

# 영 어

문 1. 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

I will \_\_\_\_\_ a better idea than this until mid-March next year.

- ① round up
- ② give in to
- ③ come up with
- ④ make allowance for

\* 밑줄 친 부분의 의미와 가장 가까운 것을 고르시오. [문 2. ~ 문 3.]

문 2. His behavior was spontaneous and clearly not forced.

- ① calculated
- ② compelled
- ③ improvised
- ④ apprehended

문 3. Edna and her father had a warm and almost violent dispute upon the subject of her refusal to attend her sister's wedding.

- ① disregard
- ② argument
- ③ perspective
- ④ relationship

문 4. 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 옳지 않은 것은?

Bone and ivory needles ① found at archaeological sites indicate ② that clothes ③ have been sewn for some 17,000 years ④ ago.

문 5. 밑줄 친 부분의 의미와 가장 가까운 것은?

The manager has to buckle down now if he doesn't want to be crammed up with so much business to deal with.

- ① turn up
- ② sort out
- ③ break down
- ④ set to work

문 6. 어법상 옳은 것은?

- ① Harry's decision retire from politics was not completely unexpected.
- ② I'll take over the cooking from you while you will walk the dog.
- ③ I walked along the hall, keeping close to the side.
- ④ You haven't given me that I asked for.

문 7. 우리말을 영어로 잘못 옮긴 것은?

- ① 내가 그 일을 오늘 마칠 수 있을지 의문이다.  
→ It is doubtful whether I'll finish the work today.
- ② 그의 담당 의사는 그에게 술도 담배도 허락하지 않았다.  
→ His doctor allows him either to drink or to smoke.
- ③ 멀리 가기도 전에 우리는 소나기를 만났다.  
→ We had not gone far before we were caught in a shower.
- ④ 안보와 경제외교 강화가 우리의 주요 관심사이다.  
→ Our major concern is strengthening security and economic diplomacy.

문 8. 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

A recent review of 38 international studies indicates that physical activity alone can improve self-esteem and self-concept in children and adolescents. Apparently, the exercise setting also matters. Students who participated in supervised activities in schools or gymnasiums reported more significant growth in self-esteem than those who exercised at home and in other settings. Adolescents' self-concept is most strongly linked to their sense of physical attractiveness and body image, an area where many people struggle. So, encourage more regular exercise programs during and after school, and support team sports, strength training, running, yoga, and swimming—not just for their effects on the body but on the mind as well.

- ① More physical activities should be encouraged to students.
- ② Physical attractiveness is closely connected with self-esteem.
- ③ Team teaching is one of the most efficient pedagogical approaches.
- ④ The exercise setting doesn't matter for the good image of your body.

문 9. 우리말을 영어로 잘못 옮긴 것은?

- ① 나의 엄마는 게임 캐릭터를 사는 데 돈을 쓰는 것을 반대했다.  
→ My mother objected to spend money on buying game characters.
- ② 악천후의 경우에는 모든 비행기가 연착될 수 있다.  
→ All airplanes are subject to delay in the event of bad weather.
- ③ 내가 전화해서 그에게 그것을 가지고 오라고 하겠다.  
→ I'll call and ask him to bring it over.
- ④ 가난한 사람들을 위하여 자선 바자회를 열자는 그의 아이디어는 성공을 거두었다.  
→ His idea to hold a charity bazaar for the poor paid off.

문 10. 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The common definition of labor efficiency is: "the number of labor hours required to accomplish a given task, when compared with the standard in the industry or setting." The typical way of assessing labor efficiency is to compare the number of hours actually required to produce a given product or service with those usually required. Efficiency is about doing the same with less. Companies most often improve labor efficiency by finding ways to reduce the number of labor hours required to produce the same level of output. This translates into savings because the company spends less on wages and other labor-related costs. Efficiency, then, is about shrinking the denominator—inputs (head count, labor hours)—in an effort to improve \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① renovation
- ② profitability
- ③ vulnerability
- ④ environment

\* 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [문 11. ~ 문 12.]

문 11.

- A: Excuse me, \_\_\_\_\_ Can you help me?  
 B: Sure. What can I do for you?  
 A: I'm trying to find gate 11.  
 B: Okay. This area only has 10 gates. Do you know which concourse you're leaving from?  
 A: Yeah. The screen said it would be concourse B.  
 B: We're in concourse A. Concourse B is up the escalator.  
 A: Thank you so much.  
 B: No problem.

- ① I'm lost.                    ② It's no big deal.  
 ③ Where were we?            ④ What brought you here?

문 12.

- A: What do you think?  
 B: It looks great.  
 A: I would like to purchase it.  
 B: \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: Here, take my credit card.  
 B: Just sign here, please.  
 A: Sure. Here you go.  
 B: Here's your receipt. Have a nice day.

- ① It's a perfect fit.  
 ② The color's nice. I love it.  
 ③ How would you like to pay for it?  
 ④ You can try it on in the fitting room over there.

문 13. 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Halloween (also referred to as All Hallows' Eve) is a holiday that's celebrated in America on 31 October of each year, regardless of what day of the week this date falls on. Although it is rooted in religion, Halloween today is enjoyed mainly because of its decorations, costumes, candy, treats, and general excitement, and furthermore, it is enjoyed by most everyone. Before Halloween, many individuals carve a design into an orange-colored pumpkin, or a solid, durable vegetable. Once a personally satisfying design is carved, a lit candle is typically put inside a pumpkin, thereby making it a Jack-O-Lantern. At night, this design lights up against the darkness. Besides carving pumpkins, some celebrate Halloween by putting decorations up. Supernatural (referring in this case to non-natural creatures that are typically based in fiction) figures, including vampires, ghosts, werewolves, zombies, and more, generally account for most of these decorations. Bugs, spiders, cobwebs, gravestones, and anything else that can be considered creepy (or unusual and possibly scary) can also be found on Halloween, in decoration form.

- ① Halloween is celebrated on the last Sunday of October each year.  
 ② Originally, Halloween has nothing to do with religion.  
 ③ The designs most popular in a community are usually carved in the pumpkins.  
 ④ Supernatural figures are used as Halloween decorations.

문 14. 글의 흐름상 가장 어색한 문장은?

In 1971, an American computer engineer called Ray Tomlinson sent the first ever email. He needed a symbol to identify the location of the email sender within the computer system that sends and receives messages, and he chose @—pronounced ‘at.’ ① Today, we call it the ‘at sign’ in English. ② The internet, in particular, has introduced some new kinds of punctuation. ③ But other languages sometimes give it different names. ④ People look at its funny shape and compare it to all sorts of things, such as a worm, an elephant’s trunk, or a monkey’s tail. It’s called a ‘malpa’ in Poland (that’s the word for ‘monkey’ in Polish), a ‘sobaka’ in Russia (the word for ‘dog’ in Russian), and a ‘papaka’ in Greece (the word for ‘duckling’ in Greek).

문 15. 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

People in contemporary society are often uncomfortable with concepts of commitment and obligation—consistent with the negative stance corporate attorneys have toward commitment and open-ended agreements. In contrast, obligations and duties constitute much of social life in traditional societies (tribes, clans, or feudal systems). Tribes people such as the Navaho and aristocrats are to their obligations born. In a traditional world, nothing is particularly \_\_\_\_\_ about obligations and duties. They are the fabric of social life. But in a modern world, the striking feature of contractual obligations is that their basis is individual freedom of choice.

- ① intentional                    ② mandatory  
 ③ voluntary                    ④ enforced

문 16. 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the formation of his psychological theory, Carl Jung was for a time strongly influenced by Patañjali's Yoga Psychology. The period of influence was mainly in the 1920s, but by the end of the 1930s Jung's main attention turned back to Western thought. This is especially evident if the cognitive aspects of his psychology, for example, the processes of memory, perception, and thinking are analyzed in relation to the corresponding concepts found in Patañjali's *Yoga Sutras*. Such an analysis shows that at least one of the reasons Jung could not completely identify with Patañjali's Yoga was the lack of distinction between philosophy and psychology that seems to typify much Eastern thought. In line with other modern Western thinkers, Jung claimed to follow the scientific method of keeping a clear distinction between the description of cognitive processes, on the one hand, and truth claims attesting to the objective reality of such cognitions, on the other.

- ① the influence of Yoga on Jung  
 ② Jung's desperate search of objective reality  
 ③ Jung combining Eastern intuition with Western science  
 ④ Jung's shift of interest from Yoga Psychology to Western thoughts

## 문 17. 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Everything sprouts, grows, withers, and disappears. This is the cycle of life—and the same process also applies to money and the way you obtain it. Our perception of money is undergoing a major change. You open your wallet and see a dime. The coin is physical, you can hold it in your hand, and you are confident that it has a value of 10 cents. In a few years, you will most likely be holding a small plastic, or you might not even have a wallet and only have access to a virtual currency. You have to be prepared for this financial revolution in the next 10 to 15 years. Money as we know it has only existed for a relatively few years—the first banknote was printed in France in the 17th Century. However, currencies have started to disappear; more than 600 in the last 30 years, and the trend continues.

- ① What Makes Money Hold Its Value?
- ② What Causes a Financial Reform?
- ③ Why Do Currencies Disappear?
- ④ What Is the Future of Money?

## 문 18. 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the essay, 'normal science' means research firmly based upon one or more past scientific achievements, achievements that some particular scientific community acknowledges for a time as supplying the foundation for the further practice.

- (A) These textbooks expound the body of accepted theory, illustrate many or all of its successful applications, and compare these applications with exemplary observations and experiments.
- (B) Today such achievements are recounted, though seldom in their original form, by science textbooks, elementary and advanced.
- (C) Before such books became popular early in the nineteenth century (and until even more recently in the newly matured sciences), many of the famous classics of science fulfilled a similar function.

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

## 문 19. 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Some modern historians think that the episode of the Trojan horse in Greek mythology was based on the Egyptian tale of General Djehuty and his use of trickery to capture the city of Joppa. These scholars point out that the early inhabitants of mainland Greece had conducted long-distance trade with the Egyptians, so at least some Greeks were familiar with common Egyptian myths, of which Djehuty's tale was widely popular. The Greek myth of the Trojan War, including the part about the horse, developed bit by bit between about 1200 and 800 B.C. Homer, the Greek poet who described this war in his epic poem *the Iliad* in the 700s B.C., did not depict the horse in that work. But it appears that earlier Greek poets added the horse episode to the myth, perhaps basing it on the Egyptian story. And he mentioned it only very briefly in his other epic, *the Odyssey*. If they did indeed model the horse-shaped vessel containing hidden soldiers on Djehuty's baskets, then Odysseus, the Greek king credited with conceiving the idea of the Trojan horse, was the Greek version of General Djehuty.

- ① 트로이 목마 이야기는 이집트 이야기에 근거하여 지어졌다.
- ② 호메의 『일리아드』에는 트로이 목마와 관련된 묘사가 없다.
- ③ 트로이 목마 전투 이야기는 그리스 시인들이 나중에 추가한 것으로 보인다.
- ④ 작품 『오디세이』에는 트로이 전쟁 이야기가 자세히 언급되어 있다.

## 문 20. 주어진 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 것은?

And working offers more than financial security.

Why do workaholics enjoy their jobs so much? Mostly because working offers some important advantages. It provides people with paychecks—a way to earn a living. (①) It provides people with self-confidence; they have a feeling of satisfaction when they've produced a challenging piece of work and are able to say, "I made that." (②) Psychologists claim that work also gives people an identity; they work so that they can get a sense of self and individualism. (③) In addition, most jobs provide people with a socially acceptable way to meet others. (④) It could be said that working is a positive addiction; maybe workaholics are compulsive about their work, but their addiction seems to be a safe—even an advantageous—one.