

영 어

1. 다음의 밑줄 친 부분과 의미가 가장 가까운 것을 고르면?

He did not know the origin of my sufferings, and sought erroneous methods to remedy the incurable illness.

- ① terrible
- ② indistinguishable
- ③ nasty
- ④ awesome
- ⑤ incorrect

2. 다음의 밑줄 친 부분과 의미가 가장 가까운 것을 고르면?

The development of modern government in England in general began with the Great Reform Act of 1832. The impetus for this act was provided by corrupt practices in the House of Commons, and by the massive increase in population occurring during the industrial revolution.

- ① motivation ② obstruction
- ③ responsibility ④ substitute
- ⑤ strategy

3. 다음의 밑줄 친 부분과 의미가 가장 가까운 것을 고르면?

Companies say the main hurdle to explosive growth in the sphere of internet business is that only 40 million people in India are estimated to have access to the Internet.

- ① repercussion ② incentive
- ③ modernization ④ reason
- ⑤ impediment

4. 다음의 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 가장 적절한 표현을 고르면?

Why _____ the trouble of purchasing a newspaper and getting your fingers dirty when you can set a Google news alert for news items on subjects that interest you?

- ① break off ② do away with
- ③ go through ④ put off
- ⑤ take over for

5. 다음 중 문법상 틀린 것을 고르면?

- ① Tomato was borrowed from Mexico and pajamas from India.
- ② Our sandwich was named after a man named Sandwich.
- ③ That magnificent five-centuries-old palace was constructed by the Korean.
- ④ Placed 100 yards apart are tall towers.
- ⑤ In the outback are huge sheep and cattle ranches called "stations."

6. 다음의 밑줄 친 부분 중 문법상 틀린 것을 고르면?

The number of new employees ①who requires extensive ②training in customer service procedures ③has declined since the company ④changed employment ⑤agencies.

7. 다음 중 문법상 틀린 것을 고르면?

- ① Which candidate do you think likes oysters on the half-shell?
- ② How come you are so late?
- ③ There is a man in the garden, isn't there?
- ④ Is he suppose to be here right now?
- ⑤ Why was work on Mount Rushmore finally discontinued?

8. 다음 대화 중 내용상 가장 어색한 것을 고르면?

- ① A: Hello, I'm calling to speak to Mr. Hamilton.
B: Sorry, he is currently with a client.
- ② A: I should have listened to my husband.
B: Yes, you really need to be independent of him.
- ③ A: Let me give you a ride home.
B: Thanks, but I drove to work this morning.
- ④ A: Please make sure you meet the deadline this time.
B: No problem. I won't let you down.
- ⑤ A: You sure know how to attract the audience's attention.
B: I'm flattered you think so.

9. 다음 문장을 영어로 옮긴 것 중 가장 어색한 것을 고르면?

- ① 이상하게 들릴지 모르겠지만 그것은 사실이다.
-> Though it sounds strangely, it is quite true.
- ② 나는 아침에 일찍 일어나는 데 익숙하다.
-> I am used to getting up early in the morning.
- ③ 그녀가 울음을 터뜨린다고 해서 놀라지 마십시오.
-> Don't be surprised even if she suddenly bursts into tears.
- ④ 그에게 부족한 것이 없다.
-> He lacks for nothing.
- ⑤ 그것을 누가 했든, 그것이 무엇이든지 간에 별로 상관없다.
-> It matters little who did it or what it was.

10. 다음의 대화 중 남자의 말이 의미하는 바와 가장 가까운 것을 고르면?

여자 : I have yet to see your new baby.
남자 : She seems to grow an inch a day.

- ① The baby is very small.
② The baby is an inch tall.
③ The baby is growing quickly.
④ The baby is a day old.
⑤ The baby sees him every day.

11. 다음의 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 가장 적절한 표현을 고르면?

Josh hasn't begun working on his today's assignment
_____ working on his yesterday's.

- ① yet because he is still
② still because he is yet
③ yet as a result he is still
④ still as a result he is yet
⑤ already however he is yet

12. 다음의 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 가장 적절한 표현을 고르면?

The notion is fairly common that there is a fundamental conflict between science and religion. Many outstanding scientists, however, are profoundly religious and take an active part in church work. They do not feel their science and their religion are _____.

- ① serious matters of importance
② in good terms with each other
③ in contradiction
④ profoundly rich
⑤ inseparable

13. 다음의 밑줄 친 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 가장 적절한 표현을 고르면?

Households can reduce water use substantially by simple actions such as (A)_____ more efficient appliances and (B)_____ day-to-day habits involving water consumption.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|-------------|
| ① regulating | - undoing |
| ② installing | - changing |
| ③ powering | - startling |
| ④ operating | - inducing |
| ⑤ controlling | - billowing |

14. 다음의 밑줄 친 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 가장 적절한 표현을 고르면?

James got four letters. One was from his father. (A)_____ one was from his brother. (B)_____ letters were from his friend.

- | (A) | (B) |
|-------------|-------------|
| ① Another | - Other |
| ② Another | - The other |
| ③ The other | - Another |
| ④ The other | - Other |
| ⑤ Other | - The other |

15. 다음의 밑줄 친 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 가장 적절한 표현을 고르면?

The secretive workings of the Communist Party of China (CPC), founded in 1921, continue to fascinate the outside world even as capitalism has set down roots in Chinese soil. Inspired by the Russian Revolution in 1917 and based on the ideology of Marxism-Leninism, to this day the CPC brooks no political competition in spite of economic reforms which have China positioned as a leading world economy. The party exercises control over its members through the principle of "democratic centralism," which makes each member (A) _____ to the party organization. It has a (B) _____ structure resting on millions of local-level party organizations across the country and reaching all the way up to the highest decision-making bodies in Beijing.

- | (A) | (B) |
|-----------------|----------------|
| ① inferior | - flexible |
| ② superordinate | - pyramid |
| ③ subject | - flat |
| ④ subordinate | - hierarchical |
| ⑤ attendant | - skeletal |

16. 다음의 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 가장 적절한 표현을 고르면?

The subjects of an intelligence test are told to do their tasks within a certain time, their results are marked, and the result of each is compared with a scale indicating what may be expected of children of the same age, i.e. what marks are expected of the relatively few bright ones, what marks are expected of the few dull ones, and what marks are expected of the bulk of the population with whom the comparison is being made. That is, the assessment of the intelligence of any subjects is essentially a(n) _____ affair.

- ① absolute ② troublesome
③ vague ④ contradictory
⑤ comparative

17. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것을 고르면?

Indeed science is a good thing, but it is not an end in itself; it is a means toward an end and that end is human improvement. As scientists keep insisting, there is neither good nor bad in any scientific discovery; it is the use to which it is put which makes it beneficial or dangerous; and the decision does not lie with the scientists themselves but with society.

- ① The ultimate goal of scientists is to prove that the scientific research is complete.
- ② Scientists are legally responsible for bringing human improvement.
- ③ Scientists determine the degree to which the scientific experiment is beneficial or harmful for human beings.
- ④ Scientists are those who decide whether science itself is good or bad.
- ⑤ Science can be a means of achieving the advancement of human beings.

18. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것을 고르면?

The food industry is targeting more and more fatty, sugary food at children. Children are not being given proper guidelines by their parents. The marketing company does brilliant, very witty, very sophisticated advertisements to children. And the net effect is a rapid change in food culture. But it's this kind of culture that European lawmakers are eager to reform. European food manufacturers and retailers have been given one year to stop advertising junk food to children and improve labeling. If they don't, then new legislation could force them to comply. Some manufacturers aren't waiting for legal action. Kraft Food announced a change in global policy earlier this month. It will stop marketing products like its Oreo cookies to children from now on.

- ① Food manufacturers have been given one year to make more nutritious food.
- ② Kraft company decided to sell Oreo cookies with no marketing.
- ③ The advertisements of the marketing company are pretty much conventional.
- ④ All European food manufacturers are waiting for legal action.
- ⑤ Kraft company decided to take legal actions against European lawmakers.

19. 다음의 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 가장 적절한 문장을 고르면?

Lobster hasn't always been a high-end product. In Colonial New England, it was a low-class food, in part because it was so abundant: servants, as a condition of their employment, insisted on not being fed lobster more than three times a week. In the nineteenth century, it became generally popular, but then, as overharvesting depleted supplies, it got to be associated with the wealthy (who could afford it). In the process, high prices became an important part of lobster's image. And, as with many luxury goods, expense is closely linked to enjoyment. Studies have shown that people prefer inexpensive wines in blind taste tests, but that they actually get more pleasure from drinking wine they are told is expensive.

- ① If lobster were abundant everywhere, we would enjoy it more.
- ② The less lobster gets available, the higher its price would go.
- ③ If lobster went cheaper, restaurants would cut its price down.
- ④ If lobster were as cheap as chicken, we might enjoy it less.
- ⑤ People are not usually very sensitive to lobster's price.

20. 다음의 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 가장 적절한 문장을 고르면?

Dreams come from the part of the brain that contains memories, thoughts, and emotions. You dream during a stage of sleep called REM. You can have up to six dreams a night, and each dream usually lasts from 10 to 40 minutes. Whether or not people remember dreams depends on the individual. Some people remember many of their dreams while others do not. Alan Siegel, who studies dreams, has kept asking, “_____” He says, “Dreams help us get in touch with our deeper feelings. They can tell us a lot about ourselves, and may even help us figure out problems.”

- ① Why do we never dream the same dream again?
- ② Are dreams easy to understand?
- ③ How long do we dream during our life?
- ④ What do our dreams mean?
- ⑤ Why are we not interested in dreams?