatory model emerges.

* immutable: 불변의

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| ① reinforce | gradual | preserved |
| ② reinforce | revolutionary | abandoned |
| ③ reinforce | revolutionary | preserved |
| ④ ignore | revolutionary | abandoned |
| ⑤ ignore | gradual | abandoned |

13.

UN-appointed human rights experts have opposed the plan, as have environmental activists. Greenpeace has released reports casting doubt on TEPCO’s treatment process, alleging it does not go far enough in (A) producing/removing radioactive substances. Critics say Japan should, for the time being, keep the treated water in the tanks. They argue that this buys time to develop new processing technologies and allows any remaining radioactivity to naturally (B) increase/reduce. There are also some scientists who are uncomfortable with the plan. They say it requires more studies on how it would affect the ocean bed and marine life. “We’ve seen an (C) adequate/inadequate radiological, ecological impact assessment that makes us very concerned that Japan would not only be unable to detect what’s getting into the water, sediment and organisms, but if it does, there is no recourse to remove it,” marine biologist Robert Richmond, a professor with the University of Hawaii, told the BBC’s Newsday programme.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-------------|----------------|------------------|
| ① producing | increase | adequate |
| ② producing | reduce | inadequate |
| ③ removing | increase | adequate |
| ④ removing | reduce | inadequate |
| ⑤ removing | reduce | adequate |

[14-15] 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

14.

Stoicism, an ancient Greek school of philosophy, offers a compelling guide to achieving a tranquil and resilient life. Its central principle is the idea that while we cannot control external events, we can control our judgments and responses to them. The Stoics taught that virtue is the sole good and that external things like health, wealth, or pleasure are ① indifferent, meaning they have no bearing on our ultimate happiness. This philosophy encourages individuals to focus their energy only on what they can influence — their own thoughts and actions. By doing so, one can achieve a state of inner peace, or *apatheia*, which is a state of being ② undisturbed by passion. This does not mean suppressing emotions, but rather understanding them without being enslaved by them. It’s a doctrine that ③ promotes a sense of empowerment, as it frees individuals from the anxieties of uncontrollable outcomes. However, this path requires constant vigilance and self-reflection, making it a ④ demanding practice. The goal is to live in ⑤ conflict with reason, navigating life’s challenges with wisdom and composure. [3점]

* tranquil: 평온한 ** vigilance: 경계

15.

“Korean industry is ① struggling to move on from the old model,” says a former South Korean trade minister. “It hasn’t worked out what comes next.” One of the reasons why it is proving so hard to reform the “old model,” say economists, is because it has been so ② successful. The achievements of South Korea’s state-guided capitalism, which took it from an ③ impoverished agricultural society to a technological powerhouse in less than half a century, have come to be known as the “miracle on the Han River.” In 2018, South Korea’s GDP per capita ④ surpassed that of Japan. The managing partner of consultancy McKinsey’s practice in Seoul notes that South Korea made two great ⑤ falls — one between the 1960s and the 1980s, when the country moved from basic goods to petrochemicals and heavy industry, and the second between the 1980s and 2000s, when it moved to high-tech manufacturing. [3점]

16. Belo에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Belo was born on February 3, 1948, in the village of Wailakama, the fifth of six children. At the time of his birth, East Timor was a colony of Portugal and remained so until 1974. Belo's father, Domingos Vaz Felipe, was a school teacher, but the family also worked as rice farmers. Belo's father died when his son was only three and, as a young child, Belo shepherded water buffalo, possibly to supplement his family's income. He had access to education as well, however, and attended East Timor's Roman Catholic missionary schools. In 1973, he traveled to Portugal to commence study for the priesthood, then returned for a brief period to teach at a school run by the Salesian religious order in the town of Fatumaca. He returned to Portugal in 1975 to enter the seminary and then traveled to Rome, where he attended Pontifical Salesian University. Belo was ordained a priest of the Salesian order in Lisbon, Portugal, in 1980. The following year he returned to East Timor to serve as director of Fatumaca College.

* ordain: (성직에) 임명하다

- ① 아버지가 의사였다.
- ② 이웃을 돕기 위해 들소를 돌보았다.
- ③ 1973년에 성직자가 되기 위해 로마로 건너갔다.
- ④ 포르투갈의 Pontifical Salesian University에 다녔다.
- ⑤ 1981년에 동티모르로 돌아왔다.

17. Stephen Foster에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Stephen Foster is often referred to as the "father of American music." In 1846, Foster moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, and became a bookkeeper with his brother's steamship company. By 1848, he'd achieved some success with "Oh! Susanna" and other songs, so he returned home to concentrate on his songwriting. "Swanee River," also known as "Old Folks At Home," is about a longing for home. Foster originally wrote the song with the opening line, "Way Down Upon the Pee Dee River." His brother, Morrison Foster, told him it was a bad idea. Stephen took down an atlas from the top of his desk, and Morrison helped him find the perfect name, which turned out to be "Swanee." The song quickly became popular, and the Union Army used "Swanee River" as a marching song during the Civil War. "Swanee River" is the best-selling sheet music song of all time. It has sold more than 20 million copies since its publication in 1851. Despite this, Stephen Foster died penniless in 1864.

- ① He was the owner of a steamship company.
- ② He wrote several songs while walking down the Pee Dee River.
- ③ He lived near the Swanee River.
- ④ He saw the Union Army marching along the Swanee River.
- ⑤ He was broke at the time of his death.

18. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The Rosetta Stone, discovered in 1799 by a French soldier in Egypt, is a granite slab that proved to be the key to deciphering ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs. The stone is inscribed with a decree issued at Memphis, Egypt, in 196 B.C. on behalf of King Ptolemy V. What makes it so significant is that this decree is written in three different scripts: Hieroglyphic, used for important or religious documents; Demotic, the common script of Egypt; and Ancient Greek, the language of the rulers. Since Ancient Greek was understood by scholars, the stone offered a unique opportunity to unlock the meanings of the other two unknown scripts. The work of decipherment was a long and collaborative effort, but the final breakthrough is credited to the French scholar Jean-François Champollion in 1822. He correctly deduced that hieroglyphs were not merely symbolic but represented a complex system combining alphabetic, syllabic, and determinative elements. This discovery opened up the world of ancient Egypt to modern historians as never before.

* decree: 법령

- ① The Rosetta Stone was found by a French soldier at the end of the 18th century.
- ② The text on the stone was a royal decree issued on behalf of King Ptolemy V.
- ③ Three different languages are written on the stone: Hieroglyphic, Demotic, and Ancient Greek.
- ④ The meaning of the hieroglyphs was revealed through comparison with the understood Greek script.
- ⑤ Champollion concluded that hieroglyphs were purely symbolic picture-writing.

[19-20] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

19.

The concept of social media marketing was coined almost a decade ago, but customer demands and technology advances have been evolving the essence and mechanism of social media marketing. On the one hand, customers want more convenience and better consumption experiences when using social media for commercial purposes such as discovering interesting products or services. On the other hand, mobile technology, cloud computing, 5G technology, ecommerce technology and artificial intelligence (AI) have evolved social media features and social media content. People can find that today's social media is fundamentally different from what it was. As a consequence, these two aspects have changed social media marketing. In terms of media formats, with the advent of 5G technology, social media marketing offers more smooth, interactive and immersive media formats such as social videos and live streaming. With respect to media content, social media has allowed recommending more personalized commercial content for customers. Precision marketing is becoming possible in today's social media marketing campaigns.

- ① How to Create Interactive Live Streams
- ② Social Media Marketing: The New Frontier
- ③ The Risks of Relying on Precision Marketing
- ④ Redefining Social Media Marketing in the Digital Age
- ⑤ The Impact of Social Media on Traditional Advertising

20.

Writing is a mirror of the self, the soul and the world. Through writing, we can give voice to our most intimate thoughts and give free rein to our imagination; through writing, we can shape and articulate new knowledge, new ideas, and new philosophies; through writing, we can reflect on the past and imagine the future. Yet the sad truth is that, for many students in secondary English classrooms, writing is a chore, something which has to be done and which many would avoid if they could. English teachers often choose teaching English as a career so that they can open up the world of reading to young minds, but we need to be just as aspirational and as inspirational in the way we think about teaching writing. Enabling young writers to be confident communicators of the written word, both on paper and in digital formats, gives them access to power.

- ① The Writing Crisis in Secondary Schools
- ② Why Students Hate Writing Assignments
- ③ Reading vs. Writing: A Teacher's Dilemma
- ④ The Digital Revolution in English Classrooms
- ⑤ From Chore to Power: Reimagining Writing Education

[21-22] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

21.

The development of a coastal area for tourism, featuring new hotels and attractions, is often viewed as a purely positive economic driver for a region. It promises jobs, infrastructure improvements, and an influx of revenue. However, this perspective frequently overlooks the hidden costs associated with the destruction of natural habitats, such as mangrove forests, that are cleared to make way for this development. These mangrove ecosystems provide invaluable services, such as protecting the coastline from storm surges, serving as a nursery for a variety of fish species that support local fisheries, and filtering pollutants from the water. While the revenue from tourism is easily measured, the far-reaching economic losses from the degradation of these natural services are often completely ignored in the decision-making process, leading to unsustainable outcomes that can eventually harm the local economy.

* influx: 유입

- ① economic consequences of ignoring non-market ecosystem values
- ② technological solutions for restoring degraded coastal ecosystems
- ③ challenges of evaluating the long-term profitability of tourism
- ④ the role of government regulation in protecting natural habitats
- ⑤ the importance of diversifying a tourism-based economy

22.

A painting of a crying clown, a porcelain figurine of a wide-eyed puppy, or a snow globe with a famous landmark—these items often provide a direct and unambiguous emotional cue. They offer instant, easy-to-digest emotions without demanding complex thought or critical engagement. This aesthetic is known as Kitsch, a term for art or objects considered to be in poor taste because of excessive garishness or sentimentality. Originating in the 19th-century Munich art markets as a label for cheap, popular pictures, Kitsch often imitates high art in a mass-produced and simplified manner. While traditionally looked down upon by the art world, some modern critics and artists have re-examined Kitsch. They have started to find value in its strong connection to popular culture and its unintentional, and often revealing, honesty about common tastes and desires.

* garishness: 화려함

- ① investigating the historical origins of the 19th-century German art market
- ② the process of Kitsch becoming universally accepted as a form of high art
- ③ the definition, characteristics, and changing perception of Kitsch
- ④ exploring the development and a shift in modern aesthetic standards
- ⑤ the use of simplified emotional cues in sentimental forms of popular art

23. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

There is no doubt that Germany has benefited greatly from the euro. By getting into bed with slower economies in Southern Europe, Germany adopted a much weaker currency than would otherwise have been the case. This has provided a terrific boost to German exports, which are cheaper to overseas consumers as a result. But this goes only some way to explaining Germany's current economic might. Just as important are the relatively low levels of private debt. While the rest of Europe gorged on cheap credit throughout the 1990s and 2000s, German companies and individuals refused to spend beyond their means. One reason for this, says David Kohl, deputy chief economist at Frankfurt-based Julius Baer Bank, is that real interest rates in Germany remained stable, unlike those in other European economies. "In the UK, Italy, Spain and Portugal, for example, higher inflation meant real rates moved down, so there was a huge incentive to borrow money," he says.

* gorge: 실컷 즐기다

- ① Germany works with slow economies in Southern Europe to deal with economic problems.
- ② Germany's economic success is due to the euro and the low levels of individual debt.
- ③ Stable interest rates in Germany help the German economy become powerful.
- ④ The quality of German products is the key to success in overseas markets.
- ⑤ At the core of Germany's economic might is foreign currency reserves.

[24-28] 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

24.

Imagine an invitation to cooperate with someone, which would bring a common income of \$100. Will you accept the invitation, given you get \$40? Many would agree: there is a lot of cooperation in the world, but much less equality. Realists would warn states against such a decision. What matters for them is not that you get \$40, but what your partner gets \$60, thus gaining a \$20 advantage. Consequently, states seek relative advantages in their relations with each other. For them it is important to be stronger than their potential rivals; absolute gains are _____. Guided by seeking relative advantages and not trusting one another, states usually do not engage into long-term partnerships. Integration is assessed by realists through the lenses of coalition theory, as they cannot fully account for states' voluntary renunciation of sovereignty, supposed to be a sacred priority. In general, relations among states are dominated by distrust, suspicion and anticipation of the worst.

* coalition: 연합 ** renunciation: 포기

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------------|
| ① rare | ② primary | ③ extraordinary |
| ④ secondary | ⑤ costly | |

25.

Goal orientation theory was specifically developed to explain children's learning and performance in school settings. As Ames summarises, the theory highlights two contrasting achievement goal constructs, or orientations, that students can adopt towards their academic work: they can follow a mastery orientation and pursue mastery goals with the focus on learning the content; or they can follow a performance orientation in pursuit of performance goals with the focus on demonstrating ability, getting good grades, or outdoing other students. Thus,

_____. Central to a mastery goal is the belief that effort will lead to success and the emphasis is on one's own improvement and growth. In contrast, a performance orientation views learning only as a way to achieve a goal and the accompanying public recognition.

- ① mastery and performance goals represent different reasons for engaging in achievement activity
- ② both mastery and performance goals contribute to students' self-efficacy
- ③ performance goals play more important roles in growth than mastery goals
- ④ students fall short of goal setting because of the lack of mastery goals
- ⑤ mastery and performance goals are strongly related to each other

26.

In our modern, data-driven world, there is a tendency to believe that quantitative metrics offer the most objective and therefore most valuable form of understanding. We measure success through sales figures, academic performance through test scores, and social trends through statistics. This reliance on numbers is based on the assumption that they are impartial and free from the biases that can affect qualitative judgments. However, this perspective overlooks a critical truth: data does not interpret itself. The decision of what to measure, how to measure it, and how to interpret the results is a fundamentally human process, subject to our values, priorities, and limitations. By focusing exclusively on what can be easily quantified, we risk ignoring essential but less tangible qualities like creativity, ethical integrity, and emotional well-being. Therefore, a truly comprehensive understanding of any complex phenomenon requires that we _____.

- ① prioritize quantitative data over subjective experiences
- ② abandon quantitative metrics in favor of qualitative analysis
- ③ acknowledge the context and narrative surrounding the numbers
- ④ focus on developing more precise tools for statistical measurement
- ⑤ separate the collection of data from its subsequent interpretation

27.

Meaning is not a stable element residing in the text for us to uncover or passively consume. Meaning is created by the reader in the act of reading. Or, more precisely, meaning is produced by the play of language through the vehicle of the reader, though we generally refer to this process as "the reader." Furthermore, the meaning that is created is not a stable element capable of producing closure; that is, no interpretation has the final word. Rather, literary texts, like all texts, consist of a multiplicity of overlapping, conflicting meanings in dynamic, fluid relation to one another and to us. What have been considered the "obvious" or "commonsense" interpretations of a given text are really ideological readings — interpretations produced by a culture's values and beliefs — with which we are so familiar that we consider them "natural." In short, we create the meaning and value we "find" in the text. Just as authors can't help but draw on the assumptions of their cultural milieus when they construct their texts, readers can't help but _____. Therefore, both literary and critical texts can be deconstructed. [3점]

* milieu: 환경

- ① discover the single, stable meaning intended by the author
- ② separate the text from the cultural milieu in which it was written
- ③ evaluate texts based on essentially objective and universal standards
- ④ draw on the assumptions of theirs when they construct their readings
- ⑤ limit their interpretation to the text's formal linguistic structures

28.

A central and enduring debate within the field of jurisprudence, the philosophy of law, concerns the very nature of what makes a law truly valid and legitimate. One major school of thought, legal positivism, asserts that a law's validity is determined solely by its established source and the proper legislative process through which it was enacted. In this view, whether a law is 'just' or 'moral' is a separate, secondary question from whether it is legally binding. In direct opposition stands the theory of natural law. This tradition argues that for a law to be truly valid, it _____.

Proponents of this view would echo St. Augustine's famous maxim that 'an unjust law is no law at all'. This creates an enduring tension between what is legally decreed and what is considered morally right, a conflict that continues to shape legal and ethical debates today. [3점]

- ① must reflect the changing customs of society
- ② should promote the greatest good for the most people
- ③ must align with fundamental principles of justice and morality
- ④ has to be based on the direct and explicit consent of the governed
- ⑤ must be correctly created by a legally recognized political authority

[29-31] 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

29.

Evolutionary psychologists consider memory to be optimally adapted for the information we need to suit the environment we frequent. Anderson and Milson argued that the superior speed of recall for words frequently encountered versus non-frequently experienced words is an adaptive design. ① It makes sense to be able to formulate intelligent predictions of the words that are useful to us and to access them more speedily than those we encounter infrequently. ② They further consider the process of repetition priming and how this too enables us to access useful words quickly as we encounter them again. ③ It is the consensus that memory evolved to support how we make decisions. ④ Modern technology has changed the way people store and retrieve information. ⑤ Decision-making relies on information and this information can be accessed through stored memories.

30.

Beethoven never formally left the Catholic Church, but some identify him more the tradition of theists who believe in God but don't follow a particular religion. ① Others suggest that Beethoven remained a Catholic, but he just redefined Catholicism in a more liberal understanding to accommodate the current Enlightenment thinking and his own spiritual exploration of music. ② In terms of music, he did compose specific religious music such as Missa Solemnis, the great choral symphony. ③ Furthermore, his freer and more explorative musical ideas caused problems with his more classical teachers like Haydn and Salieri. ④ When asked whether he thought this work was intended for church or the concert hall, Beethoven replied that such a distinction was not so important. ⑤ He wrote, "My chief aim was to awaken and permanently instill religious feelings not only into the singers but also into the listeners."

31.

It is a curious paradox of human nature that those who are least competent in a skill are often the most confident in their abilities. ① This cognitive bias, known as the Dunning-Kruger effect, is related to the metacognitive inability of the unskilled to recognize their own shortcomings. ② In essence, the same incompetence that leads them to make poor decisions also robs them of the ability to realize their own mistakes. ③ Many studies suggest that humor and a positive attitude can significantly improve workplace productivity and teamwork. ④ This phenomenon caused by the cognitive bias can be observed in various domains, from academic performance to business leadership. ⑤ Therefore, gaining true competence in a subject not only makes one better at the task but also provides the insight to more accurately assess one's own skill level.

[32-35] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

32.

In our modern diverse societies, however, cognitive biases are generally harmful.

A cognitive bias is a type of error in thinking that occurs when people are processing and interpreting information from the world around them. It makes us biased towards accepting a particular answer or point of view rather than another. This is not always bad. (①) Psychologists believe that many of these biases serve an adaptive purpose — for example, we jump to conclusions quickly based on limited information or past experience. (②) This could save our life or protect us from potential harm. (③) Most cognitive biases are a barrier to good critical thinking. (④) They reduce our capacity to reach fair and objective conclusions, even when we think we are being fair and objective. (⑤) They can make us believe things that are not true.

33.

But this apparent simplicity is deceptive, as the process involves a complex interplay of cognitive functions.

In our daily lives, we decode street signs, browse news articles, and lose ourselves in novels, often without a second thought. Reading is a skill so fundamental to modern life that we often take its complexities for granted. (①) For a skilled reader, this process becomes so automatic that it feels effortless, almost like a reflex. (②) The brain must not only decode visual symbols into phonetic sounds but also instantly access a vast vocabulary to assign meaning to words. (③) It simultaneously works to understand grammatical structures, make inferences about unstated information, and connect the text to pre-existing knowledge. (④) This entire sequence of events occurs in fractions of a second, a testament to the remarkable efficiency of our neural pathways. (⑤) Therefore, what appears to be a simple act of seeing words on a page is, in fact, one of the most sophisticated mental operations a person regularly performs.

* testament: 증거

34.

It also leads us to make some fairly foolish judgements, particularly about language.

Ours is a society that tries to keep the world sharply divided into masculine and feminine, not because that is the way the world is, but because that is the way we believe it should be. (①) It takes unwavering belief and considering effort to keep this division. (②) Because we think that language also should be divided into masculine and feminine we have become very skilled at ignoring anything that will not fit our preconceptions. (③) We would rather change what we hear than change our ideas about the gender division of the world. (④) We will call assertive girls unfeminine, and supportive boys effeminate, and try to change them while still retaining our stereotypes of masculine and feminine talk. (⑤) This is why some research on gender differences and language has been so interesting. [3점]

35.

The arrival of the printing press in Europe, however, fundamentally altered this reality.

Before the mid-15th century, the creation of books was a laborious process exclusively carried out by hand. Scribes would spend months or even years meticulously copying a single manuscript. (①) As a result, books were rare, expensive, and accessible only to a small elite. (②) This monopoly on written materials meant that the vast majority of the population remained illiterate, their knowledge shaped primarily by oral tradition. (③) This single invention allowed for the rapid and widespread dissemination of knowledge on a scale that had never been seen before. (④) Ideas that were once confined to specific regions or social classes, such as those of the Renaissance humanists, could now cross borders and ignite intellectual movements across the continent. (⑤) It effectively laid the groundwork for the Reformation, the Scientific Revolution, and the Age of Enlightenment.

* dissemination: 전파

[36-38] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

36.

To understand where AI has come from and where it is going, it is useful to distinguish narrow (or weak) and strong AI—the latter is usually referred to as artificial general intelligence or AGI. Here an analogy may be helpful.

- (A) Now imagine a skilled carpenter who makes wooden chairs by hand. She can create unique chair designs. She gets better at her craft over time, learning from her successes and mistakes. She teaches herself to use new and more sophisticated carpentry tools, and she takes pride in her work. The skilled carpenter represents AGI, which is indistinguishable from human intelligence.
- (B) Imagine a chair that is mass-produced in a factory. The machine that assembles the individual parts of the chair follows very specific instructions. The machine cannot decide to create another furniture item—let's say a table—unless it is programmed to do so.
- (C) When the machine breaks down, it cannot fix itself. It is very good at performing a pre-defined task (assembling a chair) quickly and efficiently, but it cannot solve problems and it cannot do new things or adapt to new situations. This is narrow AI.

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

37.

The QWERTY layout found on virtually all English-language keyboards today was not designed for speed, but for a very practical, mechanical reason.

- (A) This arrangement, known as the QWERTY layout, separated commonly used letter pairs to prevent these jams, thus allowing for faster and more reliable typing. The design was so successful that it was sold to the Remington company and became the standard for their popular typewriters.

- (B) Because of this widespread adoption, millions of people learned to type on the QWERTY layout, making it the established convention. Decades later, more efficient layouts were invented, but they failed to replace QWERTY due to its overwhelming market dominance and the sheer number of trained users.

- (C) Early mechanical typewriters had a significant flaw: the metal arms, which held the letters, would frequently clash and get stuck if a typist typed too quickly. This was especially true for common letter combinations in English.

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

38.

The education of the new immigrant children provides the public school system with some of its greatest challenges.

- (A) Many of the children come from countries where they have not had strong educational preparation, and their academic skills are below grade level. Others have come from school systems with standards similar to, or even more advanced than, the American schools, and their academic adjustment is much easier.

- (B) However, there are more than 400 languages spoken in the United States, and some school districts report that 100 or more different languages are spoken by children in their schools. It is not uncommon for five or six different native languages to be spoken by the students in one classroom.

- (C) However, all these children must learn English. This means that they are trying to learn new concepts at the same time that they are struggling to learn a new language. There are some bilingual programs in areas where there is a large concentration of one language group, particularly Spanish speakers. [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 답하시오.

Everything, no matter how disgusting, is something else's lunch. As Jonathan Swift put it, "a flea has smaller fleas that on him prey; and these have smaller still to bite'em, and so proceed infinitely." Thus losing any plant or creature from what used to be called the Great Chain of Being can have all kinds of _____. "If we allow ourselves to eliminate animals because they don't happen to be attractive to us, then we are acting on emotion rather than on objective criteria," he said. In any event, the peskiest species — like mosquitoes and cockroaches — are far from facing extinction, "I'm sorry to say," he added.

"I'm not going to take up the cause of the sewer rat, but there are species for which humans do not hold great affection that may in fact be quite important," said Stephen Edwards, executive officer of the Species Survival Commission. "Crocodiles for example." It seems they have an important role in keeping rivers clean.

39. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Ugly and Attractive Animals
- ② Wider Consequences of Biological Diversity
- ③ The Complex Food Chain of Small Animals
- ④ Human Beings: The Cause of Species Extinction
- ⑤ How Can Animals Be Used to Improve the Environment?

40. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① energy crises
- ② plausible excuses
- ③ unforeseen effects
- ④ invaluable rewards
- ⑤ ethical implications

[41-42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

We experience patterns in our everyday life and we find comfort in them. But imagine what life would be like if sometimes when you let go of an object it fell up instead of down. What if one day apples were essential nutrition, but when you bit into an apple the next day you discovered that they were (a) deadly? What if, unpredictably, one day the Sun rose at noon and set at 1:00 P.M., the next day it rose at 6:00 A.M. and set at 10:00 P.M., and the next day the Sun did not rise at all? In fact, objects do fall toward the ground. The biochemistry of the food we eat remains the same. The Sun rises, sets, and then rises again at (b) predictable times. Spring turns into summer, summer turns into autumn, autumn turns into winter, and winter turns into spring. The rhythms of nature produce patterns in our lives, and we (c) count on these patterns for our very survival. If nature did not behave according to regular patterns, then our lives — indeed, life itself — would not be possible. The patterns that make our lives possible also make science possible. The goal of science is to identify and characterize these patterns and to use them to (d) understand the world around us. Some of the most regular and easily identified patterns in nature are the patterns that we see in the sky. What in the sky will look different or the same a week from now? A month from now? A year from now? Most of us probably lead an indoor and intown existence, removed from an everyday awareness of the patterns in the sky. Away from the smog and glare of our cities, however, the patterns and rhythms of the sky are as (e) hard to see today as they were in ancient times.

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① The Unpredictable Patterns of Nature
- ② Changes in Essential Nutrition for Survival
- ③ How Science Complicates Unexpected Events
- ④ Patterns Make Our Lives and Science Possible
- ⑤ The Disconnection Between Sky Patterns and City Life

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43-45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

“Look at that, Charley. It’s driving unsteadily,” Peter said, pointing at the gray car in front of them. The two friends were taking a road trip to the Red Rock, which they had planned for a long time. They had graduated from the same high school and successfully completed their third year of college. Before getting too busy preparing for graduation and a job search, they decided to take some time together. Initially, it was Peter’s idea to drive to places they had never visited and enjoy an adventure, and of course, (a) the other agreed.

(B)

Charley slowed down and parked his car just behind the gray car. “Should we go over there?” (b) his buddy asked hesitantly. “Yeah, let’s do it together,” Charley replied. They got out of their car and walked to the other one. Through the window, Peter saw a man in the driver’s seat. The man was holding the wheel, and his head was resting on it. “Sir, are you okay?” Knocking on the window, Peter asked loudly. The man barely raised his head and opened the window.

(C)

However, this was not the adventure they had expected. The car in front of them was swerving from side to side. “Right, it seems unstable,” Charley said. “Why don’t (c) you flash your high beams and honk? The driver must be sleepy,” Peter said. Charley followed his companion’s suggestion. For a while, they saw little change, but then the car slowly pulled over to the side. It was getting dark, and the road was empty except for the two cars. Peter did not feel right, and (d) his friend was a little frightened.

(D)

“I’m ill. Call 911, please,” the man pleaded, and weakly added, “I have a heart problem.” Peter called 911 while his friend helped the man unfasten his seat belt and relax. Fortunately, it didn’t take long for an ambulance to arrive. The man was quickly attended to by paramedics. Before the ambulance left, the man thanked the two young men for their help. Peter said, “It was the right decision to signal the car, even though we were afraid of the unknown situation.” “Yeah, I’m glad that we helped,” (e) his mate returned.

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 Peter와 Charley는 대학 3학년을 마치고 여행을 떠났다.
- ② Charley는 차를 세운 뒤 회색 차의 운전자에게 다가갔다.
- ③ Peter는 앞서가는 차의 운전자가 졸음운전을 한다고 추측했다.
- ④ Peter는 아픈 운전자가 안전띠 푸는 것을 도왔다.
- ⑤ 구급차가 도착하는 데에는 오랜 시간이 걸리지 않았다.

※ 확인사항

▷ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입·표기했는지 확인하시오.