※ 밑줄 친 부분과 의미가 가장 가까운 것은? (1~3)

1. Man has continued to be disobedient to authorities who tried to muzzle new thoughts and to the authority of long-established opinions which declared a change to be nonsense.
(1) express
(2) assert
(3) suppress
(4) spread
2. Don't be pompous. You don't want your writing to be too informal and colloquial, but you also don't want to sound like someone you're not-like your professor or boss, for instance, or the Rhodes scholar teaching assistant.
(1) presumptuous
(2) casual
(3) formal
(4) genuine
3. Surgeons were forced to call it a day because they couldn't find the right tools for the job.
(1) initiate
(2) finish
wait
(4) cancel
4. 대화 중 가장 어색한 것은?
(1) A : I'd like to make a reservation for tomorrow, please. B : Certainly. For what time?
(2) A : Are you ready to order?

B: Yes, I'd like the soup, please.
(3) A:How's your risotto?

B: Yes, we have risotto with mushroom and cheese.
(4) A : Would you like a dessert?

B : Not for me, thanks.
5. 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 가장 옳지 않은 것은?

His survival (1) over the years since independence in 1961 does not alter the fact that the discussion of real policy choices in a public manner has hardly (2) never occurred. In fact, there have always been (3) a number of important policy issues (4) which Nyerere has had to argue through the NEC.
6. 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 가장 옳은 것은?

More than 150 people (1) have fell ill, mostly in Hong Kong and Vietnam, over the past three weeks. And experts (2) are suspected that (3) another 300 people in China's Guangdong province had the same disease (4) begin in mid-November.
7. 글의 흐름상 빈칸에 들어갈 단어로 가장 옳은 것은?

Social learning theorists offer a different explanation for the counter-aggression exhibited by children who experience aggression in the home. An extensive research on aggressive behavior and the coercive family concludes that an aversive consequence may also elicit an aggressive reaction and accelerate ongoing coercive behavior. These victims of aggressive acts eventually learn via modeling to $\qquad$ aggressive interchanges. These events perpetuate the use of aggressive acts and train children how to behave as adults.
(1) stop
(2) attenuate
(3) abhor
(4) initiate
8. 밑줄 친 인물(Marcel Mauss)에 대한 설명으로 가장 옳지 않은 것은?

Marcel Mauss (1872-1950), French sociologist, was born in Épinal (Vosges) in Lorraine, where he grew up within a close-knit, pious, and orthodox Jewish family. Emile Durkheim was his uncle. By the age of 18 Mauss had reacted against the Jewish faith; he was never a religious man. He studied philosophy under Durkheim's supervision at Bordeaux; Durkheim took endless trouble in guiding his nephew's studies and even chose subjects for his own lectures that would be most useful to Mauss. Thus Mauss was initially a philosopher (like most of the early Durkheimians), and his conception of philosophy was influenced above all by Durkheim himself, for whom he always retained the utmost admiration.
(1) He had a Jewish background.
(2) He was supervised by his uncle.
(3) He had a doctrinaire faith.
(4) He was a sociologist with a philosophical background.
9. 글의 문맥에 가장 어울리는 순서대로 배열한 것은?
(a) Today, however, trees are being cut down far more rapidly. Each year, about 2 million acres of forests are cut down. That is more than equal to the area of the whole of Great Britain.
(b) There is not enough wood in these countries to satisfy the demand. Wood companies, therefore have begun taking wood from the forests of Asia, Africa, South America, and even Siberia.
(c) While there are important reasons for cutting down trees, there are also dangerous consequences for life on earth. A major cause of the present destruction is the worldwide demand for wood. In industrialized countries, people are using more and more wood for paper.
(d) There is nothing new about people cutting down trees. In ancient times, Greece, Italy, and Great Britain were covered with forests. Over the centuries those forests were gradually cut back. Until now almost nothing is left.
(1) (a)-(b)-(c)-(d)
(2) (d)-(a)-(b)-(c)
(3) (b)-(a)-(c)-(d)
(4) (d)-(a)-(c)-(b)
10. 글의 흐름상 빈칸에 들어갈 표현으로 가장 옳은 것은?

Contemporary art has in fact become an integral part of today's middle class society. Even works of art which are fresh from the studio are met with enthusiasm. They receive recognition rather quickly - too quickly for the taste of the surlier culture critics. $\qquad$ , not all works of them are bought immediately, but there is undoubtedly an increasing number of people who enjoy buying brand new works of art. Instead of fast and expensive cars, they buy the paintings, sculptures and photographic works of young artists. They know that contemporary art also adds to their social prestige.
$\qquad$ _, since art is not exposed to the same wear and tear as automobiles, it is a far better investment.
(1) Of course - Furthermore
(2) Therefore - On the other hand
(3) Therefore - For instance
(4) Of course - For example

## 11. 밑줄 친 부분과 의미가 가장 먼 것은?

As a prerequisite for fertilization, pollination is essential to the production of fruit and seed crops and plays an important part in programs designed to improve plants by breeding.
(1) crucial
(2) indispensable
(3) requisite
(4) omnipresent
12. 글의 흐름상 빈칸에 들어갈 단어로 가장 옳은 것은?

Mr. Johnson objected to the proposal because it was founded on a $\qquad$ principle and also was at times.
(1) faulty - desirable
(2) imperative - reasonable
(3) conforming - deplorable
(4) wrong - inconvenient
※ 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 가장 옳지 않은 것은? (13~14)
13. I'm (1) pleased that I have enough clothes with me. American men are generally bigger than Japanese men so (2) it's very difficult to find clothes in Chicago that (3) fits me. (4) What is a medium size in Japan is a small size here.
14. Blue Planet II, a nature documentary (1) produced by the BBC, left viewers (2) heartbroken after showing the extent (3) to which plastic (4) affects on the ocean.

## 15. 글의 흐름상 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 문장은?

What became clear by the 1980s, however, as preparations were made for the 'Quincentenary Jubilee', was that many Americans found it hard, if not impossible, to see the anniversary as a 'jubilee'. There was nothing to celebrate the legacy of Columbus.
(1) According to many of his critics, Columbus had been the harbinger not of progress and civilization, but of slavery and the reckless exploitation of the environment.
(2) The Chicago World's Fair of 1893 reinforced the narrative link between discovery and the power of progress of the United States.
(3) This reversal of the nineteenth-century myth of Columbus is revealing.
(4) Columbus thus became integrated into Manifest Destiny, the belief that America's progress was divinely ordained.
16. 글의 흐름상 빈칸에 들어갈 단어로 가장 옳지 않은 것은?

Following his father's imprisonment, Charles Dickens was forced to leave school to work at a boot-blacking factory alongside the River Thames. At the run-down, rodent-ridden factory, Dickens earned six shillings a week labeling pots of "blacking," a substance used to clean fireplaces. It was the best he could do to help support his family. Looking back on the experience, Dickens saw it as the moment he said goodbye to his youthful innocence, stating that he wondered "how he could be so easily cast away at such a young age." He felt $\qquad$ by the adults who were supposed to take care of him.
(1) abandoned
(2) betrayed
(3) buttressed
(4) disregarded
17. 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

A family hoping to adopt a child must first select an adoption agency. In the United States, there are two kinds of agencies that assist with adoption. Public agencies generally handle older children, children with mental or physical disabilities, or children who may have been abused or neglected. Prospective parents are not usually expected to pay fees when adopting a child from a public agency. Fostering, or a form of temporary adoption, is also possible through public agencies. Private agencies can be found on the Internet. They handle domestic and international adoption.
(1) Public adoption agencies are better than private ones.
(2) Parents pay huge fees to adopt a child from a foster home.
(3) Children in need cannot be adopted through public agencies.
(4) Private agencies can be contacted for international adoption.

## 18. 글의 흐름상 빈칸에 들어갈 단어로 가장 옳은 것은?

Moths and butterflies both belong to the order Lepidoptera, but there are numerous physical and behavioral differences between the two insect types. On the behavioral side, moths are $\qquad$ and butterflies are diurnal (active during the day). While at rest, butterflies usually fold their wings back, while moths flatten their wings against their bodies or spread them out in a "jet plane" position.
(1) nocturnal
(2) rational
(3) eternal
(4) semi-circular

## 19. 글의 흐름상 빈칸에 들어갈 표현으로 가장 옳은 것은?

The idea of clowns frightening people started gaining strength in the United States. In South Carolina, for example, people reported seeing individuals wearing clown costumes, often hiding in the woods or in cities at night. Some people said that the clowns were trying to lure children into empty homes or the woods. Soon, there were reports of threatening-looking clowns trying to frighten both children and adults. Although there were usually no reports of violence, and many of the reported sightings were later found to be false, this $\qquad$ _.
(1) benefited the circus industry
(2) promoted the use of clowns in ads
(3) caused a nationwide panic
(4) formed the perfect image of a happy clown

## 20. 글의 내용과 가장 부합하는 속담은?

It is one thing to believe that our system of democracy is the best, and quite another to impose it on other countries. This is a blatant breach of the UN policy of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of independent nations. Just as Western citizens fought for their political institutions, we should trust the citizens of other nations to do likewise if they wish to. Democracy is also not an absolute term - Napoleon used elections and referenda to legitimize his hold on power, as do leaders today in West Africa and Southeast Asia. States with partial democracy are often more aggressive than totally unelected dictatorships which are too concerned with maintaining order at home. The differing types of democracy make it impossible to choose which standards to impose. The U.S. and European countries all differ in terms of restraints on government and the balance between consensus and confrontation.
(1) The grass is always greener on the other side of the fence.
(2) One man's food is another's poison.
(3) There is no rule but has exceptions.
(4) When in Rome, do as the Romans do.

## 이 면은 여백입니다.

