

영 어

2014년 7급 국가직 영어

※ 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

문 1. 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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?

for nothing 헛되이, 공짜로, 아무 이유 없이 double-check 재확인하다 ④

문 2. 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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?

mess 혼란, 불결 bark 짖다 ④

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.

③ which → whose

※ 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 옳지 않은 것을 고르시오.

문 4. The Netherlands now ①becomes the only country in the world to allow the mercy killing of patients, though there are some strict conditions. ②Those 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 ④a second physician must be consulted.

mercy killing 안락사 strict 엄격한 undergo 겪다 unbearable 참을 수 없는 remission 완화, 용서

③ → must undergo : 사람들이 고통을 겪는 것이므로 능동태가 되어야 한다.

문 5. ①Unable to do anything or go anywhere while my car ②was repairing at my mechanic's garage, I suddenly ③came to the realization that I had become ④overly dependent on machines and gadgets.

mechanic 자동차 수리공 garage 차고 overly 지나치게 gadget 장치, 도구

② → was repaired : 내 차가 수리되는 것이므로 수동태가 된다.

문 6. A Civil Service career is your chance ①to 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, ③to 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 ④involving in supporting the U.S. Department of State's diplomatic efforts.

civil service 공무원 조직 monitor 감시하다, 추적하다 supervision 감독 impact 영향을 미치다 uphold 올리다, 지지하다

④ → involved : 절차가 관련된 것이므로 과거분사를 사용한다.

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.

expose 노출시키다 boost 밀어 올리다, 증가시키다 uptake 흡수 acute 급성의 chronic 만성적 cause and effect 원인과 결과의 conduct 수행하다 supplementation 보충 clinical 임상의, 진료소의 diabetes 당뇨 cardiovascular 심장혈관의 colorectal 직장결장의 cf. rectal 직장의 replicate 복제하다, 되풀이하다 randomize 임의추출하다 ward off 막다, 피하다 cf. ward 보호, 병실 ③

문 8. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

When Bobby Fischer was battling Boris Spassky for the world title in 1972, I was a 9-year-old club player in my native town in the Soviet Union. I followed the games avidly. As I improved during the 1970s, my coach made charts to track my progress and to set goals for me. A rating above 2,500 was grand master; 2,600 meant membership in the Top 10; 2,700 was world-champion territory. And even above that was Bobby Fischer, at the very top with 2,785. I became world champion in 1985 but it took me four full years to surpass Fischer's rating record. It was Fischer's attitude on and off the board that infused his play with unrivaled power. Before Fischer, no one was ready to fight to the death in every game. No one was willing to work around the clock to push chess to a new level. But Fischer was, and he became the detonator of an avalanche of new chess ideas, a revolutionary whose revolution is still in progress. At Fischer's peak, even his adversaries had to admire his game.

- ① The author was Spassky's rival in 1972.
 ② The author broke Fischer's rating record in 1985.
 ③ Fischer was ready to fight to the death in every chess game.
 ④ Fischer's adversaries did not admire his game until he died.

avid 탐욕스런, 열심인 track 뒤를 쫓다, 추적하다 territory 영역, 영토 surpass 능가하다 board 판, 보드 infuse 주입하다, 불어넣다 unrivaled 경쟁자가 없는 around the clock 24시간 내내, 쉬지 않고 detonate 폭발시키다, 작렬시키다 avalanche 눈사태, 쇄도 adversary 적 ③

문 9. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은?

However, if they are too lenient, they can have major discipline problems.

Creating an environment in which students feel accepted, secure, and free to explore is crucial to learning, but classroom discipline issues also need to be addressed. The teacher needs to create clear boundaries for permissible behavior, while maintaining a relaxed, open environment for learning to take place. (A) Teachers with easy-going personalities are often good at creating a positive learning environment. (B) Young students are always testing to see how much they can get away with, and a teacher trying too hard to be friendly and accommodating will soon find the class completely out of control. (C) Teachers with strict personalities and teaching styles usually have better classroom discipline, but going too far with rules can have negative effects. (D) When students make mistakes, overly strict responses following the letter of the law may create a tense atmosphere which inhibits participation, especially if the teacher embarrasses the student in front of his or her peers.

- ① A ② B ③ C ④ D

lenient 관대한 discipline 훈련 crucial 주요한 relaxed 편안한

easy-going 태평한, 빈둥거리는 accommodate 적응시키다 strict 엄격한 tense 긴장된 inhibit 금지하다 embarrass 당황하게 하다, 난처하게 하다 ②

문 10. 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은?

There are several places in the world that are famous for people who live a very long time. These places are usually in mountainous areas, far away from modern cities. Doctors, scientists, and public health experts often travel to these regions to solve the mystery of long, healthy life; the experts hope to bring to the modern world the secrets of _____.

- ① longevity ② security
 ③ innovation ④ loyalty

longevity 장수, 장기복무 innovation 혁신 ①

문 11. 밑줄 친 부분과 의미가 가장 가까운 것은?

The metabolic machinery of the cell functions in a completely analogous fashion, with its own version of master plans, working blueprints, transfer agents, and all the rest.

- ① delicate ② weird
 ③ similar ④ novel

analogous 유사한(= similar) cf. analogy 유사, 유추 weird 이상한 novel 새로운 metabolic 변화의, 신진대사의 blueprint 청사진, 설계도 transfer 전달하다 ③

문 12. 밑줄 친 부분에 공통으로 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은?

○ Many experts criticized the TV and radio networks as being too biased to _____ the race fairly.

○ I got these tires from your guys two months ago. Will the warranty _____ the cost of the repair?

- ① cover ② cast
 ③ charge ④ claim

biased 편견을 가진 cover 보도하다, 포함하다 ①

※ 우리말을 영어로 잘못 옮긴 것을 고르시오.

문 13. 우리말을 영어로 잘못 옮긴 것을 고르시오.

- ① 누가 엿들을까봐 그는 목소리를 낮추었다.
 → He lowered his voice for fear he should not be overheard.
 ② 그녀는 그 계획을 계속 따라 갈 사람이 결코 아닐 것이다.
 → She would be the last person to go along with the plan.
 ③ 고위 간부들은 일등석으로 여행할 자격이 있다.
 → Top executives are entitled to first class travel.
 ④ 일하는 것과 돈 버는 것은 별개의 것이다.
 → To work is one thing, and to make money is another.

① he should not be overhead → he should be overheard : for fear (that)가 “...할까 두려워서”라는 의미이다. not을 넣으면 “...하지 않을까 두려워서”라고 해석되어 의미가 통하지 않는다.

문 14. 우리말을 영어로 잘못 옮긴 것을 고르시오.

- ① 그녀는 가족과 함께 있을 때 가장 행복하다.
→ She is happiest when she is with her family.
- ② 사고 후 그는 왼손을 사용하는 데 익숙해지고 있었다.
→ He was getting accustomed to using his left hand after the accident.
- ③ 내 급우들 중 3분의 2가 졸업 후 직장을 알아볼 예정이다.
→ Two thirds of my classmates are going to look for jobs after graduation.
- ④ 책임감이 그로 하여금 결국 자신을 희생하게 한 위험한 일을 말도록 재촉하였다.
→ His sense of responsibility urged him to undertake the dangerous task which he eventually sacrificed himself.

④ which → for which 또는 to which : 접속사+he eventually sacrificed himself for[to] the task가 되어야 의미가 통한다. 접속사+for[to] the task를 관계대명사로 바꾸면 for which 또는 to which가 된다.

문 15. 우리말을 영어로 잘못 옮긴 것을 고르시오.

- ① 21세기 말까지 과학이 얼마나 발전할지 알 수 없다.
→ There is no knowing how far science may progress by the end of the twenty first century.
- ② 하등 동물은 그 조건 하에서 생존하기 위해 신체적 구조를 바꾸지 않을 수 없다.
→ The lower animals must have their bodily structure modified in order to be survived under the conditions.
- ③ 지갑에 돈이 없었기 때문에 그는 10 킬로미터 이상을 걸어가지 않을 수 없었다.
→ Having no money in his wallet, he had no choice but to walk more than ten kilometers.
- ④ 그녀는 약간 모호하게나마 빠른 시간 안에 부채를 상환할 것이라는 취지의 말을 하였다. → She was a little vague but said something to the effect that she would repay the loan very soon.

② be survived → survive : survive는 “생존하다”라는 의미로 사용할 때 자동사이므로 수동태가 되지 않는다.

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.

oversees 해외로, 해외에 adoption 입양, 채택 entrench 정착하다 cf. trench 참호 Confucian 유교의 stigmatize 낙인을 찍다 play a role 역할을 하다 stigma 낙인 adoptee 입양아 ②

※ 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

navigator 항해사 account 진술 venture 모험 hog 돼지 navel 배꼽 haunch 허리, 궁둥이 clawless 발톱이 없는 hen 수컷, 수탉 beak 부리 misbegotten 사생아의, 부정하게 얻은 mule 노새 cf. hinny 버새 whinny 히힃 우는 소리 ②

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

boost 밀어 올리다, 증가시키다 capture 붙잡다, 획득하다 incentive 자극, 유인책 appropriate 총당하다, 전유하다, 승인하다 patent 특허 substantial 상당한, 실질적인

④

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

excel 뛰어나다, 능가하다 decade 십 년 persistent 지속적인 claim 주장
celebrated 저명한 debunk 폭로하다 cf. bunk 허풍, 잠자리 reveal 드러내
다, 폭로하다 rule of thumb 어림짐작 premise 전제 sheer 순전한, 깎아
지른듯한 identify 밝히다 mentor 조연자, 스승 deliberate 신중한, 계획적
인 accidental 우연한 ②

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

disarmament arms 무기 stable 안정된 surprise attack 기습 retaliate
보복하다 deterrence 억제, 제지 to some extent 어느 정도 mutual 상
호의 conviction 확신 for the time being 당분간 curb 억제하다, 재갈,
고삐 be bound to ..할 수 밖에 없다 in the long run 결국 sturdy 튼
튼한 inaction 활동하지 않음, 정지 sanction 제재, 인가 reconciliation 화
해 philanthropy 박애, 자선 ①