

06년 국가직 9 급시험 문제 복원 / 해설

신성일 / 신로빈 선생님
대구 춘추관 행정고시학원 전임
시험아카데미 <http://exam.ac> 배포

문1. 밑줄 친 부분에 공통으로 들어갈 속어는?

- Half through the chapter I stopped. I could not _____ a single word.
- The people in the neighborhood of the university have difficulty to _____ students to add to the income.
- It was really easy to _____ you _____. You had better blur...

- ① take in ② figure out
- ③ pick up ④ get through

❑ 어구 : take in 섭취·흡수하다; 이해하다; 속이다; 숙박시키다, 하숙을 치다 figure out 이해하다, 해결하다 pick up 우연히 알게 되다; 도중에 태우다; 좋아지다 get through 통과하다; 끝내다.

❑ 해설 : 첫 예문은 “한 마디도 이해할 수 없었다.” 두 번째 예문은 “대학 주변의 사람들은 수입 증대를 위해 하숙할 학생들을 구하는데 애를 먹고 있다.” 세 번째 예문은 “너를 속이는 것은 정말로 쉬웠다.”

❑ 정답 : ①

문2. 다음 밑줄 친 단어와 의미가 같은 것은?

If you happen to have an unhealthy penchant for salt, it may not be solely your fault. Mom may have to share some of the blame. Or so suggests a small but intriguing body of research.

- ① ailment ② ornament
- ③ treatment ④ liking

❑ 어구 : ailment 병, 질병 ornament 장식 treatment 처리; 대접; 치료.

❑ 해설 : penchant 경향, 성향; 기호, 취향.

❑ 정답 : ④

문3. 다음 밑줄 친 단어와 의미가 같은 것은?

Once pregnant, women face an uncomfortable reality: The stigma of unwed motherhood is greater than that of having an abortion. Students are often forced to drop out of school. Working women can find their careers jeopardized.

- ① increased ② destroyed
- ③ endangered ④ revealed

❑ 해설 : jeopardize 위태롭게 하다.

❑ 정답 : ③

문4. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적합한 것은?

This attitude—that nothing is easier than to love—has continued to be the prevalent idea about love in spite of the overwhelming evidence _____.

- ① in vain ② in addition
- ③ by and large ④ to the contrary

❑ 어구 : in vain 헛되이 by and large 대체로.

❑ 해설 : in spite of가 앞 뒤 관계가 역접 관계. 따라서 증거는 일반적인 생각과는 상반되고 있음을 보여주고 있음.

❑ 정답 : ④

문5. 다음 대화의 밑줄 친 곳에 들어갈 가장 적합한 표현은?

A : Excuse me I bought this radio here, and it doesn't work.
B : Do you have your receipt?
A : No. I lost it. Can I exchange the radio for another one?
B : Without your receipt, it's hard.
A : Believe me. I bought it this morning.
B : Then do you have any identification?
A : Yes, I have a driver's license, and a credit card.
B : O.K. _____. All you have to do is go to the manager's office. Right over there.

- ① Your opinion doesn't stand
- ② I couldn't help it.
- ③ All of them matter.
- ④ Either will do.

❑ 해설 : 신분증 제시 요구에 대해 운전면허증과 신용카드를 언급한 A의 말에 대해 B가 ‘지배인 사무실로 가보라고’ 한 것으로 보아 라고 말했으므로 신분증이 상품 교환에 유효함을 알리는 대화가 적합함. Either will do.는 “둘 중 어느 것이라도 좋습니다.”의 뜻. ③의 all은 셋 이상에 쓰임.

❑ 정답 : ④

문6. 다음 대화의 밑줄 친 곳에 들어갈 가장 적합한 표현은?

Mary : Our student from Seoul arrived on Monday.
Bill : What's her name?
Mary : Soon-hee.
Bill : That's a pretty name! _____
Mary : She's really nice. I'm sure we'll get along well.
We seem to have a lot in common.
Bill : How do you know that already? What does she like doing?
Mary : Well, she likes dancing, and so do I. And we both like listening to the same kind of music.
Bill : Oh, that's good. I can't wait to meet her.

- ① What does she look like? ② What's she like?
- ③ How is she now? ④ What would she like to do?

- ❑ 어구 : recollection 회상 sympathy 동감, 동정.
- ❑ 해설 : 밑줄 뒤에 이어진 대화에서 Mary가 순희의 외모에 대한 설명이 아니라 성격에 대한 설명을 했으므로 What is she like?(순희는 어떤 학생인데?)가 와야 함.
- ❑ 정답 : ②

문7. 다음 글을 읽고 밑줄 친 곳에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은?

Wildlife officials would introduce five bears to the Bitterroot Mountains each year for five consecutive years, starting in 2002. They anticipate that the grizzly population, with its slow reproductive cycle, would take more than 100 years to reach the projected goal of about 300 bears.

- Wildlife officials have a plan _____.
- ① to live with five bears in the Bitterroot Mountains
 - ② to observe the grizzlies' behavior in a wild state
 - ③ to set bears free to increase their population
 - ④ to reproduce bears in an extremely controlled situation

- ❑ 해설 : 특정 산지에, 처음엔 2002 ~ 2006년 사이에 5개년 계획으로 25마리로 곰 수를 늘리고, 그 뒤엔 자연 번식을 통해 300마리까지 곰 수를 늘리겠다는 계획. 구체적인 장소, 방법, 목표 숫자까지 언급하고 있으므로, 단순히 “곰 수를 늘리기 위해 곰을 풀어줄 계획(곰이 잡혀있다 라는 전제도 없음)” 보다는 “매우 통제된 상황에서 곰을 번식시킬 계획”이 적합함. projected goal(계획된 목표)라는 표현이 핵심.
- ❑ 정답 : ④

문8. 다음 글을 읽고 밑줄 친 곳에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은?

The Hawthorne experiment was conducted in the late 1920s and early 1930s. The management of Western Electric's Hawthorne plant, located near Chicago, wanted to find out if environmental factors such as lightning could affect workers' productivity and morale. A team of social scientists experimented with a small group of employees who were set apart from their coworkers. The environmental conditions of this group's work area were controlled, and the subjects themselves were closely observed. To the great surprise of the researchers, the productivity of these workers increased in response to any change in their environmental conditions. The rate of work increased even when the change (such as sharp decrease in the level of light in the workplace) seemed unlikely to have such an effect. It was concluded that the presence of the observers had caused the workers in the experimental group to feel special. As a result, the employees came to know and trust one another, and they developed a strong belief in the importance of their job. The researchers believed that this, not the changes in the work environment, accounted for the increased productivity.

- The Hawthorne experiment suggests that _____.
- ① social scientists are good workers
 - ② workers' attitudes are more important than their environment
 - ③ even those Hawthorne workers who were not in the experiment improved their productivity
 - ④ productivity in electric plants tends to be low

- ❑ 해설 : 마지막 문장이 주제문. 외적 환경 변화가 아니라 그들이 느낀 특별한 관심이 태도 변화를 가져오고 작업 능력을 향상시켰다는 것.
- ❑ 정답 : ②

문9. 아래의 글들을 문맥에 맞게 순서대로 연결한 것은?

가. In one study, biometeorologists suggested a statistical correlation between bone density and temperature. Some Hungarian scientists found an increase in dental periostitis (gum inflammation) with the passage of a warm front. According to some Swedish doctors, migraine headaches increase three days after a change in barometric pressure and temperature.

나. In Europe, where biometeorology began and had flourished, it's assumed that ordinary weather affects ordinary human beings in myriad ways.

다. Meanwhile, researchers in Japan noticed an increase in asthma attacks when the wind changes direction.

- ① 나-다-가 ② 다-가-나
- ③ 나-가-다 ④ 다-나-가

■ 해설 : 생물 환경학이 시작된 유럽에서 날씨가 인간에게 영향을 미친다는 [나]가 전제 문장. 유럽 국가들을 예로 들면서 세부 사항을 나열한 [가]가 첫 번째 예시. 일본의 다른 예를 든 [다]가 두 번째 예시.

■ 정답 : ③

문10. 아래 글의 밑줄 친 곳에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 말은?

When it comes to American presidential elections, blue blood _____. So say British researchers who predict Democratic challenger John Kerry will oust President Bush on Nov. 2 simply because he boasts more royal connections than his Republican rival.

After months of research into Kerry's ancestry, Burke's Peerage, experts on British aristocracy, reported on Monday that the Vietnam War veteran is related to all the royal houses of Europe. "Because of the fact that every presidential candidate with the most royal genes and chromosomes had always won the November presidential election, the coming election-based on 42 previous presidents-will go to John Kerry."

Similar research carried out on Bush ahead of the 2000 presidential race showed that he beat Al Gore in the royal stakes claiming kinship with Britain's Queen Elizabeth as well as with Kings Henry III and Charles II of England.

- ① is to be made little of
- ② counts
- ③ can have a positive effect on Bush
- ④ fails the Vietnam War veteran

■ 해설 : 귀족 혈통을 가진 사람이 선거에 유리하다는 내용.

■ 정답 : ②

문11. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

The economic struggle in America continues; but it seems apparent that the struggle is no longer between the giant segments of our society, but within them. Battles for power and control are being fought within some of the large corporations, enlivened by war in which the big prizes are stockholder's votes or proxies. Similarly, struggles for power are taking place within the large labor organizations. In each case public opinion seems to be playing an increasingly important part, judging by the dramatic efforts being made to inform the people about the partisan positions. And so long as the battleground involves public favor, moderation seem neither implausible nor unnatural.

- ① A compromise in disputes between labor and capital
- ② The importance of votes and proxies
- ③ Public influence of internal industrial conflicts
- ④ The need for moderation in labor-management disputes

■ 해설 : 권력과 통치권을 둘러싼 기업 내부의 분쟁에서 여론이 중요한 역할을 담당하고 있음을 말하는 글.

■ 정답 : ③

문12. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

Then there was the dark side. Amid the glories of the century lurked some of history's worst horrors: Stalin's collectivization, Hitler's Holocaust, Mao's Cultural Revolution, Pol Pot's killing fields, Idi Amin's rampages. We try to personalize the blame, as if it were the fault of just a few madmen, but in fact it was whole societies, including advanced ones like Germany, that embraced or tolerated madness. What they had in common was that they sought totalitarian solutions rather than freedom. Theologians have to answer the question of why God allows evil. Rationalists have one almost as difficult: Why doesn't progress make civilizations more civilized?

- ① The Global Century
- ② The Century of Capitalism
- ③ The Century of Revolution
- ④ The Genocidal Century

■ 해설 : 첫 줄이 주제문. 자유가 아니라 전체주의적 해결책으로 결국 학살로 점철된 역사의 어두운 면을 서술한 글.

■ 정답 : ④

문13. 밑줄 친 곳에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은?

For many years, alligator skin was popular in the United States for making fashionable leather shoes and purses. From 1870 to 1965 at least ten million alligators were killed in the United States for leather. Then, in 1967, the government made laws against hunting alligators. After that the alligator population began to grow again. Now there are _____.

- ① more alligators than there were in 1967
- ② more alligators hunters than in 1870
- ③ still more alligators killed in America
- ④ fewer alligators than they expected

■ 해설 : 악어 사냥 금지법 제정 이후 악어 수가 늘어났으므로, 지금은 금지법 제정 이전 보다 악어 수가 더 많아졌다.

■ 정답 : ①

문14. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 곳에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은?

I do not mean to suggest that we should seek to eliminate fear altogether from human life. Were this humanly possible, it would not be practically _____.

Fear is the elemental alarm system of the human organism which warns of approaching dangers and without which man could not have survived in either the primitive or modern world. Fear, moreover, is a powerfully creative force.

- ① desirable ② repentable
- ③ lamentable ④ potential

■ 해설 : 밑줄 친 문장에서 “두려움은 인간의 삶에서 완전히 제거하자는 것이 아니다.”와 순접의 내용이 되어야 하므로 “두려움을 없애는 것이 인적으로 가능하다 해도, 실제적으로는 바람직하지 않다.”가 되어야 함.

■ 정답 : ①

문15. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 곳에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은?

In 1966, Edward Hall compared the nature of culture to an iceberg. You can see part of an iceberg, but most of the iceberg is below the water and cannot be seen. _____, most aspects of culture are not visible. These invisible aspects are things that we are familiar with but don't usually think about or question.

- ① Nevertheless ② Similarly
- ③ In contrast ④ After all

■ 해설 : 밑줄 친 문장에서 “빙산의 일각은 볼 수 있으나 그 대부분은 물 속에 잠겨져 있어 볼 수 없다.”라고 한 내용

과 밑줄 이후에서 “문화의 대부분의 측면들은 볼 수가 없다.”라고 빙산을 빗대어 문화를 설명하고 있음.

■ 정답 : ②

문16. 밑줄 친 부분 중 뜻하는 바가 나머지 셋과 다른 것은?

One superstition I can't seem to escape is the one dealing with calendars. In my family, we believe it's bad luck to look at ①a new calendar before the start of the new year. I can't ignore this because efficient administrative assistants at work hand out new calendars in late November or early December.

And some of my coworkers hang ②them up as soon as they get them. So at any time, I'm likely to walk into a colleague's space and confront ③the offending object. If I see one, I avert my eyes. Try as I might to rid myself of ④this superstition, I'm not willing to take any chances, either.

■ 해설 : ①②③은 모두 달력을 언급하고 있으나, ④는 달력에 관련된 자신의 미신을 의미함.

■ 정답 : ④

문17. 다음 우리말을 영어로 옮긴 것 중 적절하지 않은 것은?

내가 집을 나오자마자 비가 몹시 내리기 시작했다.

- ① The moment I left home, it began to rain heavily.
- ② No sooner had I left home than it began to rain heavily.
- ③ As soon as I left home, it began to rain heavily.
- ④ I never left home without beginning to rain heavily.

■ 해설 : 시제 관용구문. ④의 never[cannot] ~ without... 구문은 ‘~ 하면 반드시 ...한다’의 의미.

■ 정답 : ④

문18. 다음 우리말을 영어로 가장 잘 옮긴 것은?

5 세 미만의 9백만 명 아이들이 적어도 한 명의 흡연자가 있는 집에 산다.

- ① Nine million children below the age of 5 live in homes with one smoker.
- ② Nine million children above the age of 5 live in homes with at least one smoker.
- ③ Nine million children of the age of 5 live in homes where both parents smoke.
- ④ Nine million children under the age of 5 live in

homes where at least one person smokes.

■ 해설 : ‘5세 미만’이 맞는 것은 ④. ‘최소한 한 명의 흡연자가 있는 집’을 표현한 것은 ②④.

■ 정답 : ④