

# 2003년 행자부 7급 영어 문제와 정답

※ 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 옳지 않은 부분을 고르시오.

1. The family environment is apt to influence upon what kind of person a child  
eventually matures into.
- ①                      ②                      ③  
④

※ 우리말을 영어로 바르게 옮긴 것을 고르시오.

2. 인터넷 사용법을 익히는 데 그는 1주일이 걸렸다.
- ① It took a week to master how to use the internet.  
② It took him a week to master the way how to learn the internet.  
③ It took a week to master the way to repair the internet.  
④ It took him a week to master how to use the internet.
3. 그 집단의 모든 사람에게 동일한 연구 과제를 수행하게 하는 너의 계획에 지금 내가 동의하는 것은 어렵다.
- ① At this time it is difficult for me agreeing with your plan of having everyone in the group working on the same project.  
② At this time I find it difficult to agree to your plan of having everyone in the group working on the same project.  
③ At this time for my agreement with your plan is difficult for everyone in the group working on the same project.  
④ At this time it seems finding it difficult for me to agree to your plan of having everyone in the group working on the same project.
4. 학생들은 사해(死海)가 어디에 있고, 왜 유명한지 알고 싶어 했다.
- ① The students wanted to know where the Dead Sea was at and what it was famous for.  
② The students wanted to know where the Dead Sea is at and for what it is famous.  
③ The students wanted to know where the Dead Sea is located at and what it is famous.  
④ The students wanted to know where the Dead Sea is located and why it is famous.

※ 밑줄 친 부분 중 옳지 않은 것을 고르시오.

5. My cat went out and run over by a car on street.

- ①                      ②                      ③                      ④

※ 다음 대화의 밑줄 친 곳에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 말을 고르시오.

6. A : So, how's the computer?

B : It's fine now, but it makes me really mad. I lost about three hours' work. I just want to know why it happened.

A : Well, we'll never know why it happens, but it always seems to happen when you have important work to do.

B : \_\_\_\_\_. I really don't know how I'm going to finish this annual report, though.

A : Maybe I can help you.

- ① I owe you    ② You said it  
③ I can say that again    ④ You are absolutely incorrect

7. A : Can I help you?

B : Yes. \_\_\_\_\_ with regular, please.

A : Sure thing. Would you like me to check the oil?

B : Please. And could you check the tires, too?

A : Sure. Be glad to.

- ① Leaded or unleaded    ② Self-service pumps  
③ Fill it up    ④ Give me a ball park figure

8. 밑줄 친 곳에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 표현은?

The craftsman labored on despite \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① his body fatigued and low spirit  
② his body fatigue and spirit low  
③ his fatigued body and spirit low  
④ his fatigued body and low spirit

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Ecology in the service of man cannot be merely quantitative or arithmetical: it has to deal with total situations and must think in terms of quality as well as of quantity. One conflict is between the present and the future, between immediate and partial interests and the continuing interests of the entire human species. Accordingly, ecology must aim not only at optimum conservation of resources. Furthermore, these resources include enjoyment resources like scenery and solitude, beauty and interest, as well as material resources like food or minerals; and against the interest of food-production we have to balance other interests, like human health, watershed protection, and recreation.

9. 'The continuing interests of the entire human species' implies \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① the quantum use of nature
- ② optimum conservation of resources
- ③ material resources like food or minerals
- ④ the quantitative service of ecology for man

10. According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- ① We are to maintain the balance between the optimum use and optimum conservation of natural resources.
- ② The satisfaction of immediate interests of humans is the basis for meeting with their continuing interests.
- ③ The enjoyment resources may well be sacrificed in favor of the material ones
- ④ The balance between the present and future interests is not easy to keep up.

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

No scientific theory is a collection of facts. It will not even do to call a theory true or false in the simple sense in which every fact is either so or not so. The Epicureans held that matter is made of atoms two thousand years ago and we are now tempted to say that their theory was true. But if we do so we confuse their notion of matter with our own. John Dalton in 1808 first saw the structure of matter as we do today, and what he took from the ancients was not their theory but something richer, their image; the atom. Much of what was in Dalton's mind was as vague as the Greek notion, and quite as mistaken. But he suddenly gave life to the new facts of chemistry and the ancient theory together, by fusing them to give what neither had: a coherent picture of how matter is linked and built up from different kinds of atoms. The act of fusion is the creative act.

11. Which one of the following is not implied in the passage?

- ① Today, people have a different notion of matter from the Epicureans.
- ② The Epicureans did not make any contribution to the modern scientific theories.
- ③ It was John Dalton who first saw the structure of matter as we do nowadays.
- ④ Dalton was able to show how matter is built up from different kinds of atoms.

※ 다음 글을 읽고 밑줄 친 곳에 가장 알맞은 말을 고르시오.

12. “A man’s first mistake in the Arctic is usually his last,” says Squadron Leader Scott Alexander of the Royal Canadian Air Force’s survival training school at Cambridge Bay, 200 miles above the Arctic Circle. Here, in a land of snow, ice and rock, mauled by vicious polar winds, a handful of experts are teaching Canadian airmen how to stay alive in the event of an emergency landing. More than 2000 students take this course annually. “If you survive, you’ve passed,” the men jest.

A man’s first mistake is usually his last because \_\_\_\_\_

- ① he learns quickly.
- ② a mistake usually causes death.
- ③ he made many mistakes before.
- ④ he is only allowed to make one mistake.

13. It is not knowledge, be it great or small, but the ㉠ of knowledge, that misleads men; and the best remedy against this is not ㉡, but knowing something really well.

- |             |           |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| ㉠           | ㉡         | ㉢           | ㉣         |
| ① despite   | admission | ② conceit   | ignorance |
| ③ ignorance | learning  | ④ arrogance | knowledge |

14. The final event that, at least in the United States, gave \_\_\_\_\_ to the liberation of women was World War II. During the war, most men were serving in the military. Consequently, women had to fill the vacancies in the labor force. Women by the thousands went to work in factories and took over businesses for their absent husbands. This was a great change for the majority of American women, for they discovered that they could weld airplane parts and manage businesses as well as change diapers and bake bread.

- ① a barrier
- ② an applause
- ③ an impetus
- ④ a final blow

15. In college and university courses, the objective test and the essay exam are two contrasting methods of evaluation commonly used to measure a student's grasp of subject matter. The objective test usually consists of a large number of unrelated questions that require the student to demonstrate mastery of details. It often leads to rote memorization of isolated facts during the pretest period of study. Since the questions on the objective test are presented in true—false or multiple choice form, the student may be encouraged to guess answers for which he has no accurate knowledge. The essay exam, \_\_\_\_\_, usually consists of a few broadly stated questions that require the student to organize his responses in essay form. Such questions force the student to give proof of his ability to handle general concepts. This type of exam also relies on factual information, but there is far greater necessity for the student to demonstrate analytical and compositional skills. Mere guessing at answers is reduced to a minimum.

① therefore

② otherwise

③ on the other hand

④ in similar fashion

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Plato advocates the opinion that a just man – that means in this connection, a man who obeys the law – and only a just man, is happy; whereas an unjust man – a man who violates the law – is unhappy. Plato says, that “the most just life is the most pleasant.” Plato, \_\_\_\_\_, admits that perhaps in one case or another the just man may be unhappy and the unjust man happy. But, asserts the Philosopher, it is absolutely necessary that the individuals, subject to the legal order, believe in the truth of the statement that only the just man is happy, even if it should not be true; for otherwise nobody would obey the law. Consequently the government has, according to Plato, the right to spread among the people by means of propaganda the doctrine that the just is happy and the unjust unhappy, even if this doctrine be a lie. If this is a lie, says Plato, it is a very useful lie, for it guarantees obedience to the law. “Could a lawgiver, who was worth his salt, find any more useful lie than this, or one more effective in persuading all men to act justly in all things willingly and without constraint? ... If I were a legislator, I should endeavor to compel the poets and all the citizens to speak in this sense.” The government, then, is fully justified in making use of a useful lie. Plato places justice – and that means here, what the government considers to be justice, namely, lawfulness – above truth; but there is no sufficient reason not to place truth above lawfulness and to repudiate as immoral a governmental propaganda based on lies, even if it serves a good purpose.

16. Which one of the following statements is true according to the passage?

- ① Plato believes that it is not possible for the unjust man to be happy
- ② Plato has sufficient reason to place truth above lawfulness.
- ③ Plato says that the government should not lie in any case.
- ④ Obedience to the law brings us a happy life, thinks Plato.

17. 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은?

- ① therefore                      ② however  
③ by the way                  ④ accidentally

※ 다음 밑줄 친 부분과 의미가 가장 가까운 것을 고르시오.

18. Tom may be an accomplished academician, but he's a novice in matters of national politics.

- ① neophyte                      ② philistine  
③ neologian                  ④ philanthropist

19. To me, he has always been an enigma, one minute completely insensitive, the next moved to tears.

- ① someone who feels extremely depressed
- ② someone who is easily deceived
- ③ someone who is very exhilarated
- ④ someone who is difficult to understand

20. Thompson is a kindly, easygoing person in a social situation; when it comes to business, however, he is very shrewd.

- ① sharp                      ② dumb  
③ foggy                    ④ flustered