

영 어

※ 밑줄 친 부분의 의미와 가장 가까운 것을 고르시오. [문 1. ~ 문 2.]

1. These economic policies are inimical to the interests of society.

- ① amenable
- ② arduous
- ③ favorable
- ④ harmful
- ⑤ pertinent

2. When a group of atoms is driven by an external source of energy and surrounded by a heat bath, it will often gradually restructure itself in order to dissipate increasingly more energy.

- ① conserve
- ② create
- ③ scatter
- ④ secure
- ⑤ utilize

3. 어법상 옳지 않은 문장은?

- ① The question debated in Parliament yesterday was about the new tax.
- ② A man wearing a red vest is standing still on roller skates.
- ③ They knew the man who was going out with their daughter.
- ④ The list shows all articles that are belonging to the owner.
- ⑤ Authorities are afraid of people knowing the truth.

4. 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 가장 적절한 표현은?

Obviously, the educational process for jurors needs to be improved, and judges and lawyers need to become active participants in this educational process. They need to take the responsibility for informing jurors about the relevant legal issues in each case. They must educate jurors on the rules of law applicable to the cases at hand and in language they can understand. Some may argue that this system may be abused by lawyers who want to bias a jury in their favor. This is, of course, possible. But one must realize that _____. Each juror walks in with his or her own distinct set of values and beliefs. The lawyers are always trying to influence them to see their side. I would argue, however, that it is better to risk the possibility of some additional bias in order for the juries to be better informed. It is more desirable to have a knowledgeable jury, even at the risk of some bias, rather than to have a jury that is totally in the dark about the legal issues surrounding a particular case.

- ① juries are inherently biased
- ② juries will never change their mind
- ③ judges are always impartial
- ④ lawyers hardly succeed in persuading juries
- ⑤ judges are likely to dictate the court

5. 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 가장 적절한 표현은?

One useful guideline for differentiating a dialect from a language is that different languages are not _____, whereas different dialects generally are. For example, if you are a monolingual speaker of Mandarin Chinese and you encounter a monolingual speaker of Cantonese Chinese, the two of you will have a great deal of difficulty communicating through language alone, since Mandarin and Cantonese are two different languages. On the other hand, if you are a native Dane and you encounter a native Norwegian, the similarities between your linguistic systems will far outweigh any differences; you will have little trouble communicating with each other, since Danish and Norwegian represent two different dialects of a single language.

- ① of the same ethnic background
- ② culturally comprehensible
- ③ officially used in a country
- ④ learned in the same way
- ⑤ mutually intelligible

6. Komodo dragons에 대한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Do dragons really exist? In Indonesia they do. Called Komodo dragons, they are the largest living members of the lizard family. They grow up to 10 feet long. They are part of a group of lizards known as monitors. According to legend, these lizards get the name “monitor” because they warn of the presence of crocodiles. Coincidentally, Indonesians call Komodo dragons “land crocodiles.” They have armor-plated heads, thick forked tongues, claws that are sharp and long, and strong skin that looks like polished gravel. They don’t breathe fire like the mythical dragons of European lore. But neither do they sit on logs all day sunning themselves like some lizards. During the hottest hours of the day, the giant lizards rest in caves that they’ve dug, storing up their energy for hunting in the evening and early morning. Their hunting tactics are a lot like a cat’s. After hiding in a bush, they lunge at and surprise their prey, which includes deer, wild pigs, and even water buffalo. If carrion (the rotting flesh of dead animals) presents itself, they’ll choose it over animals they have to kill themselves.

- ① 도마뱀과 중에서 가장 큰 살아있는 동물로 신화 속 용처럼 불을 내뿜지는 않는다.
- ② 두껍고 갈라진 혀를 가지고 있으며 피부 표면이 거칠어 보인다.
- ③ 가장 더운 시간에는 직접 판 동굴에 들어가 나중의 사냥에 대비한다.
- ④ 덩불에 숨어있다가 갑자기 사냥감에 달려드는 사냥방식이 고양이와 비슷하다.
- ⑤ 죽은 동물과 직접 사냥해야 할 동물 중에서 죽은 동물을 선호한다.

7. 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 옳지 않은 것은?

Most people know the phrase Stockholm Syndrome from the numerous high-profile kidnapping and hostage cases—usually involving women—①in which it has been cited. The term ②most associates with Patty Hearst, the Californian newspaper heiress who was kidnapped by revolutionary militants in 1974. She ③appeared to develop sympathy with her captors and joined them in a robbery. She was eventually caught and received a prison sentence. But Hearst’s defense lawyer Bailey claimed that the 19-year-old ④had been brainwashed and was suffering from “Stockholm Syndrome”—a term that had been recently coined to explain the ⑤apparently irrational feelings of some captives for their captors.

8. 글의 흐름상 아래 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Similarly, *television* gave rise to *televise*, *double-glazing* preceded *double-glaze*, and *baby-sitter* preceded *baby-sit*.

It is common in English to form a new lexeme by adding a prefix or a suffix to an old one. From *happy* we get *unhappy*; from *inspect* we get *inspector*. (①) Every so often, however, the process works the other way round, and a shorter word is derived from a longer one by deleting an imagined affix. (②) *Editor*, for example, looks as if it comes from *edit*, whereas the noun was in the language first. (③) Such forms are known as ‘back-formations’. Each year sees a new crop of back-formations. (④) Some are coined because they meet a real need, as when a group of speech therapists in the 1970s felt they needed a new verb to describe what they did—to *therap*. Some are playful formations, as when a tidy person is described as *couth*, *kempt*, or *shevelled*. (⑤) Back-formations often attract criticism when they first appear, as happened in the late 1980s to *explete* (‘to use an *expletive*’) and *accreditate* (from *accreditation*).

9. 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 가장 적절한 표현은?

Issues seem to become more and more complex as the world becomes more complex. In an interview, the actress Susan Sarandon, who has always been engaged with social issues, stated that in the mid- to late 1960s, when she was in college, the issues seemed simpler, more black and white. The issues at that time, for example, centered on civil rights and the Vietnam War. “We were blessed with clear-cut issues,” she says. “We were blessed with clear-cut grievances. _____”

- ① Issues were never as clear as they are.
- ② We talked about politics more often than now.
- ③ We are now seeing the light at the end of the tunnel.
- ④ Truly, every cloud has a silver lining.
- ⑤ Things were not as gray as they are now.

10. 밑줄 친 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 가장 적절한 표현은?

Child psychologist Jean Piaget was one of the first to study questions of moral development. He suggested that moral development, like cognitive development, proceed in stages. The earliest stage is a broad form of moral thinking he called heteronomous morality, in which rules are seen as invariant and unchangeable. During this stage, which lasts from about age 4 to age 7, children play games rigidly, assuming that there is one, and only one, way to play and that every other way is wrong. At the same time, though, preschool-age children may not even fully grasp game rules. _____ (A) _____, a group of children may be playing together, with each child playing according to a slightly different set of rules. Nevertheless, they enjoy playing with others. Piaget suggests that every child may “win” such a game _____ (B) _____ winning is equated with having a good time, as opposed to truly competing with others.

- | | (A) | (B) |
|---|--------------|-------------|
| ① | Consequently | because |
| ② | For instance | although |
| ③ | In reality | whereas |
| ④ | However | by the time |
| ⑤ | In addition | in case |

※ 밑줄 친 부분의 의미와 가장 가까운 것을 고르시오. [문 11. ~ 문 12.]

11. He lamented the public apathy that has led to the emergence of new COVID-19 clusters.

- ① anger
② anxiety
③ commotion
④ disorder
⑤ indifference

12. Altruistic people don't care about your skin color, or how much money you have in your bank account.

- ① cheerful
② ferocious
③ greedy
④ intolerant
⑤ unselfish

13. 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 가장 적절한 표현은?

The slippery-slope fallacy is a scare tactic that suggests that _____, we will immediately be sliding down the slippery slope to disaster. This fallacy is sometimes introduced into environmental and abortion issues. If we allow loggers to cut a few trees, we will soon lose all the forests. Or if a woman is required to wait twenty-four hours to reconsider her decision to have an abortion, soon there will be so many restrictions that no one will be able to have an abortion. This fallacy is similar to the saying about the camel that gets into its nose in the tent. If we permit the nose today, we have the whole camel to deal with tomorrow. It is better not to start because disaster may result.

- ① even if we do everything we can to stay safe
② even though we believe everything is good that ends well
③ if we allow one thing to happen
④ if we try to scare others
⑤ if we do nothing to protect ourselves

14. 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 옳지 않은 것은?

Learning to ①pose questions and receive information that is satisfying ②is a key social as well as intellectual experience in a child's development. Children who don't have a successful experience at this stage, or ③who experience is frustrated or perverted, ④stop participating in the learning process. They stop expressing their questions, and eventually may stop ⑤thinking them up.

15. 글의 흐름상 적절하지 않은 문장은?

Although parent-child conflicts are found in every culture, there does seem to be less conflict between parents and their teenage children in “traditional,” preindustrial cultures. ①Teens in such traditional cultures also experience fewer mood swings and instances of risky behavior than do teens in industrialized countries. ②Why? The answer may relate to the degree of independence that adolescents expect and adults permit. In more industrialized societies, in which the value of individualism is typically high, independence is an expected component of adolescence. ③Consequently, adolescents and their parents must negotiate the amount and timing of the adolescents' increasing independence—a process that often leads to strife. ④Parent-child conflicts are more likely to occur during adolescence, particularly during the early stages. In contrast, in more traditional societies, individualism is not valued as highly, and therefore adolescents are less inclined to seek out independence. ⑤With diminished independence-seeking on the part of adolescents, the result is less parent-child conflict.

16. 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 가장 적절한 표현은?

Two kinds of evidence show that much of the behavioral differences among groups are _____. First, individual cross-cultural adoptees behave like members of their adopted culture, not the culture of their biological parents. Second, groups of people often change behavior much more rapidly than natural selection could change gene frequencies. These data are far too coarse to prove that there are no genetic differences between human groups, but we believe the evidence is sufficient to conclude that the cultural differences between groups are much larger than any genetic variation that might exist.

- ① not genetic
- ② inherent to human beings
- ③ linked to biological traits
- ④ explained in terms of evolution
- ⑤ unknowable

17. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Think about how you feel if somebody cuts you off, or makes an illegal left turn in front of you. If you are like most people you get annoyed, perhaps very annoyed, and want to punish the rule breaker, even though you know you'll never see the person again. Or, think about how you feel when someone cuts in line while you wait for a movie. Most people get quite angry, even if they are near the front of the line and are sure to get a good seat. Such emotions can give rise to voluntary, informal punishment of people who break social rules. But in complex societies, it's hard to know whether such punishment plays a significant role in maintaining social norms because police and courts also act to punish rule breakers. Many simple societies lack formal legal institutions, so the only kind of punishment is informal and voluntary. In small-scale societies, considerable ethnographic evidence suggests that moral norms are enforced by punishment.

- ① benefits and disadvantages of formal punishment
- ② the relationship between punishment and the scale of society
- ③ moral norms and their impacts on the society
- ④ the effect of harsh punishment on antisocial behaviors
- ⑤ the role of the legal system in safeguarding national security

18. 어법상 옳지 않은 문장은?

- ① The average size of humans have fluctuated over the last million years.
- ② Before I made a decision about what to do, I had weighed all the alternatives.
- ③ Tom played so well that he received a standing ovation from the audience.
- ④ The local government addresses the problems of malnutrition in the state.
- ⑤ All members must agree to abide by the club regulations.

19. 밑줄 친 부분의 의미와 가장 가까운 단어는?

Parents who are overly involved in the lives of their college-age children are the folks we love to scorn. A steady stream of articles and blog posts bristle with indignation over dads who phone the dean about a trivial problem or moms who know more than we think they should about junior's love life.

- ① argumentation
- ② contemplation
- ③ indulgence
- ④ resentment
- ⑤ quest

20. 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dottie and I entered 1966 expecting another good year, but as it turned out, that was not to be, as our parents were hurting.

- (A) We flew to Wichita and were met by my sisters. By the time we got to the hospital, Dad was responding to some new medicine. He recovered and was able to go home in a couple of weeks.
- (B) We made some changes in his care, and after a couple of days, he was beginning to recover. We then received the call that Dad had gotten worse, his remaining kidney had stopped functioning, he had fallen into a coma, and that we should come.
- (C) Mother had fallen and hurt her leg; then, in April, Dad had a kidney removed due to a tumor. At the same time, Dottie's father became very sick, and we flew to Tucson to be with him.

- ① (A)-(C)-(B)
- ② (B)-(A)-(C)
- ③ (B)-(C)-(A)
- ④ (C)-(A)-(B)
- ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)