

14. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 Suspicion에 대한 설명으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Suspicion is the art of “exceptionality” – the capacity to recognize unexpected variation in otherwise routine activities. Officers first learn to recognize the normal in things. The “normal” is a silhouette, a backdrop against which officers can identify that which is out of place. When officers learn the daily routines of their beat, they slowly become adept at recognizing the presence of normality, what should face into the background. Only with a fully etched silhouette of the ordinary can officers recognize when something out of place, when something should attract their attention.

- ① 혐의는 평범한 생활에서도 언제나 존재하는 특이한 것에 대한 의문이다.
- ② 혐의는 경찰관이 그 장소에서 특이한 사항을 찾아내야 하는 예외적 기술이다.
- ③ 경찰관은 사물의 실루엣에서 평범한 것이 무엇인지 알아야 혐의를 찾을 수 있다.
- ④ 혐의는 기대치 않은 특이사항을 찾아내는 능력 즉, 예외성을 찾아내는 기술이다.

15. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

In movies and on TV shows, cowboys of the Old West worked hard and lived lives of excitement and adventure. Today, real-life cowhands still herd cattle. They may have less excitement and adventure, but they work just as hard.

Today's cowhands must often work twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, for six-month periods. Although their salary includes room and meals, the room is a sheep wagon or a blanket on the ground. The meals are whatever food will fit in the wagon. Often the cowhand has no one to talk to except a horse. As in the Old West, the job of a cowhand is still only for the rugged.

- ① Today's Real-life Cowhands
- ② Cowboys in the Movies
- ③ Adventure in the Old West
- ④ Heroes of the Old West

16. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

You probably have seen the “wet spot” mirage on a road on a hot day. You travel toward the “wet spot” but never reach it. This is so because of refraction in the hot air near the road surface, and the “wet spot” is really a view of the sky via refracted skylight. The variation in the density of the rising hot air causes refractive variations that allows us to “see” hot air rising from the road surface. (You can't see air)

Have you ever tried to catch a fish under water and missed? We tend to think of our line of sight as a straight line, but light () due to refraction at the air–water surface. The fish is not where you think, unless you take refraction into consideration.

- ① bends ② scatters
③ reflexes ④ intensifies

17. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The brain is not the machine we once thought it to be. Though different regions are associated with different mental functions, the cellular components do not form permanent structures or play rigid roles. They're flexible. They change with experience, circumstance, and need. Some of the most extensive and remarkable changes take place in response to damage to the nervous system. Experiments show, (), that if a person is struck blind, the part of the brain that had been dedicated to processing visual stimuli doesn't just go dark.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| ① however | ② by contrast |
| ③ for instance | ④ by comparison |

18. 다음 글의 내용으로 볼 때, 문맥상 새(Bird)를 생태학적으로 분류하기 위한 기준으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Each species of bird, in addition to having its characteristic coloring and song, has its favorite resorts for feeding and nesting. On their migrations birds sometimes frequent very different environments from those in which they nest, and a study of the migratory birds alone might be very misleading to one endeavoring to classify birds ecologically. In general, however, the field birds will be found in the fields, the shore birds on the shore, the woodland birds in the woods, and so on. The discovery of an ovenbird in a marsh, a bobolink in the woods, or a cerulean warbler on the shore would be quite exceptional. The majority of birds build their nests where they spend most of their time searching for food; the woodpeckers in dead or hollow trees, the vireos at the tips of branches, the native sparrows on or near the ground—though there are exceptions, such as the great blue heron that nests in the treetops, the black and white warbler that nests on the ground, and the wood duck that builds its nest in a hollow tree. Making allowances for these exceptions, it is possible to arrange the summer birds of any region into major environmental associations.

- ① coloring and song ② migration habits
③ feeding and nesting habits ④ methods of building nests

[19-20] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

James's first novels used conventional narrative techniques: explicit characterization, action which related events in distinctly phased sequences, settings firmly outlined and specifically described. But this method gradually gave way to a subtler, more deliberate, more diffuse style of accumulation of minutely discriminated details whose total significance the reader can grasp only by constant attention and sensitive inference. His later novels play down scenes of abrupt and prominent action, and do not (㊶) much offer a succession of sharp shocks as slow piecemeal additions of perception. The curtain is not suddenly drawn back from shrouded things, but is slowly moved away. Such a technique is suited to James's essential subject, which is not human action itself (㊵) the states of mind which produce and are produced by human actions and interactions. James was (㊴) interested in what characters do, than in the moral and psychological antecedents, realizations, and consequences which attend their doings.

19. 글의 흐름으로 보아 빈칸에 들어갈 말의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | | | |
|--------|---------|------|
| ⌈ | ⌊ | ⌋ |
| ① that | — but — | more |
| ② very | — or — | less |
| ③ so | — but — | less |
| ④ as | — or — | more |

20. 글의 내용으로 보아 작가 James의 후기 소설은 다음 중
어떤 소설인가?

- ① action novels ② detective novels
③ shocking novels ④ psychological novels