

2005. 4. 24 9급 행자부 기출문제 및 해설(임시정답만????)

문1. 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.

- ①resuscitation ②injection ③infiltration ④evaporation

[문장구조] 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.

[단어]retention : 보유. 보존. 유지. 감금. 억류 / permeate: 스며들다. 침투하다. 투과하다. 증만하다 - permeation(n) / reduce : 줄이다. 감소시키다 / chemicals : 화학물질 / resuscitation; 소생. 회복. 부활 / injection : 주사 / infiltrate: 침투시키다. 스며들다 - infiltration(n) / evaporate : 증발하다

[해석]환경상의 물 보존지역의 목적은 물이 흙 속에 침투해서 지하물이나 수로에 해로운 화학물질이 도달하는 것을 줄이는 것이다.

[정답]③

[분석]흔히 쓰는 단어의 의미를 묻는 단순어휘문제이다

문2. 밑줄 친 곳에 가장 적절한 것은?

The normally _____ Mr. Robert has said little.

- ①taciturn ②loquacious ③uncommunicative ④reticent

[문장구조]The normally _____ Mr. Robert /has said /little.

[단어]normally : 정상적으로, 평상시에는 / taciturn: 무언의 . 말이 적은 / loquacious: 수다스러운 / uncommunicative : 말이 적은, 속을 터놓지 않는, 좀처럼 말하지 않는 / reticent : 과묵한, 말수가 적은

[해석]평상시에 말이 많던 성격의 로버트가 현재까지(여지껏) 거의 말을 않고 있었다

[정답]②

[분석]정상적으라는 것은 평소의 성격을 나타내며 일반적으로 현재시제이고, 동사에 현재완료가 나왔으므로 현재까지 말을 않고 있는 상황을 나타낸다.

문3. 밑줄 친 곳에 공통으로 들어갈 단어는?

I am _____friendly terms with her.

You should reflect _____ how to solve that problem.

- ①on ②to ③under ④from

[단어]be on (good, speaking, friendly, intimate, bad) terms with: ..와 ..어떤 사이다 / reflect on : ..에 대해 깊이 생각하다. 숙고하다

[정답]①

[분석]흔히 실용영어에서 사용하는 숙어를 묻는 문제

문4. 밑줄 친 단어의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ①The new law will be put into effect next month.

- ②The incident effected a profound change in her.
- ③Their opinion will not affect my decision.
- ④Alcohol has a very bad affect on drivers.

[단어]effect : 변화 등을 가져오다. 초래하다. 실행하다. 목적 따위를 성취하다. 완수하다 / affect : ..에 영향을 끼치다

[해석]1. 그 새로운 법은 다음달에 실행이 될 것이다. 2. 그 사고는 그녀의 성격에 깊은 변화를 가져왔다 3. 그들의 의견이 나의 결정에 영향을 끼치지 않을 것이다. 4. 술은 운전사에게 나쁜 영향을 끼친다

[정답]④

[분석]effect는 명사일 때는 영향이란 뜻을 갖지만, 동사일 때는 영향을 끼치다 란 뜻은 없고 , 대신 affect동사를 사용한다. 흔하게 사용하는 단어로 글에서 많이 보게 되며, 철자뿐 아니라, 명사와 동사일 때의 활용에 유의하여야 한다.

cf: have an (effect, influence, impact) on(upon) :..에 영향을 끼치다
= affect, influence(vt)

문5. 밑줄 친 부분의 표현이 적절하지 않은 것은?

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

[문장구조]

①In the case of rain, the athletic meeting/ will be postponed.

-비가 오는 경우에, 그 운동경기는 연기되어질 것이다

-..하는 경우에는 in case of 나 in case that절을 사용 한다(일반적인 경우를 나타낼 때 정관사 the를 안 붙인다)

②He gave me a check /instead of cash.

-그는 현금대신에 나에게 수표를 주었다

-gave는 4형식으로 능동태/과거시제, instead of 는 ..대신에

③In spite of all his exertions, he failed the test.

-그의 노력에도 불구하고, 그는 시험에 떨어졌다

- in spite of 는 ..에도 불구하고란 양보의 뜻, failed는 3형식/능동태/과거시제

④Because of an advance/ in the cost of living, salary raise is needed.

-생활비의 상승 때문에, 봉급상승이 필요하다

-because of 는 이유 전치사, is needed 는 3형식/수동태/단수/현재시제

[분석]일반적으로 글에서 많이 쓰는 전치사를 묻는 문제이다. 평소에 전치사에 관심을 가져야 한다

[정답]①

문6. 우리말을 영어로 옮긴 것 중 옳지 않은 것은?

①당신이 갈등을 해결할 때, 그것을 어떻게 말하느냐가 무엇을 말하느냐 만큼 중요하다.

In resolving conflict, what you say it is as important as how you say.

②차이점이 아니라 우리가 공통으로 가지고 있는 것에 집중하라.

Focus on what we have in common, not on our differences.

③당신이 하겠다고 결단하는 것보다 당신의 인생을 만들어 가는 것은 없다.

Nothing shapes your life more than the moments you choose to make.

④사랑하지 않고 줄 수는 있으나, 주지 않고 사랑할 수는 없다.

You can give without loving, but you can't love without giving.

[문장구조]

①당신이 갈등을 해결할 때, 그것을 어떻게 말하느냐가 무엇을 말하느냐 만큼 중요하다.

In resolving conflict, what you say /is /as important as how you say.

-원급비교 as - as는 평행구조 열거로 맞춘다(5공식참조): what you say와 how you say가 평행구조 열거에 걸려있다

-명사절에서 관계대명사 what은 자체에서 2가지 역할(접속사+ 대명사)을 하며, 앞에 선행사 를 포함하고 있다. say는 3형식 동사의 능동으로 what자체가 목적어 역할을 하므로 대명사 it을 생략한다.

②차이점이 아니라 우리가 공통으로 가지고 있는 것에 집중하라.

Focus on/ what we have in common, not/ on our differences.

-focus on ..에 집중하다,

-what은 have동사의 목적어 역할을 하며, 전체로는 전치사 on의 목적어로 명사절,

-상관접속사 not A but B 의 변형형인 B, not A로 on과 on이하를 마춘다

③당신이 하겠다고 결단하는 것보다 당신의 인생을 만들어 가는 것은 없다.

Nothing/ shapes your life more /than the moments (which) you choose /to make.

-nothing ..more than은 최상급의 뜻으로 해석,

- 관계대명사 목적격 which는 생략할 수 있다

④사랑하지 않고 줄 수는 있으나, 주지 않고 사랑할 수는 없다.

You can give/ without loving, but you can't love /without giving.

-but은 역접을 나타내는 등위접속사로 앞뒤 내용이 역접의 뜻이 나와야 한다

[정답]①

문7. 다음 문장 중 어법상 옳지 않은 것은?

①I never see her without being reminded of my mother.

②I just hate the thought of doing just one thing through the day.

③It's needless to say that diligence wins in the end.

④They were on the verge to leave the summer resort.

[문장구조]

①I never see her /without being reminded of my mother.

-never ..without은 2중 부정으로 강한 긍정의 뜻을 갖는다

-being reminded of 는 3형식/수동형: I never see her without thinking of my mother.

②I just hate the thought /of doing just one thing /through the day.

-hate는 3형식/능동태/현재시제

-of는 앞에 나온 명사에 대한 동격을 나타낸다

-doing은 전치사의 목적어인 동명사로 3형식/능동형/단순형

③It's needless to say /that diligence /wins /in the end.

-it is needless to say : ..은 말할 필요가 없다(=it goes without saying that : 동명사의 관용표현)

④They /were on the verge of leaving the summer resort.

-be on the verge of - ing : 동명사의 관용표현으로 막 ..하려는 찰나이다. ..하려고 중이다(= be on the brink of , be on the point of - ing)

[정답]④

문8. 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 옳지 않은 것은?

One of my patients was self-made man ①used 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 ②cut 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 ③were being thrust into his chest. He barely managed to drive to the nearest hospital, ④which he was admitted to the coronary-care unit.

[문장구조]

One of my patients/ was/ self-made man/ ①(being) 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 (that) his temper/ had contributed /to his success. One autumn afternoon/ a motorist/ ②cut 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 /③were being thrust /into his chest. He barely managed to drive /to the nearest hospital, ④to which he was admitted /to the coronary-care unit.

[해석]나의 환자 중에 한명은 자기중심대로 하는데 익숙한 자수성가한 사람이 이었다. 약간 냉소적인 사람이었던, 그는 결코 자기 노동자들이 그들의 일을 하는 것을 신뢰하지 못했다. 그는 항상 그일 들을 두 번 확인했고, 그래서 이것이 종종 갈등과 화난 격분을 초래했다. 그러나 그는 그의 이 같은 성격이 그의 성공에 기여했다고 믿고 있었다. 어느 가을 오후에 한 운전사가 한 일터에서 다른 일터로 급히 가고 있는데 그의 길을 가로막았다. 일반적으로 당연히, 그는 경적소리를 눌렀어야 했다. 그러나 갑자기 그는 마치 몹시 붉은 부지깥이가 그이 가슴으로 들어오는 것처럼 느꼈다. 그는 거의 근처 병원까지 간신히 운전해 갔고, 그 병원 심장병동에 입원을 하게 되었다.

[분석]1. be used to - ing : ..에 익숙하다 . being이 생략된 분사로 앞의 명사 man을 수식한다

2. cut him off : 이어 동사로 대명사일때는 뒤로 못나간다. cut off him(x)

3. were being thrust : 3형식/수동태/단수/과거시제 - 주어가 a poker 단수명사로 동사도 단수동사로 일치시킨다. 그러나 as if가 가정법동사에서는 be동사의 과거형은 were만 사용한다.

4. to which he was admitted : 관계대명사는 자체에서 주어나 목적어 역할을 해야 하며, 자체에서 하는 역할이 없을 때는 전치사와 함께 사용한다. 이 때의 전치사는 동사나 선행사를 보고 사용한다.

- be admitted to the hospital:..병원에 입원되어지다

[정답]④

밑줄 친 곳에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.[문9~문15]

문9.

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.

- ①A fair waiting system makes it possible for us to serve and be served on a first-come-served basis.
- ②That is, in which line will I be able to get my job done most quickly?
- ③The solution to this problem seems to be easy.
- ④It would be possible for us to think of a social invention.

[문장구조]

There are many places (which) 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. That is, in which line will I be able to get my job done most quickly? 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.

[해석]사람들이 많이 방문하는 은행이나, 관공서나 기타 등등 많은 장소가 있다. 얼마나 많은 봉사자가 있나 에 따라 그들은 많은 줄을 서게 된다. 그들이 줄을 서게 되어있을 때, 그들은 결정을 해야 하는 문제에 항상 직면한다. 즉, 어느 줄이 가장 일을 빨리 할 수 있을 까 하는 문제이다(요지문). 그것은 짧은 줄이 항상 빠른 서비스를 받는 것이 아니기 때문이다. 늦게 온 어떤 사람이 운이 좋은 줄에 서면 더 빨리 봉사를 받게 된다. 그것 때문에 어떤 일찍 온 사람이 기대보다 더 오래 기다리기도 한다. 이것은 봉사자나 손님 둘 다에게 공평하지 못하다. (다음에 이어질 글: 고로, 먼저 온 사람이 먼저 봉사를 받을 수 있는 제도가 필요하다- 현재의 은행 등에서 번호표를 사용하는 예)

[정답]②

문10

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 _____㉠_____ 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 _____㉡_____ congested city centers.

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

[문장구조]

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 ㉠emission 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 (to) create jobs and housing ㉡outside of congested city centers.

[해석]아시아의 병들고 있는 도시의 매연 표시(신호)들은 점진적으로 분명해지고 있다. 그러나 많은 지도자와 일반 시민들은 대처하는데 느리다. 상대적으로 빠른 대처를 위해서, 정부는 매연 배출수준에 대한 기존의 규제를 강화할 수 있다. 그리고 나중에 그 규제들을 더 엄격한 국제수준에 맞추면 된다. 그들은 역시 상업적과 개인의 교통을 증가시키는 계획의 환경상의 비용평가를 요구할 수 있다. 장기간의 해결계획에는 더 효율적이고 광범위한 대중 교통수단과 깨끗한 대체에너지 자원, 그리고 오염된 도시중심에서 멀리 떨어진 직장과 주택을 만드는 장기안목의 계획등이 있다.

[정답]③ [문제 해결형]

문11

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'. ____㉠____, 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. ____㉡____, 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.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| ㉠ | ㉡ |
| ① Besides | In short |
| ② For instance | However |
| ③ However | As a result |
| ④ On the other hand | On the contrary |

[문장구조]

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'.

㉠For instance, 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. ㉡However, 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.

[해석]에너지 보존 법칙의 또 하나의 원리는 가장 최근의 것이다. 에너지는 다양한 형태로 존재한다. 그

리고 그 중에서 가장 간단한 것이 동작의 순수에너지 법칙이다. - 즉, 테이블위의 당구공처럼. 뉴턴은 이런 순수한 기계적 에너지가 보존된다는 것을 보여주었다.

예를 들어, 두개의 당구공이 충돌하면, 각각의 에너지는 변화된다. 그러나 두개의 전체에너지는 변하지 않는다. 하나의 에너지가 다른 것에 에너지를 준다. 그러나 어떤 에너지도 상실되거나 교환될 때 증가되는 것은 없다. 그러나, 이 공들이 완벽히 탄력성이 있을 때만 진실이다. 즉, 공들이 접근했던 것과 같은 속도로 서로로부터 다시 돌아갈 때 같은 완벽한 조건상태이다.

[정답]②

문12

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.

[문장구조]

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 (which are) 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? No one really knows, but many people think they have an answer. Some people think (that) 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 (in) a special way.

[해석]대부분의 음악가들이 동의하기를 세계에서 가장 좋은 바이올린은 이탈리아 cremona에서 만들어진 것으로, 약 300년 전 것이다. 이 바이올린은 다른 어떤 것보다 소리가 좋다. 바이올린 만드는 사람과 과학자들이 현재 이탈리아 것과 같은 악기를 만들려고 노력했다. 그러나 똑같은 것을 만들 수 없었다. 음악가들은 옛날 것을 더 좋아한다. 왜 이 옛날 악기가 더 특별한가?(질문). 아무도 모른다. 그러나 많은 사람들은 나름대로의 대답을 한다(대답). 어떤 사람은 바이올린의 나이, 또 어떤 사람은 나무의 종류가 중요한 것이 아니고 특별한 방법으로 나무를 베어내는 방법이라도 한다

[정답]④

문13

_____ 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.

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

[문장구조]

Where did the stripes of the zebra come from?(주제문) 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 (how) 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 (which) we call the zebra.

[해석]얼룩말의 줄무늬는 어디서 유래했을 까? 과학자들은 줄무늬가 없는 말 같은 종류에서 진화했다고 생각한다. 그들은 얼룩말의 줄무늬 없는 선조들은 어떤 모습이었을 까 에 대해서는 의견이 다르다. 그러나 많은 학자들이 주장하기를 어두운 색깔 또는 까만색이라고 주장한다. (그래서 옛날 질문에 대한 대답은 얼룩말은 아마도 다른 방법보다는 흰색줄무늬에 검은 동물로 추정된다). 줄무늬가 진화해온 방법은 이와같다: 우연한 변화에 의해서 어떤 어두운 색깔의 말 새끼가 밝은 색깔의 줄무늬를 갖고 태어난다. 이 줄무늬가 보호되는 색깔이었기 때문에 장점을 갖고 있었다. 그래서 줄무늬 말이 종종 생존해서 줄무늬 있는 새끼를 갖게 되었다. - 즉 자연의 적자생존의 예. 점점 더 많은 줄무늬 있는 말들이 세대가 지나면서 나타나게 되었다. 결국엔, 우리가 얼룩말이라 부르는 여러 종족들이 생겼다.

[정답]③

문14.

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 averages 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.

- ①drop ②use ③regard ④specify

[문장구조]

Some anthropologists/ want /to use 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 averages 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.

[해석]①

[정답]

문15.

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.

①uncertainty ②consensus ③perspective ④atmosphere

[문장구조]

The value of philosophy/ is, in fact, to be sought largely /in its very uncertainty. The man (who has no tincture of philosophy) goes through life /(being) imprisoned /in the prejudices (being) 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.

[정답]①

문16.

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.

①Every reptile has hard scales.

②The scales of all reptiles are alike.

③All reptiles have scales.

④All reptiles are dangerous.

[문장구조]

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.

[정답]③

문17. 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.

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

[문장구조]

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 /(which were) illustrated /with mythical creatures and strange humans.

[정답]③

문18. 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.

- ①If we stop tourism in Antarctica, there may be consequences for tour companies.
- ②The writer wants Antarctica to be banned from scientific research.

- ③The ice of Antarctica attracts sunlight and heats the Earth.
- ④Our excessive visits to Antarctica will harm it and then our planet.

[문장구조]

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.

[정답] ④

문19. A, B대화의 연결이 자연스럽지 않은 것은?

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

[정답]④

문20.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: _____

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

[정답]②