

영 어

※ 밑줄 친 부분의 의미와 가장 가까운 것을 고르시오. [문 1. ~ 문 2.]

문 1.

Natural Gas World subscribers will receive accurate and reliable key facts and figures about what is going on in the industry, so they are fully able to discern what concerns their business.

- ① distinguish ② strengthen
③ undermine ④ abandon

문 2.

Ms. West, the winner of the silver in the women's 1,500 m event, stood out through the race.

- ① was overwhelmed ② was impressive
③ was depressed ④ was optimistic

문 3. 두 사람의 대화 중 가장 어색한 것은?

- ① A: I'm traveling abroad, but I'm not used to staying in another country.
B: Don't worry. You'll get accustomed to it in no time.
② A: I want to get a prize in the photo contest.
B: I'm sure you will. I'll keep my fingers crossed!
③ A: My best friend moved to Sejong City. I miss her so much.
B: Yeah. I know how you feel.
④ A: Do you mind if I talk to you for a moment?
B: Never mind. I'm very busy right now.

문 4. 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

A: Would you like to try some dim sum?
B: Yes, thank you. They look delicious. What's inside?
A: These have pork and chopped vegetables, and those have shrimps.
B: And, um, _____?
A: You pick one up with your chopsticks like this and dip it into the sauce. It's easy.
B: Okay. I'll give it a try.

- ① how much are they ② how do I eat them
③ how spicy are they ④ how do you cook them

※ 우리말을 영어로 잘못 옮긴 것을 고르시오. [문 5. ~ 문 6.]

문 5. ① 제가 당신께 말씀드렸던 새로운 선생님은 원래 페루 출신입니다.

→ The new teacher I told you about is originally from Peru.

② 나는 긴급한 일로 자정이 5분이나 지난 후 그에게 전화했다.

→ I called him five minutes shy of midnight on an urgent matter.

③ 상어로 보이는 것이 산호 뒤에 숨어 있었다.

→ What appeared to be a shark was lurking behind the coral reef.

④ 그녀는 일요일에 16세의 친구와 함께 산 정상에 올랐다.

→ She reached the mountain summit with her 16-year-old friend on Sunday.

문 6. ① 개인용 컴퓨터를 가장 많이 가지고 있는 나라는 종종 바뀐다.

→ The country with the most computers per person changes from time to time.

② 지난여름 나의 사랑스러운 손자에게 일어난 일은 놀라웠다.

→ What happened to my lovely grandson last summer was amazing.

③ 나무 숟가락은 아이들에게 매우 좋은 장난감이고 플라스틱 병 또한 그렇다.

→ Wooden spoons are excellent toys for children, and so are plastic bottles.

④ 나는 은퇴 후부터 내내 이 일을 해 오고 있다.

→ I have been doing this work ever since I retired.

※ 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 옳지 않은 것을 고르시오. [문 7. ~ 문 8.]

문 7.

Domesticated animals are the earliest and most effective 'machines' ① available to humans. They take the strain off the human back and arms. ② Utilizing with other techniques, animals can raise human living standards very considerably, both as supplementary foodstuffs (protein in meat and milk) and as machines ③ to carry burdens, lift water, and grind grain. Since they are so obviously ④ of great benefit, we might expect to find that over the centuries humans would increase the number and quality of the animals they kept. Surprisingly, this has not usually been the case.

문 8.

A myth is a narrative that embodies—and in some cases ① helps to explain—the religious, philosophical, moral, and political values of a culture. Through tales of gods and supernatural beings, myths ② try to make sense of occurrences in the natural world. Contrary to popular usage, myth does not mean "falsehood." In the broadest sense, myths are stories—usually whole groups of stories—③ that can be true or partly true as well as false; regardless of their degree of accuracy, however, myths frequently express the deepest beliefs of a culture. According to this definition, the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, the Koran, and the Old and New Testaments can all ④ refer to as myths.

문 9. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Mapping technologies are being used in many new applications. Biological researchers are exploring the molecular structure of DNA ("mapping the genome"), geophysicists are mapping the structure of the Earth's core, and oceanographers are mapping the ocean floor. Computer games have various imaginary "lands" or levels where rules, hazards, and rewards change. Computerization now challenges reality with "virtual reality," artificial environments that stimulate special situations, which may be useful in training and entertainment. Mapping techniques are being used also in the realm of ideas. For example, relationships between ideas can be shown using what are called concept maps. Starting from a general or "central" idea, related ideas can be connected, building a web around the main concept. This is not a map by any traditional definition, but the tools and techniques of cartography are employed to produce it, and in some ways it resembles a map.

- ① Computerized Maps vs. Traditional Maps
② Where Does Cartography Begin?
③ Finding Ways to DNA Secrets
④ Mapping New Frontiers

문 10. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

When giving performance feedback, you should consider the recipient's past performance and your estimate of his or her future potential in designing its frequency, amount, and content. For high performers with potential for growth, feedback should be frequent enough to prod them into taking corrective action, but not so frequent that it is experienced as controlling and saps their initiative. For adequate performers who have settled into their jobs and have limited potential for advancement, very little feedback is needed because they have displayed reliable and steady behavior in the past, knowing their tasks and realizing what needs to be done. For poor performers—that is, people who will need to be removed from their jobs if their performance doesn't improve—feedback should be frequent and very specific, and the connection between acting on the feedback and negative sanctions such as being laid off or fired should be made explicit.

- ① Time your feedback well.
- ② Customize negative feedback.
- ③ Tailor feedback to the person.
- ④ Avoid goal-oriented feedback.

문 11. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Langston Hughes was born in Joplin, Missouri, and graduated from Lincoln University, in which many African-American students have pursued their academic disciplines. At the age of eighteen, Hughes published one of his most well-known poems, "Negro Speaks of Rivers." Creative and experimental, Hughes incorporated authentic dialect in his work, adapted traditional poetic forms to embrace the cadences and moods of blues and jazz, and created characters and themes that reflected elements of lower-class black culture. With his ability to fuse serious content with humorous style, Hughes attacked racial prejudice in a way that was natural and witty.

- ① Hughes는 많은 미국 흑인들이 다녔던 대학교를 졸업하였다.
- ② Hughes는 실제 사투리를 그의 작품에 반영하였다.
- ③ Hughes는 하층 계급 흑인들의 문화적 요소를 반영한 인물을 만들었다.
- ④ Hughes는 인종편견을 엄숙한 문체로 공격하였다.

문 12. 밑줄 친 부분 중 글의 흐름상 가장 어색한 것은?

In 2007, our biggest concern was "too big to fail." Wall Street banks had grown to such staggering sizes, and had become so central to the health of the financial system, that no rational government could ever let them fail. ① Aware of their protected status, banks made excessively risky bets on housing markets and invented ever more complicated derivatives. ② New virtual currencies such as bitcoin and ethereum have radically changed our understanding of how money can and should work. ③ The result was the worst financial crisis since the breakdown of our economy in 1929. ④ In the years since 2007, we have made great progress in addressing the too-big-to-fail dilemma. Our banks are better capitalized than ever. Our regulators conduct regular stress tests of large institutions.

문 13. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Imagine that two people are starting work at a law firm on the same day. One person has a very simple name. The other person has a very complex name. We've got pretty good evidence that over the course of their next 16 plus years of their career, the person with the simpler name will rise up the legal hierarchy more quickly. They will attain partnership more quickly in the middle parts of their career. And by about the eighth or ninth year after graduating from law school the people with simpler names are about seven to ten percent more likely to be partners—which is a striking effect. We try to eliminate all sorts of other alternative explanations. For example, we try to show that it's not about foreignness because foreign names tend to be harder to pronounce. But even if you look at just white males with Anglo-American names—so really the true in-group, you find that among those white males with Anglo names they are more likely to rise up if their names happen to be simpler. So simplicity is one key feature in names that determines various outcomes.

- ① the development of legal names
- ② the concept of attractive names
- ③ the benefit of simple names
- ④ the roots of foreign names

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문 14.

Schooling is compulsory for all children in the United States, but the age range for which school attendance is required varies from state to state.

- ① complementary ② systematic
- ③ mandatory ④ innovative

문 15.

Although the actress experienced much turmoil in her career, she never disclosed to anyone that she was unhappy.

- ① let on ② let off
- ③ let up ④ let down

문 16. 밑줄 친 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Visionaries are the first people in their industry segment to see the potential of new technologies. Fundamentally, they see themselves as smarter than their opposite numbers in competitive companies—and, quite often, they are. Indeed, it is their ability to see things first that they want to leverage into a competitive advantage. That advantage can only come about if no one else has discovered it. They do not expect, (A), to be buying a well-tested product with an extensive list of industry references. Indeed, if such a reference base exists, it may actually turn them off, indicating that for this technology, at any rate, they are already too late. Pragmatists, (B), deeply value the experience of their colleagues in other companies. When they buy, they expect extensive references, and they want a good number to come from companies in their own industry segment.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① therefore | on the other hand |
| ② however | in addition |
| ③ nonetheless | at the same time |
| ④ furthermore | in conclusion |

문 17. 주어진 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some of these ailments are short-lived; others may be long-lasting.

For centuries, humans have looked up at the sky and wondered what exists beyond the realm of our planet. (①) Ancient astronomers examined the night sky hoping to learn more about the universe. More recently, some movies explored the possibility of sustaining human life in outer space, while other films have questioned whether extraterrestrial life forms may have visited our planet. (②) Since astronaut Yuri Gagarin became the first man to travel in space in 1961, scientists have researched what conditions are like beyond the Earth's atmosphere, and what effects space travel has on the human body. (③) Although most astronauts do not spend more than a few months in space, many experience physiological and psychological problems when they return to the Earth. (④) More than two-thirds of all astronauts suffer from motion sickness while traveling in space. In the gravity-free environment, the body cannot differentiate up from down. The body's internal balance system sends confusing signals to the brain, which can result in nausea lasting as long as a few days.

문 18. 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Why bother with the history of everything? _____. In literature classes you don't learn about genes; in physics classes you don't learn about human evolution. So you get a partial view of the world. That makes it hard to find *meaning* in education. The French sociologist Emile Durkheim called this sense of disorientation and meaninglessness *anomie*, and he argued that it could lead to despair and even suicide. The German sociologist Max Weber talked of the "disenchantment" of the world. In the past, people had a unified vision of their world, a vision usually provided by the origin stories of their own religious traditions. That unified vision gave a sense of purpose, of meaning, even of enchantment to the world and to life. Today, though, many writers have argued that a sense of meaninglessness is inevitable in a world of science and rationality. Modernity, it seems, means meaninglessness.

- ① In the past, the study of history required disenchantment from science
- ② Recently, science has given us lots of clever tricks and meanings
- ③ Today, we teach and learn about our world in fragments
- ④ Lately, history has been divided into several categories

문 19. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The earliest government food service programs began around 1900 in Europe. Programs in the United States date from the Great Depression, when the need to use surplus agricultural commodities was joined to concern for feeding the children of poor families. During and after World War II, the explosion in the number of working women fueled the need for a broader program. What was once a function of the family — providing lunch — was shifted to the school food service system. The National School Lunch Program is the result of these efforts. The program is designed to provide federally assisted meals to children of school age. From the end of World War II to the early 1980s, funding for school food service expanded steadily. Today it helps to feed children in almost 100,000 schools across the United States. Its first function is to provide a nutritious lunch to all students; the second is to provide nutritious food at both breakfast and lunch to underprivileged children. If anything, the role of school food service as a replacement for what was once a family function has been expanded.

- ① The increase in the number of working women boosted the expansion of food service programs.
- ② The US government began to feed poor children during the Great Depression despite the food shortage.
- ③ The US school food service system presently helps to feed children of poor families.
- ④ The function of providing lunch has been shifted from the family to schools.

문 20. 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

South Korea boasts of being the most wired nation on earth.

- (A) This addiction has become a national issue in Korea in recent years, as users started dropping dead from exhaustion after playing online games for days on end. A growing number of students have skipped school to stay online, shockingly self-destructive behavior in this intensely competitive society.
- (B) In fact, perhaps no other country has so fully embraced the Internet.
- (C) But such ready access to the Web has come at a price as legions of obsessed users find that they cannot tear themselves away from their computer screens.

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