

영 어

※ 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [문 1 ~ 문 2]

문 1.

A: Black Cleaners. May I help you?
 B: Yes. Will you check if my suit is ready to go, please?
 A: What's your name, please?
 B: Billy Jackson.
 A: I remember your name. I think it's ready.
 B: _____ I don't want to make
 a trip for nothing.
 A: It's a dark brown suit, right?
 B: Right.
 A: Yes, it's ready to go.
 B: Thanks.

- ① Will you come?
- ② Do you like the color?
- ③ Can I get a refund on this?
- ④ Will you double-check, please?

문 2.

A: Excuse me. I'm new in this apartment building.

 B: Yes, of course.
 A: First, about parking. Is it OK to leave my car behind
 the building?
 B: Sure.
 A: And what about when I have guests?
 B: Well, guests aren't allowed to leave their cars in the
 back. They have to park in the guest parking area in
 the front.
 A: I see. And are there any rules about house pets?
 B: Cats are allowed, but dogs aren't. You see, they make
 a mess all over the place and they bark at night.
 A: I understand.
 B: Do you have any other questions?
 A: Not right now. Thanks a lot.

- ① Would you mind if I park here?
- ② Have you been living here long?
- ③ Could you show me around, please?
- ④ Could I ask you about some of the regulations here?

문 3. 어법상 옳지 않은 것은?

- ① Two hours from now, the hall will be empty. The concert will have ended.
- ② The lab test helps identify problems that might otherwise go unnoticed.
- ③ The police found an old coin which date had become worn and illegible.
- ④ Tom made so firm a decision that it was no good trying to persuade him.

※ 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 옳지 않은 것을 고르시오. [문 4 ~ 문 6]

문 4.

The Netherlands now ① becomes the only country in the world to allow the mercy killing of patients, though there are some strict conditions. ② Those who want medical assistance to die ③ must be undergone unbearable suffering. Doctor and patient must also agree there is no hope of remission. And ④ a second physician must be consulted.

문 5.

① Unable to do anything or go anywhere while my car ② was repairing at my mechanic's garage, I suddenly ③ came to the realization that I had become ④ overly dependent on machines and gadgets.

문 6.

A Civil Service career is your chance ① to begin a journey ② where the things that you accomplish on a daily basis can make a difference in the world. From improving trade opportunities for U.S. businesses, to monitoring human rights issues, ③ to providing management supervision, you can use your skills in a Civil Service career to directly impact foreign policy issues or uphold the business practices and processes ④ involving in supporting the U.S. Department of State's diplomatic efforts.

문 7. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Vitamin D, sometimes known as the "sunshine vitamin," is made in the body when the skin is exposed to sunlight. It is known to boost the uptake of calcium and bone formation, and some observational studies have also suggested a link between low levels of vitamin D and greater risks of many acute and chronic diseases. However, it is not clear whether this is a cause-and-effect relationship, so various large trials have been conducted to try to test whether vitamin D supplementation can reduce the risk of developing diseases. Researchers led by Philippe Autier of France's International Prevention Research Institute in Lyon analyzed data from several hundred observational studies and clinical trials, examining the effects of vitamin D levels on so-called non-bone health – including links to illnesses such as cancer, diabetes and cardiovascular disease. They found that the benefits of high vitamin D levels seen in observational studies – including reduced risk of cardiovascular events, diabetes and colorectal cancer – were not replicated in randomized trials where participants were given vitamin D to see if it would protect against illness.

- ① People who take vitamin D pills can ward off illness.
- ② Healthy people also need to take vitamin D supplements.
- ③ Vitamin D may not be as effective in preventing diseases as previously believed.
- ④ People who are at risk of vitamin D deficiency need to take a supplement.

문 8. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

When Bobby Fischer was battling Boris Spassky for the world title in 1972, I was a 9-year-old club player in my native town in the Soviet Union. I followed the games avidly. As I improved during the 1970s, my coach made charts to track my progress and to set goals for me. A rating above 2,500 was grand master; 2,600 meant membership in the Top 10; 2,700 was world-champion territory. And even above that was Bobby Fischer, at the very top with 2,785. I became world champion in 1985 but it took me four full years to surpass Fischer's rating record. It was Fischer's attitude on and off the board that infused his play with unrivaled power. Before Fischer, no one was ready to fight to the death in every game. No one was willing to work around the clock to push chess to a new level. But Fischer was, and he became the detonator of an avalanche of new chess ideas, a revolutionary whose revolution is still in progress. At Fischer's peak, even his adversaries had to admire his game.

- ① The author was Spassky's rival in 1972.
- ② The author broke Fischer's rating record in 1985.
- ③ Fischer was ready to fight to the death in every chess game.
- ④ Fischer's adversaries did not admire his game until he died.

However, if they are too lenient, they can have major discipline problems.

Creating an environment in which students feel accepted, secure, and free to explore is crucial to learning, but classroom discipline issues also need to be addressed. The teacher needs to create clear boundaries for permissible behavior, while maintaining a relaxed, open environment for learning to take place. (A) Teachers with easy-going personalities are often good at creating a positive learning environment. (B) Young students are always testing to see how much they can get away with, and a teacher trying too hard to be friendly and accommodating will soon find the class completely out of control. (C) Teachers with strict personalities and teaching styles usually have better classroom discipline, but going too far with rules can have negative effects. (D) When students make mistakes, overly strict responses following the letter of the law may create a tense atmosphere which inhibits participation, especially if the teacher embarrasses the student in front of his or her peers.

- ① A ② B
③ C ④ D

문 10. 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은?

There are several places in the world that are famous for people who live a very long time. These places are usually in mountainous areas, far away from modern cities. Doctors, scientists, and public health experts often travel to these regions to solve the mystery of long, healthy life; the experts hope to bring to the modern world the secrets of _____.

- ① longevity ② security
③ innovation ④ loyalty

문 11. 밑줄 친 부분과 의미가 가장 가까운 것은?

The metabolic machinery of the cell functions in a completely analogous fashion, with its own version of master plans, working blueprints, transfer agents, and all the rest.

- ① delicate ② weird
③ similar ④ novel

문 12. 밑줄 친 부분에 공통으로 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은?

- Many experts criticized the TV and radio networks as being too biased to _____ the race fairly.
- I got these tires from your guys two months ago. Will the warranty _____ the cost of the repair?

- [illegible]

※ 우리말을 영어로 잘못 옮긴 것을 고르시오. [문 13 ~ 문 15]

문 13. ① 누가 엇들을까봐 그는 목소리를 낮추었다.

→ He lowered his voice for fear he should not be overheard.

② 그녀는 그 계획을 계속 따라 갈 사람이 결코 아닐 것이다.

→ She would be the last person to go along with the plan.

③ 고위 간부들은 일등석으로 여행할 자격이 있다.

→ Top executives are entitled to first class travel.

④ 일하는 것과 돈 버는 것은 별개의 것이다.

→ To work is one thing, and to make money is another.

문 14. ① 그녀는 가족과 함께 있을 때 가장 행복하다.

→ She is happiest when she is with her family.

② 사고 후 그는 왼손을 사용하는 데 익숙해지고 있었다.

→ He was getting accustomed to using his left hand after the accident.

③ 내 급우들 중 3분의 2가 졸업 후 직장을 알아볼 예정이다.

→ Two thirds of my classmates are going to look for jobs after graduation.

④ 책임감이 그로 하여금 결국 자신을 희생하게 한 위험한 일을 맡도록 재촉하였다.

→ His sense of responsibility urged him to undertake the dangerous task which he eventually sacrificed himself.

문 15. ① 21세기 말까지 과학이 얼마나 발전할지 알 수 없다.

→ There is no knowing how far science may progress by the end of the twenty first century.

② 하등 동물은 그 조건 하에서 생존하기 위해 신체적 구조를 바꾸지 않을 수 없다.

→ The lower animals must have their bodily structure modified in order to be survived under the conditions.

③ 지갑에 돈이 없었기 때문에 그는 10 킬로미터 이상을 걸어가지 않을 수 없었다.

→ Having no money in his wallet, he had no choice but to walk more than ten kilometers.

④ 그녀는 약간 모호하게나마 빠른 시간 안에 부채를 상환할 것이라는 취지의 말을 하였다.

→ She was a little vague but said something to the effect that she would repay the loan very soon.

문 19.

In the last 60 years, more than 200,000 Korean babies have been sent overseas for adoption. Korea's international adoption began in the early 1950s just after the Korean War. Since then the number of children sent for overseas adoption has continued to grow mainly because of the country's deeply entrenched Confucian values, which put emphasis on a pure bloodline. "The practice of stigmatizing unwed mothers has also played a big role," said Helen Roh, social welfare professor at a university. "They were basically forced to give up their kids for adoption because of economic difficulties and social stigma," she added. About 90 percent of Korean adoptees are born to unwed mothers, according to recent data.

- ① Korean culture has little respect for single mothers.
- ② Korea has been faithful to international adoption laws.
- ③ Korean culture has been greatly influenced by Confucianism.
- ④ Single mothers often have difficulty supporting their children economically.

※ 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [문 17 ~ 문 20]

문 17.

Antonio Pigafetta, a Florentine navigator who went with Magellan on the first voyage around the world, wrote, upon his passage through our southern lands of America, a strictly accurate account that nonetheless resembles a venture into _____. In it he recorded that he had seen hogs with navels on their haunches, clawless birds whose hens laid eggs on the backs of their mates, and others still, resembling tongueless pelicans, with beaks like spoons. He wrote of having seen a misbegotten creature with the head and ears of a mule, a camel's body, the legs of a deer and the whinny of a horse.

- ① reality ② fantasy
③ history ④ science

문 18.

Investments in research and development (R&D) have increased productivity, boosted economic growth, generated new products and processes, and improved the quality of people's lives. The possibility of profiting from a new product or process frequently leads businesses to invest ① amounts of money in research and development. However, private investors cannot capture many of the benefits of their R&D spending, as the knowledge it produces may be used by others; consequently, the private sector may ② to make some investments that have positive social, or economic, returns – gains for society and for the economy as a whole. To address that problem of incentives and encourage more R&D investment, the government uses several policy tools, including appropriated spending for R&D activities, tax preferences for private sector research and development, and protection of intellectual property through the copyright and patent systems.

- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| <u>⌈</u> | <u>⌊</u> |
| ① minimum | attempt |
| ② substantial | attempt |
| ③ minimum | hesitate |
| ④ substantial | hesitate |

The question of what it takes to excel has occupied psychologists for decades and philosophers for centuries. In recent years, one of the most persistent psychology claims has been the myth of the "10,000-hour rule" – the idea that this is the amount of time one must invest in practice in order to reach meaningful success in any field. But celebrated psychologist Daniel Goleman debunks the 10,000-hour mythology to reveal the more complex truth beneath the popular rule of thumb. The secret to continued improvement, it turns out, isn't the amount of time invested but the _____ of that time. It sounds simple and obvious enough, and yet so much of both our formal education and the informal ways in which we go about pursuing success in skill-based fields is built around the premise of sheer time investment. Instead, the factor that has been identified as the main predictor of success is _____ practice – persistent training to which you give your full concentration rather than just your time, often guided by a skilled expert, coach, or mentor.

- | <u>7</u> | <u>8</u> |
|------------|--------------|
| ① quality | automated |
| ② quality | deliberate |
| ③ planning | subconscious |
| ④ planning | accidental |

문 20.

Before I leave the subject of disarmament there is one further point of importance. Some writers argue that the best way to minimize the explosive quality of the present arms race is somehow to develop a stable balance of terror. This means developing nuclear weapons and delivery systems so strong and so varied that no surprise attack could knock out the power to retaliate. I can see some force in this argument. Effective deterrence depends to some extent on the mutual conviction that the other man can and will do what he threatens if he is attacked. And this may be, for the time being, the only practical way of curbing hasty action. But, in fact, attempting to produce stability in this way also means continuing the arms race. Because, as the power to retaliate increases, there is bound to be a corresponding search for improved weapons which will increase the element of surprise. In any case, _____, which is the basis of deterrence, is not a positive way to secure peace – at any rate in the long run. I feel bound to doubt whether safety, as Winston Churchill once claimed, can really become the "sturdy child of terror."

- ① inaction through fear
- ② peace through sanctions
- ③ reconciliation through philanthropy
- ④ self-defence through surprise attacks