

영 어

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

문 1.

A: Advanced Components, good morning.
B: Hello. Could you _____ to David Hogan in the Sales Department?
A: One moment, please. I'm afraid the line's busy. Do you want to hold or call back later?
B: I'll call again later. Goodbye.

- ① introduce me
- ② put me through
- ③ send me through
- ④ take me

문 2.

A: Have you heard what happened to Sharon?
B: No.
A: _____.
B: Why? I thought she was one of those young people on the fast track.
A: She screwed up a stock deal and cost her company millions of dollars.

- ① She went on a business trip
- ② She took the rest of the day off
- ③ She got promoted last week
- ④ She got fired from her company

문 3. 우리말을 영어로 잘못 옮긴 것은?

- ① 그가 혼란에 빠진 채로 회의실을 떠났다.
→ Covering with confusion, he left the conference room.
- ② 길을 따라 걷다가 그는 나무뿌리에 걸려 넘어졌다.
→ Walking along the road, he tripped over the root of a tree.
- ③ 눈을 크게 뜬 채로 그녀는 그 남자를 응시했다.
→ With her eyes wide open, she stared at the man.
- ④ 손을 흔들면서 그녀는 기차에 올랐다.
→ Waving goodbye, she got on the train.

문 4. 우리말을 영어로 가장 잘 옮긴 것은?

Jenny가 2월 28일까지 지원을 했더라면, 대학교는 봄 학기에 그녀를 받아들였을 텐데.

- ① When Jenny entered the university, it was not until she applied by February 28.
- ② Jenny's application to the university for the spring semester should have been accepted by February 28.
- ③ If Jenny had applied by February 28, the university would have accepted her for the spring semester.
- ④ If Jenny could apply by February 28, the university would accept her for the spring semester.

문 5. 글의 흐름상 어색한 문장은?

In April 1833, the German Prince Maximilian set out to study the Plains Indians in the western United States. ① The prince left St. Louis and sailed up the Missouri River. On the boat with Prince Maximilian were his two trained pet bears, a music box, and a thermometer to record the daily temperature in his journal. ② The prince also brought helpers along with him. One of the helpers was a Swiss artist named Karl Bodmer. ③ Bodmer's job was to draw and paint all of the sights and people that the prince wrote about. Bodmer's paintings and Maximilian's journal record the lives and habits of the Plains Indians. ④ Prince Maximilian sailed for America from Holland with great expectations. Bodmer's artwork and Maximilian's writing are being kept at the National Museum.

문 6. 다음 문장에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

It is well documented that the more television you watch, the more likely you are to be overweight, with all the negative implications for health that this connection involves.

- (가) You can also try to be more active while you watch the television. For example, you could buy an exercise bike or a treadmill and use it while you view. If that sounds a little strenuous, you could do the ironing or lift weights as you sit on the sofa.
- (나) Therefore, it is advisable that you limit the time you and your family spend watching television and find more active ways of using your leisure time.
- (다) ABC News reports that excessive television watching has been linked to the increase in numbers of overweight children and adolescents in North America. In addition, *Newsweek* states that television and video viewing for children should be limited to two hours per day.

- ① (가) - (나) - (다) ② (가) - (다) - (나)
- ③ (나) - (가) - (다) ④ (다) - (나) - (가)

※ 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [문 7 ~ 문 8]

문 7.

Making a documentary is simpler than you think. You just go where something interesting is happening, turn on the camera, and record it. For example, the most successful American documentarian would be Abraham Zapruder, the Dallas garment manufacturer whose home-movie camera was pointed at President John Kennedy as he was being shot. His three-hundred-plus frames of Super-8 film have probably been the most talked about and widely shown bit of footage in the history of nonfiction film. Certainly, if you can get camcorder shots of a tornado flattening a town or a brushfire wiping out million-dollar homes, you can be on TV. And yes, if you can put together a series of interviews with the right kinds of people expressing concern about the right kinds of social problems such as AIDS, you can become the darling of special interest TV programs.

- ① Why Abraham Zapruder Became a Documentarian
- ② You Too Can Make a Documentary
- ③ Why You Should Use Super-8 Film in Documentaries
- ④ How to Get a Job as a TV Producer

문 8.

"The world is our marketplace" might be declared as the new creed of consumers and organizations in the next century. As people throughout the world strive for economic development and greater prosperity, achieving higher standards of living becomes a dominant motivation in offering attractive business opportunities in new markets. Organizations can reach more consumers, and consumers can access products from foreign countries, especially on the World Wide Web. It is accurate to state that basic consumer needs and decision processes are universal. The new global consumer buys the same brands promoted in global as well as local media, from the same types of retailers, and for the same reasons in many countries throughout the world.

- ① The Customer is King
- ② Globalization of Consumer Markets
- ③ Globalization and Westernization
- ④ A Problem of the Marketplace

※ 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [문 9 ~ 문 10]

문 9.

The first US commercial nuclear power plant started operation in Illinois in 1956. At the time, the future for nuclear energy in the United States looked ____A____. But opponents criticized the safety of power plants and questioned whether safe disposal of nuclear waste could be assured. A 1979 accident at Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania turned many Americans against nuclear power. Furthermore, the cost of building a nuclear power plant escalated, and other, more economical sources of power began to look more appealing. During the 1970s and 1980s, plans for several nuclear plants were canceled, and the future of nuclear power remains in a state of ____B____ in the United States.

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| A | B |
| ① bright | prosperity |
| ② bleak | uncertainty |
| ③ bright | uncertainty |
| ④ bleak | prosperity |

문 10.

Those who learn English as a foreign language tend to read English texts slowly and consult a dictionary whenever they come across unfamiliar words. While having some benefits, this is not the most efficient way of reading. In fact, foreign language learners can enhance their reading ability by paying attention to the context while skipping unknown words and phrases. That is, it is far from desirable to interrupt one's reading to look up unfamiliar words in a dictionary. Hence, the learners of English are advised to remember _____.

- ① that they need to spend time learning new vocabulary on a daily basis
- ② they should be able to read as fast as possible to understand the text better
- ③ that they do not need to understand every word to comprehend a passage
- ④ that they must use English-English dictionaries to get the clear definition of a new word

※ 밑줄 친 부분과 의미가 가장 가까운 것을 고르시오. [문 11 ~ 문 13]

문 11.

One of the immutable laws of television is that low ratings inevitably lead to cancellation.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| ① unchanging | ② provisional |
| ③ drastic | ④ irresponsible |

문 12.

Canny investors are starting to worry that the stock market might be due for a sharp fall.

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| ① shrewd | ② prestigious |
| ③ impudent | ④ curious |

문 13.

He stood up for Kate when she was blamed for the mistake.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| ① criticized | ② observed |
| ③ neglected | ④ supported |

※ 어법상 옳지 않은 것을 고르시오. [문 14 ~ 문 17]

- 문 14. ① He is alleged that he has hit a police officer.
 ② Tom got his license taken away for driving too fast.
 ③ The building was destroyed in a fire, the cause of which was never confirmed.
 ④ Under no circumstances can a customer's money be refunded.

문 15.

Old giant corporations such as IBM and AT&T laid off thousands of workers, ① downsizing to become more efficient and competitive. The auto industry that ② many were ready to pronounce ③ deadly has revived and is ④ flourishing.

문 16.

The immune system in our bodies ① fights the bacteria and viruses which cause diseases. Therefore, whether or not we are likely to get various diseases ② depend on how well our immune system works. Biologists used to ③ think that the immune system was a separate, independent part of our body, but recently they ④ have found that our brain can affect our immune system. This discovery indicates that there may be a connection between emotional factors and illness.

문 17.

Teachers can apply many strategies ① to reduce the negative impact of anxiety on learning and performance. Clearly, creating a classroom climate that is ② accepting, comfortable, and noncompetitive helps. Giving students opportunities to improve their work before handing ③ it in also helps anxious children, as ④ do providing clear, unambiguous instructions.

문 18. 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

The *ad hominem* fallacy is one of the most common mistakes in reasoning. The fallacy rests on a confusion between the qualities of the person making a claim and the qualities of the claim itself. Let's say my friend, Parker, is an ingenious fellow. It follows that Parker's opinion on some subject, whatever it is, is the opinion of an ingenious person. But it does not follow that Parker's opinion itself is ingenious. To think that it is would be to confuse the content of Parker's claim with Parker himself. Or let's suppose you are listening to your teacher whom you regard as a bit strange or maybe even weird. Would it follow that the car your teacher drives is strange or weird? Obviously not. Similarly, it would not follow that some specific proposal that the teacher has put forth is strange or weird. A proposal made by an oddball is an oddball's proposal, but it does not follow that it is an oddball proposal.

- ① It is ingenious to suppose that a teacher who owns a strange car also does weird things.
 ② We must accept the reasoning that the qualities of a person determine the qualities of the claim he makes.
 ③ It is odd to claim that common mistakes we make result from confusion between truth and fallacy.
 ④ We must not confuse the qualities of the person making a claim with the qualities of the claim itself.

※ 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. [문 19 ~ 문 20]

문 19.

Researchers questioned 5,000 high school students in Essex, England. Half of them were boys, and the other half girls. The survey shows that half of the boys and two-thirds of the girls never shower after a physical education (PE) class. Researchers suggest that students do not want to sweat because they do not want to take a shower, so they are less active in sports classes. Lead researcher Dr. Sandercock said he was surprised at how rarely students showered. There are additional studies that point out the fear of bullying and humiliation may be behind the reluctance of some students to shower. Undressing in front of peers may be too much for some children. Pamela Naylor, spokeswoman for a health organization in England, said many children had concerns about their body image, and that schools needed to address this. She said, "Schools, workplaces, and local authorities all have a role to play in shifting attitudes so that physical activity and what comes with it, like sweating and showering, are encouraged and accommodated."

- ① More girls avoid showering after PE classes than boys do.
 ② Researchers said unwillingness to shower was a barrier to working up a sweat.
 ③ Bullying and humiliation might contribute to the reluctance to shower.
 ④ The spokeswoman said most kids have no problem with their body image.

문 20.

Saccharin, the oldest artificial sweetener, was accidentally discovered in 1879 by researcher Constantine Fahlberg, who was working at Johns Hopkins University in the laboratory of professor Ira Remsen. Fahlberg's discovery came after he forgot to wash his hands before lunch. He had spilled a chemical on his hands and it, in turn, caused the bread he ate to taste unusually sweet. In 1880, the two scientists jointly published the discovery, but in 1884, Fahlberg obtained a patent and began mass-producing saccharin without Remsen. The use of saccharin did not become widespread until World War I when sugar supply was limited. Its popularity increased during the 1960s and 1970s with the manufacture of Sweet'N Low and diet soft drinks.

- ① The discovery of saccharin by Fahlberg was unplanned and unintentional.
 ② Fahlberg published the discovery of saccharin with Remsen, but received a patent without him.
 ③ Saccharin replaced previously used artificial sweeteners thanks to its mass production.
 ④ Sugar shortages during World War I made the use of saccharin widespread.