

1. 밑줄 친 단어와 의미가 같은 것은?

The purpose of environmental water retention areas is to slow down the permeation of water into the soil in order to reduce harmful chemicals reaching the ground water and waterways.

- ① resuscitation      ② injection  
③ infiltration      ④ evaporation

2. 밑줄 친 곳에 가장 적절한 것은?

The normally \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Robert has said little.

- ① taciturn      ② loquacious  
③ uncommunicative      ④ reticent

3. 밑줄 친 곳에 공통으로 들어갈 단어는?

I am \_\_\_\_\_friendly terms with her.  
You should reflect \_\_\_\_\_ how to solve that problem.

- ① on      ② to  
③ under      ④ from

4. 밑줄 친 단어의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① The new law will be put into effect next month.  
② The incident effected a profound change in her.  
③ Their opinion will not affect my decision.  
④ Alcohol has a very bad affect on drivers.

5. 밑줄 친 부분의 표현이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① In the case of rain, the athletic meeting will be postponed.  
② He gave me a check instead of cash.  
③ In spite of all his exertions, he failed the test.  
④ Because of an advance in the cost of living, salary raise is needed.

6. 우리말을 영어로 옮긴 것 중 옳지 않은 것은?

- ① 당신이 갈등을 해결할 때, 그것을 어떻게 말하느냐가 무엇을 말하느냐 만큼 중요하다.  
= In resolving conflict, what you say it is as important as how you say.  
② 차이점이 아니라 우리가 공통으로 가지고 있는 것에 집중하라.  
= Focus on what we have in common, not on our differences.  
③ 당신이 하겠다고 결단하는 것보다 당신의 인생을 만들어 가는 것은 없다.  
= Nothing shapes your life more than the

moments you choose to make.

- ④ 사랑하지 않고 줄 수는 있으나, 주지 않고 사랑할 수는 없다.  
= You can give without loving, but you can't love without giving.

7. 다음 문장 중 어법상 옳지 않은 것은?

- ① I never see her without being reminded of my mother.  
② I just hate the thought of doing just one thing through the day.  
③ It's needless to say that diligence wins in the end.  
④ They were on the verge to leave the summer resort.

8. 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 옳지 않은 것은?

One of my patients was self-made man ① used to getting his way. A cynic, he never trusted his workers to do their jobs. He always double-checked them, and this often led to conflict and angry outbursts. But he believed his temper had contributed to his success. One autumn afternoon a motorist ② cut him off as he rushed from one job site to another. Ordinarily he would have leaned on the horn. But suddenly he felt as though a red-hot poker ③ were being thrust into his chest. He barely managed to drive to the nearest hospital, ④ which he was admitted to the coronary-care unit.

밑줄 친 곳에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [문9~문15]

9.

There are many places people visit to get services, such as banks, public offices, etc. Depending upon how many servers are available, they stand in many lines. When they are supposed to stand in line, they are always faced with a problem of making a decision. \_\_\_\_\_. It's because a shorter line does not always lead to quicker service. Some people who come later get served earlier simply because they happen to stand in the 'lucky' line. That's why some early comers wait longer than they expected to. This is not fair for all the parties concerned both servers and customers.

- ① A fair waiting system makes it possible for

us to serve and be served on a first-come-served basis.

- ② That is, in which line will I be able to get my job done most quickly?
- ③ The solution to this problem seems to be easy.
- ④ It would be possible for us to think of a social invention.

10.

The smoke signals from Asia's ailing cities are increasingly obvious, but many leaders and ordinary citizens are slow to act. For a relatively quick fix, governments can beef up enforcement of existing regulations on -----⑦----- levels-and later bring them in line with more stringent international standards. They can also require assessments of the environmental cost of schemes that increase commercial and private traffic. A long-term regimen includes investing in more efficient and extensive mass transport systems and in alternative sources of clean energy; and committing to far-sighted urban planning that would help create jobs and housing -----④----- congested city centers.

⑦

④

- |                |            |
|----------------|------------|
| ① education    | next to    |
| ② expectation  | except for |
| ③ emission     | outside of |
| ④ preservation | just under |

11.

Another principle, that of conservation of energy, is the most recent of all. Energy can exist in a vast variety of forms, of which the simplest is pure energy of motion-the motion of a billiard ball over a table. Newton had shown that this purely mechanical energy is 'conserved'. -----⑦-----, when two billiard balls collide, the energy of each is changed, but the total energy of the two remains unaltered; one gives energy to the other, but no energy is lost or gained in the transaction. -----④-----, this is only true if the balls are 'perfectly elastic', an ideal condition in which the balls spring back from one another with the same speed with which they approached.

⑦

④

- |           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| ① Besides | In short |
|-----------|----------|

- |                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| ② For instance      | However         |
| ③ However           | As a result     |
| ④ On the other hand | On the contrary |

12.

Most musicians agree that the world's best violins were made in Cremona, Italy, about 300 years ago. These violins sound better than any others. They even sound better than violins made today. Violin makers and scientists now try to make instruments like the Italian violins, but they are not the same. Musicians still prefer the old ones. Why are these old Italian violins so special? ----- Some people think it is the age of the violins. Other people say that the kind of wood is not so important and that it is more important to cut the wood a special way.

- ① Only some old violins have a special sound.
- ② They secret may be lost forever.
- ③ The smallest difference will change the sound of the violin.
- ④ No one really knows, but many people think they have an answer.

13.

----- Scientists think the zebra evolved from a horselike animal with no stripes. They have different ideas about what the zebra's stripeless ancestor looked like, but many argue that it was mostly dark-colored or black. (So, to answer an old question, a zebra is probably a black animal with white stripes, rather than the other way around.) The way stripes might have evolved is this: By accidental variation, some of the dark horse foals were born with lighter-colored stripes. Since stripes were protective coloring, they were an advantage. And so striped animals often survived to have striped foals-another example of natural selection. More and more striped animals appeared as the generations passed. Eventually, there were several distinct species of an animal we call the zebra.

- ① What good are zebra's stripes?
- ② How did the zebra evolve from horses?
- ③ Where did the stripes of the zebra come from?
- ④ What is the origin of the zebra?

14.

Some anthropologists want to ----- the word 'race' as a classification for human groups. Their first reason is the obvious fact that human history has always involved migration and mobility, which results in interbreeding between different human groups. Therefore, there are no 'pure' races in the human species. Perhaps less well known is the fact that there exist several racial stocks, such as the African Bushman and the Polynesians of the South Pacific, that do not fit any one racial classification but have characteristics of several races. Finally, although the average person may not be aware of it, and may even prefer to think otherwise, the greatest differences among human groups are not those of biology or race, but of culture.

- ① drop                      ② use
- ③ regard                  ④ specify

15.

The value of philosophy is, in fact, to be sought largely in its very ----- . The man who has no tincture of philosophy goes through life imprisoned in the prejudices derived from common sense, from the habitual beliefs of his age or his nation, and from convictions which have grown up in his mind without the cooperation or consent of his deliberate reason. To such a man the world tends to become definite, finite, obvious: common objects rouse no questions, and unfamiliar possibilities are contemptuously rejected. As soon as we begin to philosophize, on the contrary, we find, as we saw in our opening chapters, that even the most everyday things lead to problems to which only very incomplete answers can be given.

- ① uncertainty              ② consensus
- ③ perspective              ④ atmosphere

16. 다음 글을 읽고 일치하는 것을 고르시오.

Although many people think of reptiles as slimy, snakes and other reptiles are covered with scales that are dry to the touch. Scale are outgrowths of the animal's skin. Although in some species they are nearly invisible, in most they form a tile-like covering. The turtle's

shell is made up of hardened scales that are fused together. The crocodile has a tough but more flexible covering.

- ① Every reptile has hard scales.
- ② The scales of all reptiles are alike.
- ③ All reptiles have scales.
- ④ All reptiles are dangerous.

17. 다음 글의 주장을 가장 잘 나타낸 것은?

Until the nineteenth century, when steamships and transcontinental trains made long-distance travel possible for large numbers of people, only a few adventurers, mainly sailor and traders, ever traveled out of their own countries. 'Abroad' was a truly foreign place about which the vast majority of people knew very little indeed. Early map makers therefore had little fear of being accused of mistakes, even though they were wildly inaccurate. When they compiled maps, imagination was as important as geographic reality. Nowhere is this more evident than in old maps illustrated with mythical creatures and strange humans.

- ① Despite their unusual illustration, maps made before the nineteenth century were remarkably accurate.
- ② Old maps had to include pictures of imaginary animals.
- ③ Imaginative maps were often drawn before the nineteenth century because so few people had traveled abroad.
- ④ Before the nineteenth century, map makers drew strange humans in maps because they were scared of mythical animals.

18. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

If we don't protect Antarctica from tourism, there may be serious consequences for us all. The ice of Antarctica holds 70 percent of the world's fresh water. If this ice melts, ocean levels could rise 200 feet and flood the coastal cities of the Earth. Also, the continent's vast fields of ice provide natural air conditioning for our planet. They keep the Earth from getting too hot as they reflect sunlight back into space. Clearly, Antarctica should remain a place for careful and controlled scientific research. We cannot allow tourism to bring

possible danger to the planet.

The only way to protect this fragile and important part of the planet is to stop tourists from traveling to Antarctica.

- ① If we stop tourism in Antarctica, there may be consequences for tour companies.
- ② The writer wants Antarctica to be banned from scientific research.
- ③ The ice of Antarctica attracts sunlight and heats the Earth.
- ④ Our excessive visits to Antarctica will harm it and then our planet.

19. A, B 대화의 연결이 자연스럽지 않은 것은?

- ① A: Is it okay if I use your computer?  
B: Not at the moment.
- ② A: This is the doctor's office, isn't it?  
B: I'm afraid not. The doctor's office is next door.
- ③ A: Oh, my God! Is that you, Barbara?  
B: Yes, it is. Good to see you again, Danny.
- ④ A: What about some dessert? We have ice cream.  
B: Sure, give me some more. I'm stuffed.

20. A에 대한 B의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것은?

A: Even though going out for two years, she and I are still not talking the same language.

B: .....

- ① You're right. She doesn't have a liking for English.
- ② So, do you intend to be through with her?
- ③ She must have gotten stuck in lost of work.
- ④ You never fail to please me.