

영 어

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

문 1.

We can shape our lives at home, including our relationships with our children and marriage itself. The home is the one place where we have the potential to create a world that is to our own liking; it is the _____ place where we should feel despair.

- ① last ② topmost
③ principal ④ complicated

문 2.

The evidence so far collected by archeologists and paleontologists suggests that the cradle of humankind was in East Africa, about five million years ago, when the Australopithecines first appeared. From the beginnings there, humans spread out to populate and dominate the world. The speed and extent of this _____ have been largely controlled by humanity's ability to exploit the advantages and overcome the disadvantages presented by climate.

- ① discursion ② dispatch
③ dispersal ④ diminution

※ 밑줄 친 부분과 의미가 가장 가까운 것을 고르시오. [문 3 ~ 문 4]

문 3.

A: Hey, Emile. I've heard that you got a job offer.
B: Yes, but I'm not sure whether to take it or not.
A: Really? I thought you wanted to make a change in your career.
B: Yes, but it's hard to make a decision. I had an interview with the boss and he offered me a slightly higher salary, but the benefits are not sufficient compared to my present job.
A: Well, take your time and mull it over.

- ① ponder it ② put it off
③ do it again ④ weigh it down

문 4.

A controversial political figure, Asachi endorsed the Imperial Russian presence in Moldavia. He came to clash with representatives of the liberal current, and opposed both the Moldavian revolution of 1848 and the country's union with Wallachia. Engaged in a long polemic with the liberal leader Mihail Kogălniceanu, he involved in the unsuccessful attempt to block the unionist project through the means of an electoral fraud.

- ① political campaign ② heated debate
③ solid cooperation ④ bitter rivalry

※ 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 옳지 않은 것은? [문 5 ~ 문 7]

문 5.

As artists, ① what drives us is the desire to make our lives ② to run more ③ smoothly, with less angst, ④ fewer voids and a minimum of bother.

문 6.

If ① caught smoking, chewing or even possessing tobacco by the police, an underaged offender could be ② fined as much as \$100, ③ yanked off the street or out of the shopping mall and ④ took home in the back seat of a squad car.

문 7.

Have you ever been at sea in a dense fog, ① when it seemed as if a tangible white darkness ② shut you in, and the great ship, ③ tense and anxious, groped her way toward the shore with plummet and sounding-line, and you waited ④ with beaten heart for something to happen? I was like that ship before my education began.

문 8. 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 표현 중 어법상 바르게 연결된 것은?

Celebrity at this moment in America is epidemic, and it's spreading fast, sometimes seeming ㉠ as if/even if nearly everyone has got it. Television provides celebrity dance contests, celebrities take part in reality shows, and perfumes carry the names ㉡ not/not merely of designers but of actors and singers. Without celebrities, whole sections of the New York Times and the Washington Post would have to close down. ㉢ So/Such pervasive has celebrity become in contemporary American life that one now begins to hear a good deal about a phenomenon known as the Culture of Celebrity.

- | | ㉠ | ㉡ | ㉢ |
|-----------|------------|------|---|
| ① as if | not | Such | |
| ② even if | not merely | So | |
| ③ as if | not merely | So | |
| ④ even if | not | Such | |

※ 우리말을 영어로 잘못 옮긴 것을 고르시오. [문 9 ~ 문 10]

문 9. ① 아무리 추워도 환기를 자주 시켜주어야 한다.

→ No matter what cold it may be, you should let in some fresh air from time to time.

② 추운 날씨와 의사의 충고에도 굴하지 않고 할머니는 산에 올랐다.

→ The cold weather and the doctor's advice couldn't deter the grandmother from climbing up the mountain.

③ 팬케이크 믹스가 떨어져 그녀는 팬케이크 반죽을 처음부터 만들어야 했다.

→ She was out of pancake mix, so she had to make the batter from scratch.

④ 교육당국은 외국인들의 불법 사설 강습을 단속할 수 있는 방안을 가지고 있지 않다.

→ The educational authorities have no measures to crack down on illegal private tutoring by foreigners.

문 10. ① 말투에서 알 수 있듯이 그는 제주 출신이다.

→ He comes from Jeju province, as you can tell from his accent.

② 물가 상승에 따라서 노동자들의 임금 인상 요구도 높아졌다.

→ The higher prices rose, the more money the workers asked for.

③ 남을 돕는 데서 기쁨과 즐거움을 찾는 사람들은 행복하다.

→ Happy are those who find joy and pleasure in helping others.

④ 내가 단번에 그 시험에 합격할 수 있으리라고는 꿈에도 생각지 못했다.

→ I couldn't dream that I am able to pass the examination at the first attempt.

문 11. 다음 문장을 영어로 가장 적절하게 옮긴 것은?

1815년에 보수적인 정치인들이 무엇을 희망했던지 간에 사회적으로 불안한 시대가 막 시작되었다.

① In spite of that conservative statesmen had hoped in 1815, the era of social unrest just began.

② Regardless of which conservative statesmen hoped in 1815, the era of social unrest just began.

③ Whatever conservative statesmen hoped in 1815, the era of social unrest had just begun.

④ No matter which conservative statesmen had hoped in 1815, the era of social unrest had just begun.

문 12. 두 사람의 대화 중 가장 자연스러운 것은?

① A: Could you break this bill for me, please?

B: Sorry. You're wrong.

② A: Let's call it a day!

B: OK, we can finish it tomorrow.

③ A: He should have arrived earlier.

B: You're right. How couldn't he come?

④ A: I'm not very good at math. How about you?

B: Me, too. I'm well qualified for teaching you.

문 13. 두 사람의 대화 중 어색한 것은?

① A: What's eating you?

B: I am having a steak.

② A: Did you watch the game last night?

B: Yeah, it ended in a tie.

③ A: Look at this jacket. It was only \$10.

B: Wow! It's a steal. Where did you get it?

④ A: I have butterflies in my stomach. I'm not sure whether I can walk out onto the stage.

B: Don't be nervous. Break a leg!

문 14. 다음 글에서 언급되지 않은 것은?

Asbestos is the name given to a group of minerals that occur naturally in the environment as bundles of fibers and can be separated into thin, durable threads. These fibers are resistant to heat, fire, and chemicals and do not conduct electricity. For these reasons, asbestos has been widely used in many industries. Asbestos became increasingly popular among manufacturers and builders in the late 19th century due to its resistance to heat, electricity and chemical damage, its sound absorption and tensile strength. When asbestos is used for its resistance to fire or heat, the fibers are often mixed with cement or woven into fabric or mats. Asbestos was used in some products for its heat resistance, and in the past was used on electric oven and hotplate wiring for its electrical insulation at elevated temperature, and in buildings for its flame-retardant and insulating properties, tensile strength, flexibility, and resistance to chemicals. Asbestos is well recognized as a health hazard and is highly regulated. An estimated 1.3 million employees in the construction and general industry face significant asbestos exposure on the job. Heaviest exposures occur in the construction industry, particularly during the removal of asbestos during renovation or demolition. Employees are also likely to be exposed during the manufacture of asbestos products (such as textiles, friction products, insulation, and other building materials) and during automotive brake and clutch repair work.

① What is asbestos?

② Where is asbestos used?

③ When are employees likely to be exposed to asbestos?

④ How can workers protect themselves from asbestos exposure?

문 15. 글의 흐름상 다음 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

As he lay down to take a nap, his grandson decided to have a little fun by putting cheese on grandfather's mustache.

Wise men and philosophers throughout the ages have disagreed on many things, but many are in agreement on one point: "We become what we think about." (①) The Roman emperor Marcus Aurelius put it this way: "A man's life is what his thoughts make of it." (②) To take an example, one Sunday afternoon, a cranky grandfather was visiting his family. (③) Soon, grandpa awoke with a snort and charged out of the bedroom saying, "This room stinks." Through the house he went, finding every room smelling the same. (④) Desperately he made his way outside only to find that "the whole world stinks!" Everything we experience and everybody we encounter will carry the scent we hold in our mind.

문 16. 다음 글에 나타난 [I]의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

I've never told anyone I'm scared of flying. It just sounds so lame. And I mean, it's not like I'm phobic or anything. It's not like I can't get on a plane. It's just ... all things being equal, I would prefer to be on the ground. I know it's business class; I know it's all a lovely luxury. But my stomach is still a tight knot of fear. Oh, God. It's more wobbly than I expected. What if the floor suddenly collapsed and I fell through the sky? Why is the plane bumping? O.K. Don't think about that. But my heart is juddering in my chest. I can't listen. I can't think. "Excuse me, miss?" "What?" I look up dazedly. "What is it?" The air hostess with the French plait is smiling down at me. "We've landed." "We've landed?" How can we have landed? I look around. The plane's still. We're on the ground. Then I look at the man who sits next to me for the first time—and suddenly it hits me. I've been blabbering nonstop this whole time to a complete stranger. My whole face is hot with mortification. God alone knows what I've been saying.

- ① nervous → embarrassed
- ② hilarious → relieved
- ③ fearful → thrilled
- ④ excited → bored

문 17. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Aggressive behavior largely results from the scarcity of resources such as food and shelter. As a given animal population increases, the competition for available food and territory rises. Animals engage in aggressive behavior to relieve these growing tensions by eliminating competitors, either by forcing weaker members of the population to relocate, or by killing them outright. As the population density decreases, so too does the need for aggressive behavior. Animal species that seldom compete for food or shelter, either due to an abundance of resources or to a small population density, rarely exhibit aggressive tendencies.

- ① Aggressive behavior in animals can be controlled by cooperation between the stronger and the weaker.
- ② Aggression among animal populations can be significantly decreased only by relocating the competitive species.
- ③ Animals that engage in aggressive behavior are mainly attempting to force the weaker members to leave the area.
- ④ The interplay between population density and resource availability accounts for the level of aggressive behavior in a given animal species.

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [문 18 ~ 문 19]

With \$1.25 billion in the bank the makers of the sci-fi epic *Avatar* could hardly be any happier. But not everyone in Hollywood is feeling quite so delighted about the record-breaking success of the 3-D mega-franchise. Actors, for example. Up until the mid-2000s actors were the force to be reckoned with in Hollywood. Stars could expect fees of 12 million or more to appear in a single movie, plus royalties. Many also formed production companies in association with studios, which meant that they had a say in what kind of films were made. Those days are long gone now. In a process that began with the much publicised "firing" of Tom Cruise in 2006, Hollywood has in effect destroyed the power base of actors by refusing to write eight-digit pay checks and turning "branded franchises" into their most bankable assets rather than temperamental human beings. The result of this strategy was all too clear when this year's Oscar nominations were announced: *Avatar*, the most technically sophisticated and financially successful film in the history of the medium, received nine Oscar nominations—and not one of them was for an actor. "This is clearly a watershed moment," said Tim Langdell, founder of the video games company Edge Games, who has worked with Hollywood through the Writers and Producers Guilds of America. "The motion-capture technology is so accurate in *Avatar*, there's no doubt that there's a real actor on the screen, not just animation. But at the same time we've known for years that no one cares who the actor is in a video game. So it probably shouldn't have come as a surprise to learn that the same thing is true with a movie like *Avatar*."

문 18. 위 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① The unprecedented financial success of *Avatar*
- ② The impact of *Avatar*'s success on Hollywood actors
- ③ The commercial potentials of motion-capture technology
- ④ Hollywood's reaction to Tom Cruise's temperamental character

문 19. 위 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

- ① Tom Cruise openly criticized *Avatar* for reducing the roles of human actors.
- ② Video games have long been predicted as a potential threat to cinema.
- ③ With the "firing" of Tom Cruise, Hollywood's declining to pay a large sum of money to actors virtually began.
- ④ Oscar prizes were awarded to the computer graphic company responsible for *Avatar*'s revolutionary animation.

문 20. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Any particular democracy is a particular attempt to realize the general democratic ideal. And that ideal is, historically speaking, something very recent. It is first of all the belief that individual human beings are what matter most—more than the State, or the total of national wealth, or anything else whatsoever. Then it is the belief in equality, not in the sense that everybody is alike or equally gifted, which is obviously untrue, but in the sense that everyone should have certain basic opportunities. The European political theorists of the eighteenth century thought in terms of “natural right”: the American Constitution speaks of “life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.” Today we are more inclined to use phrases like “privileges and opportunities.” What each age has meant is that everyone should have an equal chance to a reasonable development as individual human beings, irrespective of accidents of birth or fortune. The democratic ideal is also the belief that governments should exist not only to benefit but to represent the people as a whole. So democracy, since it thus presupposes government by consent, implies equal opportunities; since it presupposes the ultimate value of individual men and women, implies freedom. That is the democratic ideal. Actual democracies represent attempts at realizing this ideal. But, to date, all of them are still sadly imperfect; and they have pursued different methods in different countries.

- ① Nothing is more important than individual human beings in the democratic ideal.
- ② The democratic ideal has changed over the times.
- ③ Individual human beings should be treated equally whether they are rich or not.
- ④ The democratic ideal can be described as “natural right,” “life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,” or “privileges and opportunities.”