

※ 다음 각 물음에 가장 알맞은 답을 골라 답안지의 같은 번호에 컴퓨터용 수성 사인펜으로 정확히 표기하시오.

영어

1. 빈칸에 들어갈 단어로 가장 적절한 것은?

If you describe someone as _____, you think that he or she is strange or unusual, often in an unpleasant way.

- ① peculiar ② extrovert
③ responsive ④ submissive

2. 밑줄 친 단어와 뜻이 가장 가까운 것은?

Throughout history, food has had a huge impact on civilization as a catalyst of social change, political organization, geopolitical competition, industrial development, military conflict, and economic expansion.

- ① trigger ② deterrent
③ justification ④ consequence

3. 밑줄 친 단어와 뜻이 가장 가까운 것은?

Most of the characteristics of the early primates are studied from fossils of their teeth and skulls. *Bone fossilization* is the process by which minerals slowly replace the organic content of the bones of a dead animal, resulting in a very detailed stone replica of the original bone. Fossils can be so detailed that they show scratches under a microscope.

- ① emblem ② duplicate
③ remnant ④ craftwork

4. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 문맥상 단어의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

To the world at large, Ethiopia is practically ① synonymous with famine and desert, to the extent that the Ethiopian Airlines' Johannesburg office regularly receives tactful enquiries about what, if any, food is served on their flights. This widespread ② misconception, regarding a country set in a continent plagued by drought and erratic rainfall, says much about the workings of the mass media. It says rather less about Ethiopia. ③ Contrary to Western myth, the elevated central plateau that covers half of Ethiopia's surface area, and supports the vast majority of its population, is the most extensive contiguous area of fertile land in the eastern side of Africa. The deserts do exist, but they are, as you might expect, ④ densely populated; they have little impact on the life of most Ethiopians—and they are most unlikely to be visited by tourists. To all intents and purposes, the fertile highland plateau is Ethiopia.

5. 다음 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 표현으로 어법상 가장 적절한 것은?

Beekeepers in the United States first noticed that their bee colonies (A) dying off in 2006. Since then, scientists have been desperately (B) to figure out what's causing the collapse.

(A) (B)

- ① were — tried
② were — trying
③ have been — tried
④ have been — trying

6. 다음 중 어법상 옳지 않은 것은?

- ① I saw one of the most impressive government policies in years.
② If I were you, I'd apply for the position just for the experience.
③ That wonderful thought was suddenly occurred after I came to Jeju.
④ I urged in my previous letter that they be treated as his colleagues.

7. 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 옳지 않은 것은?

As our knowledge of emotional intelligence continues to evolve, ① so does this book on emotional and social intelligence. Just over ten years ② have passed since we wrote the first edition of this book. The previous revised editions were driven by the huge increase in knowledge, both scientific and experiential, ③ that arose on this new topic. The present revision is primarily driven by the first major revision of the most widely used test of emotional intelligence in the world, the Emotional Quotient Inventory, now ④ referring to as the Emotional Quotient Inventory 2.0.

8. 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 옳지 않은 것은?

I met a university professor who reported that his daughter ① had sent thirteen thousand text messages to her friends in a single month. If each message took, say, fifteen seconds ② to key in, the father calculated that the daughter spent hours a day *texting*, a word my spell-checker does not yet recognize. Sending text messages ③ is obviously an addictive and compulsive behavior. My wife and I once drove past a young man ④ rode no hands on a bicycle. In one hand he was thumbing a text message. In the other he held what looked like a three- or four-month-old baby.

9. 다음 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 표현으로 어법상 가장 적절한 것은?

We tend to organize ____ (A) ____ we perceive into whole, continuous figures. If the stimulus pattern is incomplete, we most likely will fill in the missing elements. Reading the letters *K.O.. ..E..A*, Koreans are apt to add the missing letter to form the word *KOREA*. However, a person from another culture might read the letters ____ (B) ____, not unconsciously supplying the letter *R* and, hence, arriving at an entirely different interpretation of the letters.

(A) (B)

- ① what — different
- ② what — differently
- ③ that — different
- ④ that — differently

10. 다음 대화에서 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

A: I'm starving.
B: Me, too. What are you in the mood for?
A: Korean food, definitely. You know I'm a huge fan of bulgogi.
B: Oh, I heard there's a nice Korean restaurant near here.
A: _____
B: Good! Do you want to go right now?
A: Sure. Don't you think we need a reservation?
B: Probably. I'll call and ask them.

- ① Then, what are we waiting for?
- ② Wow, unbelievable! That's a steal!
- ③ Didn't you know that I don't like meat?
- ④ I think it just isn't my day.

11. 다음 대화에서 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

A: Hey. You are late.
B: Sorry. I was busy helping Jenny with her math homework. She seemed to have problems with some of the questions.
A: What? Jenny with curly hair?
B: Yes. Jenny Kim in my class.
A: _____
B: What do you mean by that?
A: She's a math genius. She practically knows everything about math.
B: Oh, I didn't know that. She never told me she didn't need help.
A: Jenny is very thoughtful. She probably didn't want to hurt your feelings.

- ① You taught a fish how to swim.
- ② Don't bite the hand that feeds you.
- ③ She just jumped on the bandwagon.
- ④ You locked the barn door after the horse escaped.

12. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

For poststructuralist theory the common factor in the analysis of social organization, social meanings, and power and individual consciousness is *language*.

- (A) Yet it is also the place where our sense of ourselves, our subjectivity, is *constructed*.
- (B) The assumption that subjectivity is constructed implies that it is not innate, not genetically determined, but socially produced.
- (C) Language is the place where actual and possible forms of social organization and their likely social and political consequences are defined and contested.

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

13. 글의 흐름으로 보아 주어진 글이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Euathlos reasons a little differently, however. If I lose, he thinks, then I will have lost my first court case, in which event, the original agreement releases me from having to pay any tuition fees.

Euathlos has learned from Protagoras how to be a lawyer, under a very generous arrangement whereby he doesn't need to pay anything for his tuition until and unless he wins his first court case. (①) Rather to Protagoras' annoyance, however, after giving up hours of his time training Euathlos, the pupil decides to become a musician and never takes any court cases. (②) Protagoras demands that Euathlos pay him for his trouble and, when the musician refuses, decides to sue him in court. (③) Protagoras reasons that if Euathlos loses the case, he, Protagoras, will have won, in which case he will get his money back, and furthermore, that even if he loses, Euathlos will then have won a case and will therefore still have to pay up. (④) And, even if he wins, Protagoras will still have lost the right to enforce the contract, so he will not need to pay anything.

14. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

When they sailed across the Atlantic in the early 1600s, the Europeans saw the new world through their own cultural lens. They saw a wilderness that was filled with seemingly infinite abundance, but untamed, having no plowed fields, fences, or farm houses. ① The Native Americans they met were considered to be savage peoples, with none of the characteristics of European civilization, nor did they possess true religion according to this view. ② Lacking civilization, however, they lived closer to the natural world, and some Europeans believed this gave them a simple nobility that Europeans themselves lacked. ③ Native Americans understood through long experience that outsiders could bring war, death, and destruction. ④ Thus, they coined the term "noble savage" to describe Native Americans.

15. 밑줄 친 he(his) 중 가리키는 대상이 나머지 셋과 다른 것은?

On October 21, 1984, President Ronald Reagan and his challenger, former Vice President Walter Mondale, held the second of two nationally televised presidential debates in the run-up to the presidential election. President Reagan remained popular, but his support was softening in light of growing concerns about ① his age (he was 73 at the time of the debate). His poor performance in the previous debate, three weeks earlier, had opened the door to questions about ② his mental fitness. When the moderator asked him if age was a concern in the election, he famously replied that ③ he would not make age an issue of that campaign. Reagan said, "I am not going to exploit, for political purposes, my opponent's youth and inexperience." Mondale, not exactly a spring chicken at fifty-six, later commented that he knew at that very moment ④ he had lost the campaign.

16. Lawrence Richard Walters에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

On 2 July 1982, American truck driver Lawrence Richard Walters, nicknamed 'Lawnchair Larry', built a homemade airship. Using his lawn chair, 45 helium weather balloons, a Citizens' Band radio, and a pellet gun, he flew to 15,000 feet over controlled airspace near Los Angeles International Airport. After 45 minutes, aware that he had breached commercial airspace, he shot several balloons and began his descent. He lost his pellet gun overboard and eventually got caught in power lines, causing a twenty-minute blackout in Long Beach. His action and subsequent arrest for breaking federal aviation laws caused a media sensation and spawned a wave of cultural reinterpretations in film, theatre, music, and even video games.

- ① 비행선을 직접 만들었다.
- ② 여러 개의 풍선을 터뜨려 하강하였다.
- ③ Long Beach의 정전 사태를 일으켰다.
- ④ 위기 상황에서도 연방 항공법을 준수하였다.

19. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Throughout history, and in every culture, emotional tears are shed—everyone, everywhere, cries at some time. People weep during funeral rituals, for instance, in every culture except in Bali, and even there people weep in mourning—tearless funerals are made possible only by postponing the rites until two full years after the death. Around the globe, infants cry in hunger and pain and children in frustration and disappointment. However much the rules governing emotional display may vary from time to time and place to place, adults weep for myriad reasons and sometimes, a few claim, for no reason at all. In American culture, even those rare people (usually male) who claim they never cry can remember doing so as children.

- ① Cultural Benefits of Crying
- ② Stop Weeping and Start Living
- ③ Shedding Tears: A Human Universal
- ④ Diverse Effects of Emotional Crying

20. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Foraging is a subsistence strategy based on gathering plants that grow wild in the environment and hunting available animals. In some cases, foraging might not seem like production at all. Walking through the forest, finding a fruit-bearing tree, picking the fruit, and eating it might strike contemporary urbanities as living in Eden, not producing. Most people who live in direct contact with the environment and employ relatively little technology in the acquisition of food actually work harder than simply picking low-hanging fruit, but gathering what grows wild in the environment is a form of production. It is also a key economic strategy of foragers. *Production* refers to any human action intended to convert resources in the environment into food. Berries growing on a bush are simply seed-carriers for the reproduction of the plant; they do not become “food” until they are identified as edible and taken off the bush. Identifying and picking the fruit, then, is an act of production.

- ① Productive activities are valued for the survival of human beings.
- ② Foraging strategies for acquiring food in the wild should be developed.
- ③ It is necessary to improve the environment to support human survival.
- ④ We need to understand foraging as an act of production.