

영 어

※ 밑줄 친 부분의 의미와 가장 가까운 것을 고르시오. [문 1. ~ 문 3.]

문 1. School teachers have to be flexible to cope with different ability levels of the students.

- ① strong ② adaptable ③ honest ④ passionate

문 2. Crop yields vary, improving in some areas and falling in others.

- ① change ② decline ③ expand ④ include

문 3. I don't feel inferior to anyone with respect to my education.

- ① in danger of ② in spite of ③ in favor of ④ in terms of

문 4. 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Sometimes we _____ money long before the next payday.

- ① turn into ② start over ③ put up with ④ run out of

※ 어법상 옳지 않은 것을 고르시오. [문 5. ~ 문 6.]

- 문 5. ① He asked me why I kept coming back day after day. ② Toys children wanted all year long has recently discarded. ③ She is someone who is always ready to lend a helping hand. ④ Insects are often attracted by scents that aren't obvious to us.

- 문 6. ① You can write on both sides of the paper. ② My home offers me a feeling of security, warm, and love. ③ The number of car accidents is on the rise. ④ Had I realized what you were intending to do, I would have stopped you.

※ 우리말을 영어로 잘못 옮긴 것을 고르시오. [문 7. ~ 문 8.]

- 문 7. ① 나는 단 한 푼의 돈도 낭비할 수 없다. → I can afford to waste even one cent. ② 그녀의 얼굴에서 미소가 곧 사라졌다. → The smile soon faded from her face. ③ 그녀는 사임하는 것 외에는 대안이 없었다. → She had no alternative but to resign. ④ 나는 5년 후에 내 사업을 시작할 작정이다. → I'm aiming to start my own business in five years.

- 문 8. ① 식사를 마치자마자 나는 다시 배고프기 시작했다. → No sooner I have finishing the meal than I started feeling hungry again. ② 그녀는 조만간 요금을 내야만 할 것이다. → She will have to pay the bill sooner or later. ③ 독서와 정신의 관계는 운동과 신체의 관계와 같다. → Reading is to the mind what exercise is to the body. ④ 그는 대학에서 의학을 공부했으나 결국 회계 회사에서 일하게 되었다. → He studied medicine at university but ended up working for an accounting firm.

- 문 9. 두 사람의 대화 중 가장 어색한 것은? ① A: I like this newspaper because it's not opinionated. B: That's why it has the largest circulation. ② A: Do you have a good reason for being all dressed up? B: Yeah, I have an important job interview today. ③ A: I can hit the ball straight during the practice but not during the game. B: That happens to me all the time, too. ④ A: Is there any particular subject you want to paint on canvas? B: I didn't do good in history when I was in high school.

문 10. 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

A: Hey! How did your geography test go? B: Not bad, thanks. I'm just glad that it's over! How about you? How did your science exam go? A: Oh, it went really well. _____ I owe you a treat for that. B: It's my pleasure. So, do you feel like preparing for the math exam scheduled for next week? A: Sure. Let's study together. B: It sounds good. See you later.

- ① There's no sense in beating yourself up over this ② I never thought I would see you here ③ Actually, we were very disappointed ④ I can't thank you enough for helping me with it

문 11. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

For people who are blind, everyday tasks such as sorting through the mail or doing a load of laundry present a challenge. (A) That's the thinking behind Aira, a new service that enables its thousands of users to stream live video of their surroundings to an on-demand agent, using either a smartphone or Aira's proprietary glasses. (B) But what if they could "borrow" the eyes of someone who could see? (C) The Aira agents, who are available 24/7, can then answer questions, describe objects or guide users through a location.

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

문 12. 주어진 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은?

The comparison of the heart to a pump, however, is a genuine analogy.

An analogy is a figure of speech in which two things are asserted to be alike in many respects that are quite fundamental. Their structure, the relationships of their parts, or the essential purposes they serve are similar, although the two things are also greatly dissimilar. Roses and carnations are not analogous. (①) They both have stems and leaves and may both be red in color. (②) But they exhibit these qualities in the same way; they are of the same genus. (③) These are disparate things, but they share important qualities: mechanical apparatus, possession of valves, ability to increase and decrease pressures, and capacity to move fluids. (④) And the heart and the pump exhibit these qualities in different ways and in different contexts.

문 13. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

One of the areas where efficiency can be optimized is the work force, through increasing individual productivity—defined as the amount of work (products produced, customers served) an employee handles in a given time. In addition to making sure you have invested in the right equipment, environment, and training to ensure optimal performance, you can increase productivity by encouraging staffers to put an end to a modern-day energy drain: multitasking. Studies show it takes 25 to 40 percent longer to get a job done when you're simultaneously trying to work on other projects. To be more productive, says Andrew Deutscher, vice president of business development at consulting firm The Energy Project, "do one thing, uninterrupted, for a sustained period of time."

- ① How to Create More Options in Life
- ② How to Enhance Daily Physical Performance
- ③ Multitasking is the Answer for Better Efficiency
- ④ Do One Thing at a Time for Greater Efficiency

문 14. 글의 흐름상 가장 어색한 문장은?

The skill to have a good argument is critical in life. But it's one that few parents teach to their children. ① We want to give kids a stable home, so we stop siblings from quarreling and we have our own arguments behind closed doors. ② Yet if kids never get exposed to disagreement, we may eventually limit their creativity. ③ Children are most creative when they are free to brainstorm with lots of praise and encouragement in a peaceful environment. ④ It turns out that highly creative people often grow up in families full of tension. They are not surrounded by fistfights or personal insults, but real disagreements. When adults in their early 30s were asked to write imaginative stories, the most creative ones came from those whose parents had the most conflict a quarter-century earlier.

※ 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. [문 15. ~ 문 16.]

문 15.

Christopher Nolan is an Irish writer of some renown in the English language. Brain damaged since birth, Nolan has had little control over the muscles of his body, even to the extent of having difficulty in swallowing food. He must be strapped to his wheelchair because he cannot sit up by himself. Nolan cannot utter recognizable speech sounds. Fortunately, though, his brain damage was such that Nolan's intelligence was undamaged and his hearing was normal; as a result, he learned to understand speech as a young child. It was only many years later, though, after he had reached 10 years, and after he had learned to read, that he was given a means to express his first words. He did this by using a stick which was attached to his head to point to letters. It was in this 'unicorn' manner, letter-by-letter, that he produced an entire book of poems and short stories, *Dam-Burst of Dreams*, while still a teenager.

- ① Christopher Nolan은 뇌 손상을 갖고 태어났다.
- ② Christopher Nolan은 음식을 삼키는 것도 어려웠다.
- ③ Christopher Nolan은 청각 장애로 인해 들을 수 없었다.
- ④ Christopher Nolan은 10대일 때 책을 썼다.

문 16.

In many Catholic countries, children are often named after saints; in fact, some priests will not allow parents to name their children after soap opera stars or football players. Protestant countries tend to be more free about this; however, in Norway, certain names such as Adolf are banned completely. In countries where infant mortality is very high, such as in Africa, tribes only name their children when they reach five years old, the age in which their chances of survival begin to increase. Until that time, they are referred to by the number of years they are. Many nations in the Far East give their children a unique name which in some way describes the circumstances of the child's birth or the parents' expectations and hopes for the child. Some Australian aborigines can keep changing their name throughout their life as the result of some important experience which has in some way proved their wisdom, creativity or determination. For example, if one day, one of them dances extremely well, he or she may decide to re-name him/herself 'supreme dancer' or 'light feet'.

- ① Children are frequently named after saints in many Catholic countries.
- ② Some African children are not named until they turn five years old.
- ③ Changing one's name is totally unacceptable in the culture of Australian aborigines.
- ④ Various cultures name their children in different ways.

문 17. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

In one study, done in the early 1970s when young people tended to dress in either “hippie” or “straight” fashion, experimenters donned hippie or straight attire and asked college students on campus for a dime to make a phone call. When the experimenter was dressed in the same way as the student, the request was granted in more than two-thirds of the instances; when the student and requester were dissimilarly dressed, the dime was provided less than half the time. Another experiment showed how automatic our positive response to similar others can be. Marchers in an antiwar demonstration were found to be more likely to sign the petition of a similarly dressed requester and to do so without bothering to read it first.

- ① People are more likely to help those who dress like themselves.
- ② Dressing up formally increases the chance of signing the petition.
- ③ Making a phone call is an efficient way to socialize with other students.
- ④ Some college students in the early 1970s were admired for their unique fashion.

문 18. (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Duration shares an inverse relationship with frequency. If you see a friend frequently, then the duration of the encounter will be shorter. Conversely, if you don't see your friend very often, the duration of your visit will typically increase significantly. (A), if you see a friend every day, the duration of your visits can be low because you can keep up with what's going on as events unfold. If, however, you only see your friend twice a year, the duration of your visits will be greater. Think back to a time when you had dinner in a restaurant with a friend you hadn't seen for a long period of time. You probably spent several hours catching up on each other's lives. The duration of the same dinner would be considerably shorter if you saw the person on a regular basis. (B), in romantic relationships the frequency and duration are very high because couples, especially newly minted ones, want to spend as much time with each other as possible. The intensity of the relationship will also be very high.

(A)

(B)

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| ① For example | Conversely |
| ② Nonetheless | Furthermore |
| ③ Therefore | As a result |
| ④ In the same way | Thus |

※ 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [문 19. ~ 문 20.]

문 19.

One of the most frequently used propaganda techniques is to convince the public that the propagandist's views reflect those of the common person and that he or she is working in their best interests. A politician speaking to a blue-collar audience may roll up his sleeves, undo his tie, and attempt to use the specific idioms of the crowd. He may even use language incorrectly on purpose to give the impression that he is “just one of the folks.” This technique usually also employs the use of glittering generalities to give the impression that the politician's views are the same as those of the crowd being addressed. Labor leaders, businesspeople, ministers, educators, and advertisers have used this technique to win our confidence by appearing to be _____.

- ① beyond glittering generalities
- ② just plain folks like ourselves
- ③ something different from others
- ④ better educated than the crowd

문 20.

As a roller coaster climbs the first lift hill of its track, it is building potential energy—the higher it gets above the earth, the stronger the pull of gravity will be. When the coaster crests the lift hill and begins its descent, its potential energy becomes kinetic energy, or the energy of movement. A common misperception is that a coaster loses energy along the track. An important law of physics, however, called the law of conservation of energy, is that energy can never be created nor destroyed. It simply changes from one form to another. Whenever a track rises back uphill, the cars' momentum—their kinetic energy—will carry them upward, which builds potential energy, and roller coasters repeatedly convert potential energy to kinetic energy and back again. At the end of a ride, coaster cars are slowed down by brake mechanisms that create _____ between two surfaces. This motion makes them hot, meaning kinetic energy is changed to heat energy during braking. Riders may mistakenly think coasters lose energy at the end of the track, but the energy just changes to and from different forms.

- ① gravity
- ② friction
- ③ vacuum
- ④ acceleration