2010학년도 경찰대학 제1차시험(외국어영역)

※ 총 10쪽 50문항입니다. 각 문항의 답을 하나만 고르시오.

※ **[1 - 6]** 다음 글을 읽고 글의 흐름으로 보아 밑줄 친 표현의 뜻으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. Creativity is not simply the doings of genetics but can be substantially influenced by culture. It is not reserved for geniuses only. It is the **prerogative** of every one of us.

① pursuit ② preference ③ performance
④ perception ⑤ privilege

2. People respond to seat belts as they would to an improvement in road conditions—by driving faster and less carefully. The result of a seat belt law is a larger number of accidents. The decline in safe driving has a clear **adverse** impact on pedestrians, who are more likely to find themselves in an accident.

① unfavorable ② negligible ③ invariable
④ haphazard ⑤ visible

3. All great works of art were created for a purpose, whether religious, social, political or, exceptionally, to express the artist's inner vision. And few **artifacts** have been created without some regard for aesthetic qualities.

① household items ② scientific materials
③ religious objects ④ well-known monuments
⑤ man-made objects

4. There was a time, not very long ago, in the desperately poor New York City neighborhoods of Brownsville, when the streets would turn into ghost towns at dusk. Children wouldn't ride their bicycles on the streets. The drug trade became so **rampant** in that part of Brooklyn that most people would take to the safety of their apartment at nightfall.

① prevalent ② capricious ③ vicious
④ sparse ⑤ sporadic

5. In 1513, Machiavelli had acknowledged in *Il Principe* that citizens might have a right to 'think all things, speak all things, write all things,' but insisted that the prince was always equally entitled to deny them this privilege. A century later, the Scottish prince, James VI, took Machiavelli's position and in a proclamation **inveighed against** 'freedom of speech.'

① evaluated ② weighed ③ rebuked
④ resolved ⑤ examined

6. Sales of products decline for many reasons, including technological advances, shifts in consumer tastes, and increased competition. As sales and profits decline, some firms withdraw from the market. Those remaining may **prune** their product offerings. They may drop smaller market segments and marginal trade channels, or they may cut the promotion budget and reduce their prices further.

① boost ② harvest ③ clip
④ sustain ⑤ detain

※ **[7 - 12]** 다음 글을 읽고 글의 흐름으로 보아 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

7. Although the origins of dances like the waltz and polka in Austrian and Czech folk music ① are clear, it is less easy to see ② that elements the Strausses added—apart, of course, from their genius. The music of Johann I may now seem to us less inspired ③ than that of Johann II or Josef, but it still shows all the distinguishing marks of the later style. Although the only piece of his ④ which is now a household word is the famous *Radetsky March*, his waltzes and gallops and polkas are still enjoyable listening, and it is very hard to discern any influence from contemporary composers such ⑤ as Beethoven or even Schubert.

8. The headline is a unique type of text. It has a range of functions that ① specifically dictate its shape, content and structure, and it operates within a range of ② restrictions that limit the freedom of the writer. For example, the space that the headline will occupy is ③ almost always dictated by the layout of the page, and the size of the typeface will similarly be restricted. The headline will rarely, if ever, be written by the reporter who ④ wrote the news story. It should, in theory, encapsulate the story in a minimum number of words, attract the reader to the story and, if it appears on the front page, ⑤ attracting the reader to the paper.

9. American shoppers ① have never been so fickle. What are stores, including the new flagship designer boutiques, doing about it? Applying science. Human beings walk the way they drive, ② which is to say that Americans tend to keep to the right when they stroll down shopping mall concourses or city sidewalks. This is why in a well-designed airport travellers ③ drift toward their gate will always find the fast-food restaurants on their left and the gift shops on their right: people will ④ readily cross a lane of pedestrian traffic to satisfy their hunger but ⑤ rarely to make an impulse buy of a T-shirt or a magazine.

10. High blood pressure and high cholesterol ① are more than just numbers. They are risk factors ② that should not be ignored. If your doctor said you have high blood pressure and high cholesterol, you may be at an increased risk for heart attack or stroke. But the good news is, you can take steps to lower your blood pressure and cholesterol. ③ With the help of your doctor and a medicine, along with diet and exercise, you could be on your way ④ to lower your blood pressure and cholesterol. Ready to ⑤ start eating right and exercising more?

11. Music has become quite different since Beethoven. While the works of the earlier period contain a certain surprising innovation, there is a predictable element fixed by tradition—an inevitable element ① dictated by formal conventions rather than by lack of originality. However, what Beethoven wanted to express could no longer ② be contained within these conventions. He became the first of music's revolutionaries in ③ what became an age of revolution. Through music, Beethoven sought to illuminate the essence of the human spirit, in a way that ④ had not been attempted before. He soon found the prevailing musical idioms ⑤ inadequately and began to explore new and radical forms of expression.

12. Lakes are extremely ① varied and a long list of factors dictates their plants and animals. Among the most ② important is their size. Some lakes are extremely large water bodies ③ approaching the size of smaller seas; at the other extreme are water bodies which we would commonly call small ponds ④ where may be no larger than a few meters in diameter. Another important variable, as with rivers, ⑤ is nutrient status: nutrient-poor lakes contain communities very different from nutrient-rich ones.

13. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 "**this**"가 가리키는 것은?

In Germany in January 1921, a daily newspaper cost 0.30 marks. Less than 2 years later, in November 1922, the same newspaper cost 70,000,000 marks. All other prices in the economy rose by similar amounts. This episode is one of history's most spectacular examples of **this**. Although the United States has never experienced **this** even close to that in Germany in the 1920s, **this** has at times been an economic problem. During the 1970s, for instance, the overall level of prices more than doubled, and President Gerald Ford called **this** "public enemy number one."

① inflation ② tax ③ unemployment
④ deficit ⑤ depression

14. 다음 글의 마지막 부분에 나타난 "I"의 심정으로 가장 적절한 것은?

This was in 1943, right in the middle of the war years, and there wasn't a new bike to be found anywhere. At that time, I just had to have a bike. I can remember pleading with my dad for one—any kind, as long as it had two wheels. He was very patient with me and explained that it just wouldn't be possible that year. Deep down I understood, but a little begging never hurt, so I persisted. Christmas Eve finally arrived and I looked everywhere; there wasn't a bike in the house. But as I came downstairs the next morning, my eyes almost popped out of my head. There, right next to the Christmas tree, stood the biggest, most beautiful red and

silver bicycle I had ever seen. I don't think my feet even touched the bottom stairs as I dashed to inspect that miraculous sight.

① embarrassed ② envious ③ delighted
④ puzzled ⑤ disappointed

※ [15 - 17] 다음 글을 읽고 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 표현을 고르시오.

15. We use the term "motivate" to designate any way that we are "moved" to act or want something. Early attempts to explain motivation assumed that a measurable physical "need" or "drive" existed for reinforcers such as food, social support and recognition. But such theories could not explain certain activities and behaviors: Why would someone spend two years sailing around the world alone? Why would someone risk his or her life to jump out of an airplane at 10,000 feet? In these instances, no process in the body can be measured to confirm that a need or drive is really operating. _____ the idea of a need does not explain the motivating cause for many behaviors, it is a useful term when describing how a behavior persists among people or within individuals.

① Because ② If ③ Although
④ Considering ⑤ When

16. Piaget's contributions need no defense. Like nearly all social scientists, I have learned much from him. Nor have his contributions been merely academic. ____(A)____, much of the recent interests in child-centered learning and in "open instruction" has been directly inspired by Piaget's views of mental development and the nature of thought. ____(B)____, it would be misleading to suggest that Piaget was oblivious to the limitations. It was with explicit intent that he elected to fix his powerful intellect upon scientific thought and thus to neglect realms of imagination, emotion, and "lived" experience.

(A)		(B)
① However	-----	Indeed
② However	-----	Incidentally
③ Therefore	-----	Likewise
④ That is	-----	Otherwise
⑤ For example	-----	Besides

17. Social scientists distinguish between what are known as treatment effects and selection effects. The Marine Corps, __(A)__, is largely a treatment effect institution. It doesn't have an enormous admissions office grading applicants along four separate dimensions of toughness and intelligence. It's confident that the experience of undergoing Marine Corps basic training will turn you into a formidable soldier. A modelling agency, ____(B)____, is a selection-effect institution. You don't become beautiful by signing up with an agency. You get signed up by an agency because you're beautiful.

(A)		(B)
① therefore	-----	in addition
② for instance	-----	by contrast
③ that is	-----	on the other hand
④ however	-----	therefore
⑤ in fact	-----	likewise

※ [18 - 24] 다음 글을 읽고 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 표현을 고르시오.

18. Most of us think that athletes would feel happier after winning a silver medal than a bronze in Olympic Games. But research suggests that those who win bronze medals are actually happier than those who win silver medals. The reason for this has to do with the way in which the athletes think about their performance. The silver medalists focus on the notion that if they had performed slightly better, then they would perhaps have won a gold medal. In contrast, the bronze medalists focus on the thought that if they had performed slightly worse, then they wouldn't have won anything at all. Psychologists refer to our ability to imagine what _____, rather than what actually did happen, as 'counter-factual thinking'.

① is happening ② has happened
③ had happened ④ is going to happen
⑤ might have happened

19. Listening to informal everyday conversation, it is possible to discern a number of ways in which people follow the principle of joke—namely, deviating happily from their normal linguistic behaviors, but only within very familiar linguistic territory. Generally, also, only one kind of deviation takes place at a time. If we are playing with sound effects, our grammar and vocabulary tend to stay stable. If we play

with vocabulary or grammatical structure, we leave pronunciation _____. Such constraints are important, for without them the language can disintegrate to the point of unintelligibility, and the whole point of the game would be lost.

① intact ② extinct ③ soundless
④ loud ⑤ soft

20. In the traditional economy, value comes from _____. The conventional icons of wealth—diamonds and gold—are precious because they are rare. And when something rare becomes plentiful—as oil did in the 1980s and 1990s—it loses value. But the logic of the network is exactly the opposite. Power and value now come from abundance. The more copies you make of your software, the more people you add to your network, the more powerful it becomes. This is why e-mail is supposed to be so powerful. It's the ultimate tool for easily creating these kinds of personal networks.

① competition ② design ③ advertising
④ demands ⑤ scarcity

21. The *han'gul* alphabet devised by King Sejong was evidently inspired by the block format of Chinese characters and by the alphabetic principle of Mongol or Tibetan writing. Of course, King Sejong invented the forms of *han'gul* letters and several unique features of his alphabet, including the grouping of letters, the use of related letter shapes, and shapes of consonant letters that depict the position of the articulators. However, we can confidently attribute the *han'gul* to _____ rather than to independent invention in isolation.

① a personal creation ② a scientific system
③ a coincidental happening ④ idea diffusion
⑤ pure originality

22. As a twelve-year-old boy in 1942, I was excited about the promise of a professional baseball game on a hot summer night. My father, a hard worker with a heavy six-day-a-week schedule, had rushed through the day so he could take me to the game. As we approached the stadium, the wide doors near the right-field bleachers opened to accommodate the moving of a giant road scraper. Dozens of fans angled toward the opening, some commenting loudly about a free baseball game. Thinking this was our lucky night, I leaned toward the open doors, but my father's firm grip determined otherwise as we continued toward the ticket line. The action on the field and the winner of the game are long forgotten, but not the silent message of _____ from a loving and disciplined father.

① harmony ② curiosity ③ passion
④ hope ⑤ honesty

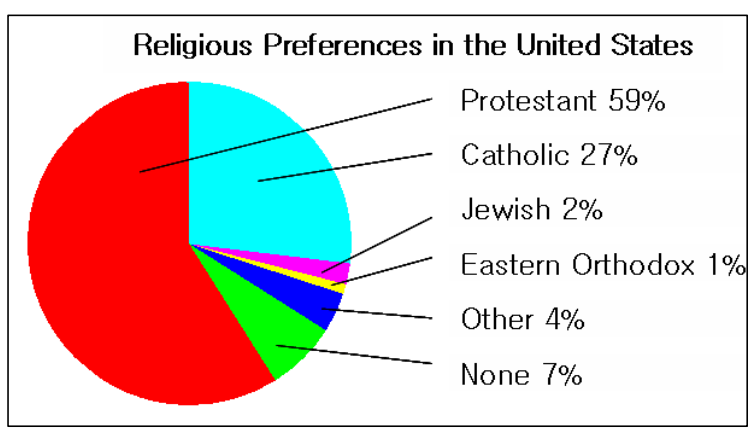
23. A girl was asked by her teacher to use the word *cliché* in a sentence. She responded with this statement: "The boy returned home from the test with a cliché on his face." When the teacher asked her to explain herself, the girl pointed out that the dictionary defines *cliché* as "_____."

① an ingenious idiom ② a worn-out expression
③ a newly-coined expression ④ a well-defined compound
⑤ a facial expression

24. A front-page story in a St. Louis newspaper reported an incident in which two men were hospitalized after a fistfight. What had happened was that the driver of an automobile stopped for a red light at a main intersection. A man on the sidewalk called out, "Hey, mister, your left front tire is going flat." The driver got out, looked at the tire, and called to his benefactor, "Thanks for being a Good Samaritan!" Whereupon the pedestrian leapt off the curb and started pounding the driver with his fists, shouting, "You can't call me a dirty name!" The shocked driver struck back, and the result was that both men ended up in the hospital—all because one of them thought that _____.

① a Samaritan was a dirty name
② the other called him by "mister"
③ the pedestrian lied to him on purpose
④ the driver did not appreciate his kindness
⑤ the driver didn't keep the bus in a clean condition

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 <u>않는</u> 것은?



The great diversity of ethnic backgrounds of the United States has produced religious pluralism. ① Ninety-three percent of all Americans say that they have religious beliefs. ② Only 11 percent say they have no religious preferences or beliefs. ③ About 87 percent of Americans are Christians, 2 percent are Jewish, and the other 4 percent belong to other religious faiths such as Moslem, Buddhism, or Hindu. ④ Among the 87 percent who are Christians are Protestant, Catholic, and Eastern Orthodox religious groups. ⑤ Although the Protestants are 59 percent, they constitute the largest religious group in the United States.

※ [26 - 27] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

26. We know that what you eat, and don't eat, can affect your health. But is it possible, as the White Rabbit advised Alice, to "feed your head?" Is there such a thing as brain food? I'm convinced there is. The evidence for some foods, such as fish, is stronger than for others, like brightly colored vegetables. But none of those foods is bad for you, and they certainly won't make you any less smart. The reason fish is so good for the brain is the so-called omega-3 fatty acids it contains. Oily fish, like salmon, sardines, mackerel, and black cod, are the best sources of those special fats. One of the omega-3s—DHA—is the main constituent of cell membranes in the brain, and a deficiency of it can weaken the brain's architecture and leave it vulnerable to disease.

① how to keep brain active
② fish as a good diet for brain
③ vegetables containing omega-3
④ omega-3 as a good food for bones
⑤ amount of omega-3 for daily consumption

27. It may surprise you that many patients are reluctant to describe their symptoms to their physicians. But the situation is a common one. Many individuals believe that physicians are so skilled that they can easily identify a patient's problems through a thorough physical examination, the way a good mechanic can diagnose car problems. Moreover, physicians' relatively high social prestige and power may intimidate patients by making them feel that their problems are trivial and unimportant, or making them reluctant to volunteer information that might cast them in a bad light. Conversely, physicians may have difficulties encouraging their patients to provide the proper information. In many cases, physicians dominate an interview with questions of a technical nature, while patients attempt to communicate a personal sense of their illness and the impact it is having on their lives.

① miscommunication between physicians and patients
② physicians' skills to elicit patients' cooperation
③ the impact of physicians' power upon their patients
④ effective ways to diagnose patients' problems
⑤ technical questions used in interviews with patients

28. 다음 글의 주장으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Do we need recycling to save resources? No, not in the real world. The reason recycling is unprofitable is that most of the materials being recycled are either renewable paper from tree farms or cheap and plentiful glass from silica. Aluminium is profitable to recycle—and private concerns were already recycling it before the legislated mandates. Recycling is beginning to lose its halo as its costs become apparent and its effect on the volume of waste is found to be smaller than anticipated. Quotas and fines may force people to separate their trash, but they can't create industrial markets for the waste we recycle. Recycling can work, very effectively, on a region-by-region and commodity-by-commodity basis, but not on the level of government.

① Recycling on a government level may not work effectively.
② Recycling should be done by government mandates.
③ We should separate trash into different kinds.
④ We should not throw away garbage into nature.
⑤ Recycling is a profitable government project.

29. East Asia에 관한 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

The economic changes in East Asia are one of the most significant developments in the world in the second half of the 20th century. By the 1990s this economic development had generated expectations among many observers who saw East Asia linked together in ever-expanding commercial networks that would insure peace and harmony among nations. This optimism was, however, based on the highly dubious assumption that commercial interchange is invariably a force for peace. Such is not the case. Economic growth creates political instability within and between countries, altering the balance of power among them. Economic exchange brings people into contact, but it does not bring them into agreement.

① International politics causes economic depression.
② East Asia has constantly enjoyed economic growth.
③ Economic exchange does not bring peace necessarily.
④ Democracy of East Asian countries has improved a lot.
⑤ Economic development ensures international cooperation.

※ **[30 - 32]** 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

30. Letters of recommendation are one of the least accurate forecasters of job performance. Some people even make recommendations that have an inverse relationship with the criterion; that is, if the applicant is recommended for hire, the company would do best to reject him or her! One of the biggest problems with letters of recommendation is their restricted range. As you might expect, almost all letters of recommendation are positive. Most often, the applicants themselves choose who will write the letters, so it isn't surprising that they pick people who will make them look good. Because of this restriction, the lack of predictive ability of the letter of recommendation is not unexpected.

① Defensible Strategies in Personnel Selection
② How to Write Good Letters of Recommendation
③ The Characteristics of Good Letters of Recommendation
④ Intentional Deception in Letters of Recommendation
⑤ The Limitations of Letters of Recommendation

31. Charlotte Church looks like a teenager, but she is far from average. She has an amazing voice. Her fans stand in lines for hours to get tickets for her concerts. Her singing career began when she performed on a TV show at the age of 11. The head of a record company was so impressed by her voice that he signed her up on the spot. Her first album rose to number one. She still attends school when she can. However, she is often away on tour for weeks at a time. She doesn't miss out on lessons, though, because she takes her own tutor with her! She spends three hours every morning with him. But how does she cope with this unusual way of life? She insists that she has the same friends as before. That may be true, but she can no longer go into town with them because everybody stops her to ask for her autograph. It seems that, like most stars, she must learn to put up with these restrictions.

① The Price of Fame
② A Teenage Star at Risk
③ A Teenager and Her Public Life
④ How Far can She Go from Here?
⑤ Hidden Attractions of a Superstar

32. In the course of child rearing, nearly all parents believe they have stumbled upon certain "truths" about child development. Quite possibly their discoveries could be supported by a number of studies conducted by professionals in the field. The early physical development of children is an area in which systematic observations have provided a more or less standard profile. If a child's growth does not conform, it does not necessarily mean that there is something wrong; individual differences are expected to emerge. But within any given age group, children do seem to share certain abilities and to behave in many similar ways. Extreme differences between one's own child and other children of the same age may suggest problems in development. Standards of growth, therefore, provide parents with a way of knowing when to seek professional help and advice.

① What Causes Extreme Differences Among Children?
② Usefulness of the Standard Tracks of Early Development
③ Time to Seek Professional Advice for Newborn Babies
④ Moms' Concern About How Their Children Learn Language
⑤ Who Should Moms Talk to for Help with Their Children?

33. 다음 주어진 두 글 사이에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

> Lucky people are more likely than unlucky people to create, notice and act upon chance opportunities.

(A) More people start to chat to them because of their social magnetism. They are good at keeping in touch with people, too.

(B) Lucky people are also more relaxed than unlucky people, and this makes them more able to notice unexpected chance opportunities in many different aspects of their lives.

(C) They do this in various ways. They initiate conversations with more people because they are extroverts.

> Finally, lucky people also introduce more variety and new experiences into their lives, and this also helps them to experience and maximize chance opportunities.

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

34. 주어진 글에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

> Gutenberg seems to have made two original technical contributions to the work of the books. He invented a new ink base.

(A) As his ink was better for vellum than paper, this improvement was not so critical, given paper was anyway replacing vellum.

(B) As many sorts were needed for every page of text and wore out quickly with repeated use, the mould was a critical development.

(C) It enabled individual letters—which are called "sorts"— to be made which could be assembled into texts, printed and taken down to be reused. The mould was also reusable, producing up to four sorts a minute, and could be easily disassembled.

(D) On the other hand, his refinement of the type-casting process was an essential advance. Gutenberg seems to have developed a little hand-held mould, a type-founder's tool, into which the liquid metal could be poured.

* vellum: 가죽으로 만든 피지

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

35. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 <u>않는</u> 것은?

A momentary flash of lightning and the sound of a tree branch snapping represent stimulation of exceedingly brief duration, but they may nonetheless provide important information that can require some response. Such stimuli are initially—and briefly—stored in sensory memory, the first repository of the information that the world presents to us. Actually, the term "sensory memory" encompasses several types of sensory memories, each related to a different source of sensory information. There is iconic memory, which reflects information from our visual system; echoic memory, which stores information coming from the ears; and corresponding memories for each of the other senses. Regardless of the individual subtypes, sensory memory in general is able to store information for only a very short time, and if material does not pass to another form of memory, that information is lost for good.

① Even a brief stimulation provides information that can require some response.
② Some subtypes of sensory memories store information for a long period.
③ There are more than two types of sensory memories.
④ The information we are exposed to is first stored in sensory memory.
⑤ Iconic and echoic memories store visual and auditory information, respectively.

※ [36 - 37] 다음 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 가장 문맥에 맞는 표현을 골라 짝지은 것을 고르시오.

36. Unlike armies, corporations, and other hierarchical organizations, universities are communities in which authority is widely shared instead of being concentrated in the hands of a few leaders. Individual professors are largely (A) [distinct/immune] from administrative control over their teaching and research by virtue of the (B) [doctrine/deficiency] of academic freedom. Acting collectively, faculties typically have the power to fix the content of the curriculum, set academic requirements, search for new professors, and (C) [shape/shear] the standards for admission.

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	distinct	---	doctrine	---	shape
②	distinct	---	deficiency	---	shape
③	immune	---	deficiency	---	shear
④	immune	---	doctrine	---	shape
⑤	immune	---	doctrine	---	shear

37. Like it or not, you are a negotiator. Negotiation is a fact of life. You discuss a raise with your boss. You try to agree with a stranger on a price for his house. Two lawyers try to settle a lawsuit (A) [rising/arising] from a car accident. A group of oil companies plan a (B) [joint/joined] venture exploring for offshore oil. A city official meets with union leaders to (C) [prevent/protect] a transit strike. The United States Secretary of State sits down with his Soviet counterpart to seek an agreement limiting nuclear arms. All these are negotiations.

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	rising	---	joint	---	prevent
②	rising	---	joined	---	protect
③	arising	---	joined	---	protect
④	arising	---	joint	---	prevent
⑤	arising	---	joined	---	prevent

38. 다음 글의 빈칸에 올 내용으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Twenty years ago, psychology seemed a rather remote and sterile area to individuals interested in the full and creative use of the mind. At that time, the field harbored a trio of uninviting specializations: academic psychology, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism. There was academic psychology, featuring the use of contrived laboratory apparatus to study the perception of visual illusions or the memorization of long lists of nonsense syllables. Such lines of study bore little evident relationship to human beings engaged in thought. [ ]

There was behaviorism, the approach that emerged from work with rats and pigeons. Behaviorists claimed that we act in the way we do because we are reinforced for doing so and, given their focus on overt activity, these scholars denied inner life—no thoughts, no fantasies, no aspirations.

① reasons why psychoanalysis died out
② description and flaw of psychoanalysis
③ strengths and influences of psychoanalysis
④ how psychoanalysis became popular until nowadays
⑤ comparing academic psychology with psychoanalysis

39. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중에서 글의 흐름상 어색한 부분은?

Uncertainty avoidance is the degree to which a culture feels threatened by ambiguity. Cultures with "weak" uncertainty avoidance are more accepting of uncertainty, live from day to day, have lower stress levels, accept dissent, are unthreatened by social deviations, are more risk prone, are youth oriented, believe time is free, and are not fascinated by many rules. "Strong" uncertainty avoidance cultures ① perceive uncertainty to be continuous threat, ② experience greater stress, ③ promote consensus over dissent, ④ consider deviance to be desirable, ⑤ are security conscious, are distrustful of the young, believe time is money, and like many rules.

40. 영국의 영화에 관한 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The British government controlled all film-making during the Second World War and requested films which created positive accounts of the fighting forces. These films used a discourse of 'Britishness', constructing a notion of the 'British character' that implied that all people in Britain shared 'British' qualities. Characters in the 'forces' films were fair-minded and brave, but also had homely qualities like a sense of humour. 'Britain' and 'Britishness' were powerful discourses which encouraged people of different social classes and of the different cultures, regions and nations of Britain to believe that they were fighting for a common set of 'British' values.

① superiority of British films
② characters in the forces films
③ difficulties of film-making
④ films to educate soldiers
⑤ making films for unity

41. (A), (B), (C) 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말을 골라 짝 지은 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Attention, simply defined, is the process of exposing oneself to certain stimuli in the environment. Obviously, there are innumerable such stimuli present in one's immediate environment—so many, in fact, that an individual is incapable of attending to all of them. Thus, attention is a (A) [collective/selective] process whereby one entirely ignores some stimuli, gives partial attention to others, and devotes full attention to still others. A manager, for example, while involved in an interview with one of his subordinates, may be (B) [carefully/casually] attending to the subordinate's explanation of his reasons for committing a particular error. Simultaneously, however, other stimuli that may be (C) [contingent/impinging] upon the manager's attention process could include a noisy, malfunctioning air conditioner, and the telephone ringing in his secretary's office.

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	collective	---	carefully	---	contingent
②	collective	---	casually	---	impinging
③	collective	---	carefully	---	impinging
④	selective	---	carefully	---	impinging
⑤	selective	---	casually	---	contingent

42. 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

So must be the "point of view."

The sequence of events in a narrative is called the "plot." (①) Unlike random events in real life, the plot of a narrative must be controlled and directed by the narrator. (②) Point of view is the vantage from which a narrative

is told. (③) It is not a difficult concept to master if you think of the difference between watching a football game in the stadium and watching it on television. (④) The camera controls your point of view on the screen. You see only what the camera focuses on. (⑤) In the stands, however, you are free to scan the entire field, to watch the quarterback or the line, to concentrate on the cheerleaders. Your point of view is determined by your eyes alone.

43. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것끼리 짝지은 것은?

When we observe flattened "paper cut-out" Egyptian wall painting or the stilted, wooden madonna and child of the mediaeval master Cimabue, we confront artwork that strikes us as being schematic and unrealistic. Then, with the arrival of the Renaissance, we encounter a clear contrast, one exemplified by Giotto's madonna. A march had begun towards increasing realism, a march that continued from the fifteenth to the nineteenth century. By the time the English artist John Constable painted "Wivenhoe Park" in the early nineteenth century, audiences had begun to encounter landscapes and scenes that rivaled photographs in their degree of depicted realism.

⇩

A tour through the _____ of art reveals a great progression toward _____ in the past three millenia.

	(A)		(B)
①	materials	-----	excellence
②	museums	-----	accuracy
③	history	-----	realism
④	books	-----	copying
⑤	techniques	-----	imitation

44. 인도와 중국의 온실가스배출에 대한 다음 글의 마지막 부분에 나타난 필자의 태도로 가장 적절한 것은?

If everyone lived like the average Chinese or Indian, you wouldn't be reading about global warming. On a per capita basis, China and India emit far less greenhouse gas than energy-efficient Japan, environmentally scrupulous Sweden, and especially the gas-guzzling U.S. For example, the average American is responsible for 20 times as much CO_2 emission annually as the average Indian. There's only one problem: 2.4 billion people live in China and India, a great many of whom aspire to an American-style energy-intensive life. And thanks to the fast growth of the two countries' economies, they will soon get there—with potentially disastrous results for the world's climate.

① approving ② indifferent ③ contented
④ worried ⑤ skeptical

※ [45 - 46] 다음 글을 읽고 질문에 답하시오.

After a man died several months ago at the Virginian Retirement Community, his family went to collect his worldly goods. His home was crammed, floor to ceiling, with possessions they never knew **(a)he** had: kitchen gadgets, costume jewelry, bed linens, and cleaners, all by the dozens. **(b)He** had bought it all from the home shopping networks that came through his television into his living room 24 hours a day, seven days a week. He ordered a package almost every day. Some of what came **(c)he** gave away. Most of it simply piled up, unused. What had brought him to line his walls with the fruits of home shopping? Companionship. Home shopping hosts didn't just sell to him—they spoke to him. An employee at the retirement community recalls that **(d)he** saw him spending a lot of time by himself. He spoke of being lonely. But when he bought, **(e)he** said he could keep operators chatting to him for half an hour. He had found a way to fill his days and sleepless nights. **He was not alone in his discovery**. As the hours cycle past on home shopping channels, the disembodied voices of buyers float above the sparkling descriptions of jewelry. Most are female. Many of the voices are beginning to crack with age.

45. 위 글에서 밑줄 친 'He was not alone in his discovery'의 의미로 가장 적절한 것은?

① There were many people in the retirement community.
② He was lonely in the Virginian Retirement Community.
③ He kept all the items he bought from home shopping.
④ Many people sought companionship from home shopping channels.
⑤ He did not feel lonely by finding things at home shopping channels.

46. 위 글의 밑줄 친 (a) - (e) 중에서 가리키는 바가 나머지 넷과 다른 하나는?

① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

※ **[47 - 48]** 다음 글을 읽고 질문에 답하시오.

It's hard to listen to a politician or pundit these days without hearing that America is losing jobs to poorer nations—manufacturing jobs to China, back-office work to India, just about every job to Latin America. This lament distracts our attention from the larger challenge of preparing more Americans for better jobs.

It's true that U.S. manufacturing employment has been dropping for many years, but that's not primarily due to foreigners taking these jobs. Factory jobs are vanishing all over the world. I recently toured a U.S. factory containing two employees and 400 computerized robots. The two live people sat in front of computer screens and instructed the robots. In a few years this factory won't have a single employee on site, except for an occasional visiting technician who repairs and upgrades the robots, like the gas man changing your meter.

Manufacturing is following the same trend as agriculture. As productivity rises, employment falls because fewer people are needed. In 1910, a third of Americans worked on farms. Now, fewer than 3 percent do. Since 1995, even as manufacturing employment has dropped around the world, global output has risen more than 30 percent. Want to blame something? Blame _____ which created the electronic gadgets and software that can now do almost any routine task. This goes well beyond the factory floor.

47. 위 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① why manufacturing jobs disappear
② why free trade destroys domestic jobs
③ how to beat global competitions
④ how to deal with the loss of manufacturing jobs
⑤ how to save manufacturing jobs

48. 위 글의 빈 칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① poor nations
② international trade
③ low employment rate
④ new knowledge
⑤ trade deficits

※ **[49 - 50]** 다음 글을 읽고 질문에 답하시오.

A corporate president recently made a visit to a nearby Indian reservation as part of his firm's public relations program. "We realize that we have not hired any Indians in the five years our company has been located in this area," he told the assembled tribesmen, "but we are looking into the matter very seriously." "Hora, hora," said some of the Indians. "We would like to eventually hire 5 percent of our total work force from this reservation," he said. "Hora, hora," shouted more of the Indians. _____ their enthusiasm, the president closed his short address by telling them that he hoped his firm would be able to take some hiring action within the next couple of years. "Hora, hora, hora," cried the total group. With a feeling of satisfaction the president left the hall and was taken on a tour of the reservation. Stopping in a field to admire some of the horses grazing there, the president asked if he could walk up closer to the animals. "Certainly," said his Indian driver, "but be careful not to step in the hora."

49. 위 글의 내용으로 추론할 수 있는 것은?

① The president thought the Indians deserved to be hired.
② The firm had a stated policy never to hire Indians.
③ The Indians did not believe the president's speech.
④ The Indians offered the company to build its factory in their area.
⑤ The president thought hiring the Indians would be bad for his company.

50. 빈 칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

① In spite of
② Not noticing
③ To calm down
④ Encouraged by
⑤ Feeling gloomy about

※확인사항
▷ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입·표기했는지 확인하시오.