

영 어

※ 밑줄 친 단어의 의미와 가장 가까운 것을 고르시오. [문1.~문4.]

1. The systems are often racially biased: one study found that in some commercial systems, even in lab conditions error rates in identifying darker skinned women were around 35%.

- ① objective
- ② skewed
- ③ based
- ④ impartial
- ⑤ neutral

2. The blaze spread to two adjacent buildings before firefighters were able to contain it.

- ① contiguous
- ② congenial
- ③ congenital
- ④ contagious
- ⑤ contemporary

3. In spite of continued failures, the tardy man kept on trying with endurance that was beyond belief.

- ① doggedness
- ② exuberance
- ③ munificence
- ④ compunction
- ⑤ compassion

4. Analyzing the patterns of change that words undergo, moving from one language to another, showed how to unwind these changes and identify the possible originals.

- ① disembark
- ② displace
- ③ disintegrate
- ④ disconnect
- ⑤ disentangle

※ 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 옳지 않은 것을 고르시오. [문5.~문6.]

5. Primary legislation is created through a parliamentary process which ①begins with the introduction of a bill in parliament. A bill may be introduced by the government or by an individual member of parliament. A bill might be drafted ②to reflect a government policy or manifesto commitment; it could be introduced in reaction to an event; or it could be intended to codify the common law. Before ③they are introduced, bills are normally published for consultation. To become an act, the bill needs to pass through a number of ④stages of scrutiny, debate and amendment involving parliamentary committees and both the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The bill cannot be passed until agreement on the final version ⑤reaches by both houses, then it must receive the royal assent to become an act of parliament.

6. One way that we can understand sovereignty is through imagery. Much symbolism ①is attached to things representing the authority of government and its power over its citizens, and much pageantry is associated with ②transferring power from one leader to the next. Whenever authority and power ③are transferred from one person to the next, it happens in a highly ceremonial way with great symbolic value and according to formal rituals. For example, the inauguration of a new president of the United States represents much more than merely ④pass the gavel. Indeed, the head of state for any form of government can have multiple and substantial executive powers. These could include ⑤being head of state (president), head of government (like a prime minister), and commander in chief of the military with the power to declare war.

7. 어법상 옳지 않은 문장은?

- ① When the signal being given, we started running at full speed.
- ② If he didn't post bad message on the Internet, he wouldn't be in trouble now.
- ③ Any regrets I had about spending so many years awaiting his return vanished.
- ④ Having finished his work, he played with fishing tackle in his warehouse.
- ⑤ Life is seldom as exciting as we think it ought to be.

8. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The architecture of the Industrial Revolution, from the middle years of the eighteenth century to the last of the nineteenth, is best identified as Romantic. A variety of terms have been coined to mark subdivisions of this period's stylistic attitudes, but always adding the designation of a previous style of architecture. From the start of the Renaissance to World War II, the dominant stylistic theme in architecture was a reliance on the past, the extent of historical accuracy varying. Until the middle of the eighteenth century, European designers, both Renaissance and Baroque, adapted ancient motifs with considerable freedom. Each of the Romantic movements responded to current ideals. Newly established representative governments echoed the forms of Greece and Rome in their buildings; and religious groups, according to their outlooks, chose between the perceived rationality of classical styles and the emotionalism of Gothic.

- ① 산업 혁명 시기의 건축은 낭만주의 양식이라고 할 수 있다.
- ② 산업 혁명 시기의 건축 양식을 세분화하기 위해 다양한 용어가 새롭게 나타났다.
- ③ 르네상스부터 제2차 세계대전까지 건축 양식의 주제는 과거 양식에 영향을 받았다.
- ④ 18세기 중반까지 유럽의 건축설계사는 고대 디자인을 엄격하게 적용하였다.
- ⑤ 새롭게 구성된 정부는 그들의 건물에 그리스와 로마의 양식을 반영하였다.

9. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

All of the terms added to the Oxford English Dictionary (OED) in April, in an unscheduled update, were related to the pandemic in some way, including 'infodemic' and 'elbow bump'. But McPherson notes that the only actual new word added to the dictionary is 'Covid-19'. The others are pre-existing terms that have gained new resonance at a time when many people are subject to a 'stay-at-home order' (US), 'movement control order' (Malaysia) or 'enhanced community quarantine' (Philippines). "Although a lot of the words we're using just now and a lot of the terminology is actually older, a lot of it seems fairly new. 'Coronavirus' itself goes back to the 1960s," she points out.

- ① 'Coronavirus'는 21세기에 만들어진 용어이다.
- ② OED는 정기적인 일정에 따라 4월에 새로운 용어들을 등재하였다.
- ③ 'stay-at-home order'는 필리핀에서 사용한 용어이다.
- ④ 'elbow bump'는 대유행병과 연관된 용어로 OED에 등재되었다.
- ⑤ 대유행병과 관련해 등재된 모든 용어는 새롭게 만들어졌다.

10. 다음 글의 요지로 적절한 것은?

Children don't have some secret mechanism that allows them to learn language, Dr. Lichtman explained. Their ability to "learn better" comes from the amount of time they're exposed to the language — though how much time it takes is still up for debate. In contrast, adults can piece together the rules of a language more quickly than children because they have more mature puzzle-solving skills and are better at understanding rules and patterns. They have more knowledge about how language works, better study skills and generally have more mature cognitive abilities. But that kind of learning only goes so far. Even if an adult becomes fluent, they'll always carry a telltale accent. It's a sign that certain elements of language can never fully penetrate the adult brain.

- ① 아이들이 언어를 배우는 방식은 문제 해결 능력과 관련된다.
- ② 아이들이 성인보다 언어의 작동방식에 대해 더 많이 알고 있다.
- ③ 학습 대상 언어에 얼마나 노출되어야 하는지에 대해 이견은 없다.
- ④ 아이들은 성인에 비해 언어 규칙과 패턴을 잘 이해하여 빠르게 언어를 습득한다.
- ⑤ 성인은 아이들에 비해 언어학습에 많은 장점을 갖고 있지만 발음상 한계를 지닌다.

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11. It is time ①to require a surgeon general’s warning label on social media platforms, ②stating that social media is associated with ③significant mental health harms for adolescents. A surgeon general’s warning label, which requires congressional action, ④would remind parents and adolescents that social media has not been proven ⑤safely.

12. This environment ①hostile to the diversity of thought through social pressure goes against ②that my generation should be looking for at this point in their lives, ③which is an environment ④where you can be exposed to a wide array of ideas ⑤without fear of social retaliation.

13. 밑줄 친 부분 중 문맥상 단어의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

An elevator system operated by water was patented in 1870 by Cyrus Baldwin, a Boston engineer. In Baldwin’s elevator, the car was suspended by cables that ran over pulleys to a large iron bucket that weighed slightly ①less than the car. The bucket, traveling in a shaft beside that of the elevator, would be filled with water, and as the bucket ②descended, the car and its passengers were drawn upward. As the bucket was ③filled and rose from the bottom of its shaft, the car would descend. The only driving force required was a steam-powered pump to transfer water from the building’s basement to a rooftop tank. Stops were made by applying ④pressure to the guide rails, and in most installations, the springs that braked the car were so strong that the car probably moved ⑤more by the release of the braking systems than by control of the water balance system.

14. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The complex spatial network of Venice is somewhat hard to master and represent, as many nonnatives discover when visiting the town. ①Repeated visits and strolls through the city provide some comfort because individuals improve their mental representation of and their ability to navigate Venice. ②And yet, a sense of disorientation remains as the individual moves through the city. ③Commercial maps of Venice are typically hard to decipher, and many are not even accurate at a level that matters for pedestrian navigation. ④The city is known for its beautiful canals and historic architecture, attracting millions of tourists each year. ⑤The irregular shape of the city, its sheer size, and the tortuous paths through it certainly contribute to the difficulty. A complex numbering address system creates further confusion.

15. 밑줄 친 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Until the 1880s, government was reasonably small, with few services provided to the public. However, as demands for government services increased, so did calls for making government workers more accountable for providing services efficiently — just like for-profit organizations. (A), there were calls to ensure that government workers, called civil servants, were hired based on merit. Hiring based on merit meant workers were selected based on a preestablished set of knowledge, skills, and abilities, making them eligible for hire. (B) that, many government workers got jobs through a patronage system, where a political official hired family or friends.

	(A)	(B)
①	In addition	After
②	In addition	Before
③	In contrast	After
④	In contrast	Because of
⑤	In contrast	Before

16. 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

When we say we are “here,” as opposed to somewhere else, we do not mean that the center of mass of our body occupies a specific geometric point with well-defined coordinates and that we would be somewhere else as soon as we would move ever so slightly away from that point. Rather, being “here” means that we are “in a position” to do certain things such as responding to another person’s call; taking care of arising needs in a household, work, or leisure environment, making decisions about the continuation of a route, and so on. “Here” thus denotes a part of the environment, together with _____. Reporting to be “here” always has a connotation of being ready to do something, be it from the social, object, problem solving, or any other domain of behavior.

- ① the sensory experiences encountered therein
- ② the behavioral opportunities available therein
- ③ the personal memories associated in this place
- ④ the geographical features observed in this setting
- ⑤ the historical context provided in this environment

17. 다음 글의 제목으로 적절한 것은?

Many advancements in education have faced initial skepticism, often labeled as a potential avenue for cheating. This pattern is a natural response to any novel technology, where creating guidelines for its use becomes a priority post-invention. Right now, artificial intelligence (AI) is not causing any dramatic chaos. However, its introduction is similar to how people first reacted to calculators or Wikipedia. Instead, educational authorities should efficiently adapt and incorporate AI into their learning frameworks. Initially, AI may seem like a straightforward tool for academic dishonesty. Especially with the introduction of ChatGPT last year, as it has the efficiency to give you a straightforward answer to assignment questions or essays. However, a closer examination reveals its distinct patterns. Several professors, even without specialized AI detection software, can identify ChatGPT-generated content.

- ① Technology regulation in education to overcome resistance
- ② Lack of response to novel technologies’ post-invention
- ③ Immediate acceptance without guidelines for use
- ④ Initial skepticism followed by efficient adaptation
- ⑤ Dramatic chaos resulting from technological innovations

18. 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The choice of ‘a’ versus ‘the’ often induces listeners to draw inferences beyond the direct meaning of the noun phrase. Compare (1) and (2):

- (1) The man had been murdered. A knife lay nearby.
- (2) The man had been murdered. The knife lay nearby.

In (1), there is no necessary implication that the knife had anything to do with the murder, but in (2), there is. Therefore, speakers select ‘a’ versus ‘the’ based on their judgment of _____. They select the head noun and its modifiers based on a judgement of the implicit array the referent belongs to and whether the referent is in the listener’s consciousness at the time. And they select the level of familiarity and formality based on judgments of social factors.

- ① what the listener implies uniquely
- ② what the listener is able to disguise
- ③ what the listener does and doesn’t know
- ④ what the speakers figure out from the entity
- ⑤ what the speakers exploit to the full in the context

19. 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The social causes of disability can be found in a number of cultural practices, social attitudes and approaches to the built environment, which seem to offer a stereotype of disabled people that depicts them as being of lesser value than someone who is not disabled or that places the rights of people with disabilities in a secondary position to those of people who are not disabled. For instance, in fairy tales, in particular the tales associated with the Brothers Grimm, the evil character is often signified by means of their physical difference. Contemporary culture also links evil with physical difference, where _____ can denote a character’s status as a villain. While no deliberate intention may exist to associate disabled people with negative images, it is the cultural associations that are important.

- ① the presence of impairment
- ② the possession of mental strength
- ③ the display of bodily fortitude
- ④ the behavior of society
- ⑤ the absence of disability

20. 주어진 글 사이에 들어갈 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Groups are amazing. They are more than the sum of their parts.

- (A) When learning about the outside world, groups can do better than individuals working on their own.
- (B) At one extreme, a group is just a collection of individuals, like a shoal of fish, where group behavior emerges from rules of individual behavior.
- (C) At the other extreme, a group may be a collection of individuals with shared goals and a shared view of the world.

For instance, a shoal of fish can find a source of food more accurately than a single fish; a swarm of bees can agree on the best site for a new nest.

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