

영 어

※ 밑줄 친 부분과 의미가 가장 가까운 것을 고르시오. [문 1 ~ 문 2]

문 1.

Getting down to writing a paper for a scientific journal is like trying to start an old car on a frosty morning.

- ① Submitting
- ② Researching for
- ③ Modifying writing
- ④ Beginning to do writing seriously

문 2.

I don't worry much about my convertible because Jim who has been my mechanic since its purchase is second to none when it comes to fixing cars.

- ① by means of ② at the time of
- ③ in the wake of ④ with respect to

※ 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [문 3 ~ 문 5]

문 3.

When foreign aid, which is expected to reach about a million tons this year, is considered, the _____ country may still lack more than a million tons of food, the NIS said.

- ① impoverished ② prescriptive
- ③ predicative ④ implicational

문 4.

One of the leading newspapers _____ the severest punishment of all who have been concerned in the conspiracy.

- ① called for ② took after
- ③ got ahead of ④ made a pass at

문 5.

As words go, 'astronomy' and 'physics' have been in use for millennia, _____ 'geology' in its present sense dates back only a few hundred years.

- ① if ② when
- ③ because ④ whereas

문 6. 두 사람의 대화 중 가장 자연스러운 것은?

- ① A: What brought you here?
B: I am just passing through.
- ② A: Can I book a room for three?
B: Yes. You can use any book in three rooms.
- ③ A: Could you loan me a few bucks?
B: I'll pay you back tomorrow. Trust me.
- ④ A: May I ask if you're married?
B: Let's just be friends.

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문 7.

A: No one wants to play with me on the playground. I tried to join in with a soccer game, but no one would let me play. I want to go home.

B: You have to learn to _____ a little bit. Just because a few kids said no, it does not mean they all will say no. You must try again.

A: I am too shy!

B: There are a lot of other children who have the same problem as you have. You just have to keep trying. Once you make a few friends, then you will be much happier.

- ① roll with the punches ② beat a dead horse
- ③ make the fur fly ④ live on borrowed time

문 8.

A: What happens to your shoes?

B: They want _____.

- ① mend ② mended
- ③ mending ④ to mend

문 9. 다음 중 문법적으로 옳은 것은?

- ① To practice summarizing, after watching a program, parents can turn off the TV and ask how the story was about.
- ② This occurs when a speaker or writer either consciously or unconsciously use words to influence your opinion.
- ③ There are also data that tell us that a person's environment can and does affect intellectual, cognitive functioning.
- ④ Puritans and Quakers regarded excessive personal debt as a sin, views that widely and firmly were held until recently relatively.

문 10. 다음 우리말을 영어로 옮긴 것 중 옳지 않은 것은?

전후(戰後) 유럽과 미국의 과학은 전쟁 전과 비교도 안될 만큼 발전했다.

- ① Science in Europe and America since the war is incomparably more advanced than in pre-war days.
- ② The progress of science of post-war days in Europe and America is incomparably greater than that of pre-war days.
- ③ The development of science that Europe and America have made since the end of the war is far greater than that which they made in pre-war days.
- ④ Science in Europe and America since the war has advanced beyond all comparison what it was in pre-war days.

문 11. 우리말을 영어로 잘못 옮긴 것은?

- ① 나는 기꺼이 그것을 받아들일 것이다.
→ I am only too glad to accept it.
- ② 그녀는 전적으로 행복한 것은 아니다.
→ She is not at all happy.
- ③ 그러한 사람은 있다고 해도 거의 없다.
→ There are few, if any, such men.
- ④ 비용은 말할 것도 없고 시간도 많이 걸린다.
→ It takes up too much time, let alone the expenses.

문 12. 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은?

Her archaeology professor acted as her _____.
He guided her through the difficulties of her master's program and helped shape the woman she is today.

- ① hindrance ② assistant
③ mentor ④ descendant

※ 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [문 13 ~ 문 14]

문 13.

Try to speak the language of the country you are in. Be tolerant of those who cannot speak your language. Do not ask people where they are from the moment you hear an accent. Refrain from asking people with unusual names, "What kind of a name is that?" Offer to switch languages if it would make the other person more comfortable. Do not talk about others assuming they will not understand. But use your own language in a private conversation if you wish.

- ① cultural shock ② code-switching
③ dialectal difference ④ language etiquette

문 14.

You may have heard so many different definitions of plagiarism that you feel confused about exactly what it is. Despite all this variation, you can avoid the serious charge of committing plagiarism by adopting a conservative definition of the term and following the guidelines below. The UNC Honor Court defines plagiarism as "the deliberate or reckless representation of another's words, thoughts, or ideas as one's own without attribution in connection with submission of academic work, whether graded or otherwise."

- ① how to illegalize plagiarism
② how you can avoid plagiarism
③ how you can punish plagiarism
④ how serious it is to commit plagiarism

※ 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [문 15 ~ 문 16]

문 15.

The fallacy the economic determinists have tied around our collective neck, and which we now need to cast off, is the belief that economics determines all land-use. This is simply not true. An innumerable host of actions and attitudes, comprising perhaps the bulk of all land relations, is determined by the land-user's tastes and predilections, rather than by his _____.

- ① ethic ② purse
③ instinct ④ love of nature

문 16.

Sports that involve hand-eye coordination ______. Having 20/20 vision certainly helps but that's just the beginning. The ability to concentrate is critical. Some players say that when they are 'in the zone' the ball actually seems to slow down and a baseball or tennis ball can look like a beach ball. Then, how can we improve our 'sports vision'? The best way to improve hand-eye coordination is by practice. Tennis is one of the best activities in that regard. Also, your hand-eye coordination and tracking systems are wired pretty early in life, which is why our young children should be exposed to hand-eye coordination type sports like baseball and tennis.

- ① give a clear advantage to long-sighted people
② can sometimes cause serious damage to your eye vision
③ do not favor individuals blessed with visual skills
④ require so much more than just seeing clearly

문 17. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

We yearn to live if not forever, then at least for a very long time. Literature is full of dealmakers with immortal longings—think of Faust and Dorian Gray. Historical figures, like the Spanish explorer Juan Ponce de Leon, searched for the fountain of youth, convinced that it had the secret to staying young.

- ① History of Immortal Existence
② Desire for an Everlasting Life
③ Reasons for Longevity
④ Search for Mortality

문 18. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

My surgeon looks tired: He has been overwhelmed with patients and his beeper is going off every 15 minutes. He is a witty man, but sometimes his wit is unwelcome. "The insurance company wants me to put you out in the snow tomorrow afternoon," he tells me after I have been in the hospital for more than a week. I'm terrified, because I have no idea where to go. I cannot walk, or even lift my leg a few inches. The hospital social worker strikes me as an idiot, but my complaints about her only annoy my surgeon. "I have to work with these people," he tells my friend who is also a doctor when she mercifully intercedes on my behalf and arranges for me to be transferred to another hospital. "If you say one negative thing, they get defensive," she tells me later. Since it is not wise to be regarded as a whiner or to be too demanding, my friend advises cunning strategies. "You can frame your questions as those of a frightened patient. If you, as a patient, suggest that you might like to control even part of the situation, then you are considered difficult."

- ① Doctors should understand the mental state of their patients.
- ② The hospital social workers should cooperate with the doctors.
- ③ Patients should appear to be submissive and humble in the hospital.
- ④ The hospital should have a good relationship with the insurance company.

문 19. 다음 글의 내용과 가장 일치하는 것은?

The book, *Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World Systems*, was completed and published in 1632, with the full backing of the censors—and was immediately greeted throughout Europe as a literary and philosophical masterpiece. Soon the Pope, realizing that people were seeking the book as a convincing argument in favor of Copernicanism, regretted having allowed its publication. The Pope argued that although the book had the official blessing of the censors, Galileo had nevertheless contravened the 1616 decree. He brought Galileo before the Inquisition, who sentenced him to house arrest for life and commanded him to publicly renounce Copernicanism. For a second time, Galileo acquiesced. Galileo remained a faithful Catholic, but his belief in the independence of science had not been crushed.

- ① Galileo's book was banned by the censors.
- ② Galileo believed in the independence of science.
- ③ Galileo strongly refused to give up Copernicanism.
- ④ Galileo's book became immediately abandoned by the people.

문 20. 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은?

Atmospheric scientists first used the term 'greenhouse effect' in the early 1800s. At that time, it was used to describe the naturally occurring functions of trace gases in the atmosphere and did not have any negative connotations. It was not until the mid-1950s that the term greenhouse effect was coupled with concern over climate change. And in recent decades, we often hear about the greenhouse effect in somewhat negative terms. The negative concerns are related to the possible impacts of an enhanced greenhouse effect. This is covered in more detail in the Global Climate Change section of this Web site. It is important to remember that without the greenhouse effect, life on earth as we know it would not be possible.

You can conclude from the paragraph that _____.

- ① we cannot live without the greenhouse effect
- ② the greenhouse effect did not occur until the mid-1950s
- ③ atmospheric scientists first discovered 'greenhouse effect' in the early 1800s
- ④ the term 'greenhouse effect' began to carry negative connotations in the early 1800s