

영 어

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

문 1.

A: Black Cleaners. May I help you?
 B: Yes. Will you check if my suit is ready to go, please?
 A: What's your name, please?
 B: Billy Jackson.
 A: I remember your name. I think it's ready.
 B: _____ I don't want to make
 a trip for nothing.
 A: It's a dark brown suit, right?
 B: Right.
 A: Yes, it's ready to go.
 B: Thanks.

- ① Will you come?
- ② Do you like the color?
- ③ Can I get a refund on this?
- ④ Will you double-check, please?

문 2.

A: Excuse me. I'm new in this apartment building.

 B: Yes, of course.
 A: First, about parking. Is it OK to leave my car behind
 the building?
 B: Sure.
 A: And what about when I have guests?
 B: Well, guests aren't allowed to leave their cars in the
 back. They have to park in the guest parking area in
 the front.
 A: I see. And are there any rules about house pets?
 B: Cats are allowed, but dogs aren't. You see, they make
 a mess all over the place and they bark at night.
 A: I understand.
 B: Do you have any other questions?
 A: Not right now. Thanks a lot.

- ① Would you mind if I park here?
- ② Have you been living here long?
- ③ Could you show me around, please?
- ④ Could I ask you about some of the regulations here?

문 3. 어법상 옳지 않은 것은?

- ① Two hours from now, the hall will be empty. The concert will have ended.
- ② The lab test helps identify problems that might otherwise go unnoticed.
- ③ The police found an old coin which date had become worn and illegible.
- ④ Tom made so firm a decision that it was no good trying to persuade him.

※ 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 옳지 않은 것을 고르시오. [문 4 ~ 문 6]

문 4.

The Netherlands now ① becomes the only country in the world to allow the mercy killing of patients, though there are some strict conditions. ② Those who want medical assistance to die ③ must be undergone unbearable suffering. Doctor and patient must also agree there is no hope of remission. And ④ a second physician must be consulted.

문 5.

① Unable to do anything or go anywhere while my car ② was repairing at my mechanic's garage, I suddenly ③ came to the realization that I had become ④ overly dependent on machines and gadgets.

문 6.

A Civil Service career is your chance ① to begin a journey ② where the things that you accomplish on a daily basis can make a difference in the world. From improving trade opportunities for U.S. businesses, to monitoring human rights issues, ③ to providing management supervision, you can use your skills in a Civil Service career to directly impact foreign policy issues or uphold the business practices and processes ④ involving in supporting the U.S. Department of State's diplomatic efforts.

문 7. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Vitamin D, sometimes known as the "sunshine vitamin," is made in the body when the skin is exposed to sunlight. It is known to boost the uptake of calcium and bone formation, and some observational studies have also suggested a link between low levels of vitamin D and greater risks of many acute and chronic diseases. However, it is not clear whether this is a cause-and-effect relationship, so various large trials have been conducted to try to test whether vitamin D supplementation can reduce the risk of developing diseases. Researchers led by Philippe Autier of France's International Prevention Research Institute in Lyon analyzed data from several hundred observational studies and clinical trials, examining the effects of vitamin D levels on so-called non-bone health – including links to illnesses such as cancer, diabetes and cardiovascular disease. They found that the benefits of high vitamin D levels seen in observational studies – including reduced risk of cardiovascular events, diabetes and colorectal cancer – were not replicated in randomized trials where participants were given vitamin D to see if it would protect against illness.

- ① People who take vitamin D pills can ward off illness.
- ② Healthy people also need to take vitamin D supplements.
- ③ Vitamin D may not be as effective in preventing diseases as previously believed.
- ④ People who are at risk of vitamin D deficiency need to take a supplement.

→ She was a little vague but said something to the effect that she would repay the loan very soon.

문 16. 다음 글에서 해외 입양이 많은 원인으로 언급되지 않은 것은?

In the last 60 years, more than 200,000 Korean babies have been sent overseas for adoption. Korea's international adoption began in the early 1950s just after the Korean War. Since then the number of children sent for overseas adoption has continued to grow mainly because of the country's deeply entrenched Confucian values, which put emphasis on a pure bloodline. "The practice of stigmatizing unwed mothers has also played a big role," said Helen Roh, social welfare professor at a university. "They were basically forced to give up their kids for adoption because of economic difficulties and social stigma," she added. About 90 percent of Korean adoptees are born to unwed mothers, according to recent data.

- ① Korean culture has little respect for single mothers.
- ② Korea has been faithful to international adoption laws.
- ③ Korean culture has been greatly influenced by Confucianism.
- ④ Single mothers often have difficulty supporting their children economically.

※ 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [문 17 ~ 문 20]

문 17.

Antonio Pigafetta, a Florentine navigator who went with Magellan on the first voyage around the world, wrote, upon his passage through our southern lands of America, a strictly accurate account that nonetheless resembles a venture into _____. In it he recorded that he had seen hogs with navels on their haunches, clawless birds whose hens laid eggs on the backs of their mates, and others still, resembling tongueless pelicans, with beaks like spoons. He wrote of having seen a misbegotten creature with the head and ears of a mule, a camel's body, the legs of a deer and the whinny of a horse.

- ① reality ② fantasy
- ③ history ④ science

문 18.

Investments in research and development (R&D) have increased productivity, boosted economic growth, generated new products and processes, and improved the quality of people's lives. The possibility of profiting from a new product or process frequently leads businesses to invest _____ amounts of money in research and development. However, private investors cannot capture many of the benefits of their R&D spending, as the knowledge it produces may be used by others; consequently, the private sector may _____ to make some investments that have positive social, or economic, returns – gains for society and for the economy as a whole. To address that problem of incentives and encourage more R&D investment, the government uses several policy tools, including appropriated spending for R&D activities, tax preferences for private sector research and development, and protection of intellectual property through the copyright and patent systems.

- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| ① minimum | attempt |
| ② substantial | attempt |
| ③ minimum | hesitate |
| ④ substantial | hesitate |

문 19.

The question of what it takes to excel has occupied psychologists for decades and philosophers for centuries. In recent years, one of the most persistent psychology claims has been the myth of the "10,000-hour rule" – the idea that this is the amount of time one must invest in practice in order to reach meaningful success in any field. But celebrated psychologist Daniel Goleman debunks the 10,000-hour mythology to reveal the more complex truth beneath the popular rule of thumb. The secret to continued improvement, it turns out, isn't the amount of time invested but the _____ of that time. It sounds simple and obvious enough, and yet so much of both our formal education and the informal ways in which we go about pursuing success in skill-based fields is built around the premise of sheer time investment. Instead, the factor that has been identified as the main predictor of success is _____ practice – persistent training to which you give your full concentration rather than just your time, often guided by a skilled expert, coach, or mentor.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| ① quality | automated |
| ② quality | deliberate |
| ③ planning | subconscious |
| ④ planning | accidental |

문 20.

Before I leave the subject of disarmament there is one further point of importance. Some writers argue that the best way to minimize the explosive quality of the present arms race is somehow to develop a stable balance of terror. This means developing nuclear weapons and delivery systems so strong and so varied that no surprise attack could knock out the power to retaliate. I can see some force in this argument. Effective deterrence depends to some extent on the mutual conviction that the other man can and will do what he threatens if he is attacked. And this may be, for the time being, the only practical way of curbing hasty action. But, in fact, attempting to produce stability in this way also means continuing the arms race. Because, as the power to retaliate increases, there is bound to be a corresponding search for improved weapons which will increase the element of surprise. In any case, _____, which is the basis of deterrence, is not a positive way to secure peace – at any rate in the long run. I feel bound to doubt whether safety, as Winston Churchill once claimed, can really become the "sturdy child of terror."

- ① inaction through fear
- ② peace through sanctions
- ③ reconciliation through philanthropy
- ④ self-defence through surprise attacks