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좋은 결과 있기를 진심으로 기원합니다.

다음은 강수정 선생님과 원어민이 함께 정리한 2008 국가직 9급영어 정답과 해설입니다.  
난이도 분석을 추가한 버전입니다.  
H=High(어려움), M=Middle(보통), E=Easy(쉬움)

도움이 됐으면 좋겠습니다.  
감사합니다.

출처: 강수정 영어 카페

-----  
문1. 다음 문장 중 어법상 옳지 않은 것은?

- ① Columbus proved that the earth was round.
- ② My parents kept on encouraging me to study.
- ③ Please remember to put out the cat before you go to bed.
- ④ The hotel has been closed for many years.

**해설(난이도 M)** ① 지구가 둥글었다는 것은 현재에도 그런 것이므로, was를 is로 바꿈. ② keep on ~ing 계속 ~하다, encourage sb toV 어떤 사람에게 무엇을 하라고 격려하다. ③ remember toV ~할 것을 기억하다. Before는 시간부사절이므로 미래의 일이라도 현재시제, ④ for many years라는 시간부사어와 현재완료 시제가 어울림.

**정답 ①**

문2. 다음 우리말을 영어로 가장 잘 옮긴 것은?

사람의 키는 자신의 가운데 손가락 길이의 약 20배 정도 된다고 한다.

- ① A human body is said to have twenty times as length to his or her middle finger.
- ② A human body is said to be twenty times high than his or her middle finger.
- ③ The height of a human body is said to be about twenty times as long as the length of his or her middle finger.
- ④ The height of a human body is said to be as longer about twenty times as the length of his or her middle finger.

**해설(난이도 M)** 주어는 '사람의 키'이므로, ①과 ②는 배제함. 배수비교의 배수사는 비교대상 앞에 써야 한다. ④는 as와 longer를 함께 배열해서 더욱 틀리다.

**정답 ③**

문3. 다음 우리말을 영어로 잘못 옮긴 것은?

- ① 난 그 파티에 가지 말았어야 했다.  
→ I should not have gone to the party.
- ② 그는 그 사실을 미리 알고 있었음에 틀림없다.  
→ He must have known the truth in advance.
- ③ 그가 그렇게 어리석은 짓을 했을 리가 없다.  
→ He could have done such a stupid thing.
- ④ 아프면 운전을 하지 말아야 한다.  
→ You ought not to drive if you're sick.

**해설(난이도 M)** 법조동사와 시제를 결합한 문제. Should have p.p.는 '~했어야 했다'라는 과거에 대한 유감을 표현. 반면, must have p.p.는 '~였음에 틀림없다'라는 과거에 대한 강한 추측을 표현. Could have p.p.는 '~였을 수 있다(아니어서 아쉽다)'를 뜻하는데, 부정어와 함께 쓰여야 '~였을 리 없다'를 의미함. ④ ought toV의 부정은 ought not toV.

**정답 ③**

문4. 다음 두 사람의 대화 내용이 어색한 것은?

- ① A: What do you do for a living?  
B: I fly commercial jets for a large airline.
- ② A: How would you like your coffee?  
B: I'd like it strong.
- ③ A: I'm afraid her phone is busy. Would you like to hold?  
B: I'd prefer to leave her a message.
- ④ A: These books are so heavy. Can you give me a hand?  
B: Sure, I'd be glad to keep my hands off.

**해설(난이도 E)** ④의 A는 책들 옮기는 것을 도와달라고 했는데, B가 그러겠다고(Sure.)하고는 계속 손을 떼고(off) 있겠다는 말은 통하지 않는다. Keep one's hands off는 '가만 놔두다'를 의미한다.

**정답 ④**

문5. 다음 대화의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- A: Have you been served?
- B: -----
- ① Yes, I'm on my way.
- ② It was a close call.
- ③ Yes, I'm being waited on.
- ④ Please let go of my hand.

해설(난이도 M) be served는 '접대받다'를 의미한다. '접대인'을 waiter라고 하는데서 알 수 있듯이 wait on sb는 '~의 시중을 들다'를 의미한다.

정답 ③

※ 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [문6~문7]

문6.

There are two excellent television programs scheduled tonight, but I can see only one of them because they are -----.

① indisputable ② concurrent ③ matchless ④ indispensable

해설(난이도 M) 문장의 요점이 '동시에 방송되는 두개 프로그램'이라는 것을 알았다면, '동시에'에 해당하는 접두어 con-이 있는 선택항을 고르게 된다. concur는 coincide와 더불어 '동시에 발생하다'를 뜻하고, '사건이 발생하다'를 의미하는 대표적인 단어 occur와 형제단어이다.

정답 ②

문7.

Icelanders are individualists like Americans. The difference seems to be in a sense of community. Iceland, known as the land of "fire and ice," is about living with opposing forces. It is one of the most active volcanic countries on earth, but has 4,536 square miles of ----- - heat and co-existing. No surprise then that its society can reconcile another set of opposing forces: individualism and the needs of the community.

① glacier ② prairie ③ desert ④ swamp

해설(난이도 E) 주제는 Icelanders의 양면성(fire and ice)이다. fire에 해당하는 volcano 다음, ice에 해당하는 말을 찾아야 하고, 답은 빙산을 뜻하는 glacier.

정답 ①

※ 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분의 의미로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [문8~문9]

문8. In retrospect, I was taken in by the real estate agent who had a fancy manner of talking.

① inspected ② deceived ③ revered ④ amused

해설(난이도 H) 회고해보면, 나는 속임을 당했다/ 그 부동산업자에의해/(그가) 화려한 말솜씨를 가졌던.// 부동산업자가 fancy하게 말했다는 부분은 앞에서는 입에 침이 마르도록 좋은

이야기를 했지만, 뒤로는 다른 공공이가 있었다는 듯한 말투이다. be taken in은 '말려들다'라는 말처럼 속임을 당한다는 뜻. revere (대단히) 존경하다

정답 ②

문9.

The substantial rise in the number of working mothers, whose costs for childcare were not factored into the administration's policymaking, was one of the main reasons that led to the unexpected result at the polls.

- ① considered in ② diminished in  
③ substituted for ④ excluded by

해설(난이도 M) "일하는 엄마들의 수가 상당히 늘었는데, 그녀들의 양육비가 행정기관 정책에는 요소(factor)로 들어오지 않는다."는 앞 부분의 내용을 잘 보면, 양육비라는 요소를 고려하지 않는다는 말이 자연스럽다. substitute는 '보충하여 공급되다'를 뜻해서, 이 말을 넣으면 의미가 통하지 않는다. 전치사 into와 for가 전혀 관련없음도 힌트로 작용하였길...

정답 ①

문10. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 옳지 않은 것은?

Younger students ① who participated in the survey ② sponsored by a weekly magazine turned out ③ to be less concerned about the serious problems of homeless people ④ as the older students were.

- ① who ② sponsored ③ to be ④ as

해설(난이도 M) who는 students를 받으므로 옳음. sponsored는 survey를 수식하는 형용사구로 '후원된, 후원받은'이라는 수동관계가 적절함. turn out은 prove와 마찬가지로 '~로 판명나다'를 뜻하며, 뒤에는 '~로'에 해당하는 to be adj.가 흔히 쓰인다. 이 문장은 younger students와 the other students를 less concerned라는 말로 비교하는 것이므로, as를 than으로 바꾸어 비교급에 맞게 써야한다.

정답 ④

문11. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분의 뜻으로 가장 적절한 것은?

When Jesse and Rachel got married, they knew they wanted to live in a traditional nuclear family mother, father, and biological children. Each of them had come from other family arrangements, and they had decided that a more traditional arrangement was what they wanted. Rachel had been born out of wedlock. Because her parents had never married, she had never met her biological father. Jesse's mother had been widowed. His father's early death made Jesse want to have a large family.

- ① rich ② illegitimate ③ divorced ④ handicapped

해설(난이도 H) 답을 divorced로 한 학생들이 많을 테지만, 밑줄 그은 부분에 대한 힌트는 앞과 뒤에 있다. wedlock 바로 뒤에 never married라고 했으므로, 결혼하지 않은 사람들이 이혼할 수는 없다. illegitimate은 '불법적인'을 뜻하며, 혼외출생되었다는 내용에 적합하다.

정답 ②

문12. 다음 글의 Broom jumping에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Broom jumping is most famous in the United States as an African-American wedding custom. The broom holds spiritual significance for many African people, representing the beginning of homemaking for a couple. The ritual itself in America was created during slavery. Because slaves could not legally marry, they created their own ways to honor their unions. Broom jumping is a ritual in which the bride and the groom, either at the ceremony or at the reception, signify their entrance into a new life and their creation of a new family by symbolically sweeping away of their former single lives, and jumping over the broom to enter upon a new adventure as wife and husband.

- ① It is a well-known African wedding custom.
- ② Its origin traces back to the period of slavery in America.
- ③ It was preformed by the slaves who got legally married.
- ④ It signifies the union of the bride and the groom and their entrance into a new life.

해설(난이도 E) 첫 문장에서 주제 brooming jumping, African-American wedding custom을 분명히 하고 선택항에 가서 하나씩 내용을 맞춰보면, legally married 부분이 틀렸음을 (could not legally marry) 쉽게 발견할 수 있다.

정답 ③

문13. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Upstate New York florist Patricia Woysher has been in the business for forty years. She's sold flowers to tens of thousands of folks in the area and even received one of the best assignments a florist could hope for, decorating the White House for the Christmas season. "I had to take a deep breathe. I mean, you a\see pictures of the place all your life, then one day you're in the Oval Office." Despite the excitement, Patricia's focus remained on her day-to-day concerns. "Doing the White House was exciting and rewarding, but my job is to run my business. I want to have something here that will last forever, that I can pass on to my children."

- ① Patricia runs a flower shop in the White House.
- ② Patricia was invited to the White House for a party.

- ③ Patricia worked for the White House and forgot her daily routines.
- ④ Patricia hopes to turn her business over to her offspring.

**해설(난이도 M)** 주제는 florist Patricia, the White House. (1)번은 in the White House에서 가게를 운영한다는 부분이 틀리고, (2)는 be invited가 아니고, (3)은 forgot her daily routines가 틀리다. 본문에는 day-to-day concerns에 초점이 남아있다고 표현했다. (4)의 turn over는 본문의 pass on과, offspring은 본문의 children과 동의어관계.

**정답 ④**

문 14. 다음 글이 빈칸 (ㄱ), (ㄴ)에 들어갈 말로 적절한 것은?

It is a great nuisance that knowledge cannot be acquired without trouble. It can only be acquired by hard work. It would be fine if we could swallow the powder of profitable information made palatable by the jam of fiction. But the truth is that, so made palatable, we cannot be sure that the powder will be profitable. I suggest to you that the knowledge the novelist imparts is (ㄱ) and thus (ㄴ) and it is better not to know a thing at all than to know it in a distorted fashion. If readers wish to inform themselves of the pressing problems of the day, they will do better to read, not novels but the books that specifically deal with them. I suggest to you that it is enough for a novelist to be a good novelist. It is unnecessary for him to be a prophet, a politician or a leader of thought. Fiction is an art and the purpose of art is to please.

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| (ㄱ)          | (ㄴ)        |
| ① reasonable | believable |
| ② naive      | wholesome  |
| ③ biased     | unreliable |
| ④ impartial  | realistic  |

**해설(난이도 H)** 첫 문장에서 주제는 knowledge, trouble, 즉 '지식은 수고를 들여야 얻어진 다.'임을 파악하자. 세번째 문장에서 powder가 무엇을 의미하며, fiction은 왜 튀어나왔는지 쉽게 풀리지 않았겠지만, we cannot be sure that the powder will be profitable에서 powder란 profitable하지 않을 수 있다는 경고를 알아듣자. 그 다음 novelist는 powder(화장품)를 fact에 발라서 fiction을 만드는 사람들이고, 따라서 그 지식은 어느 정도 편향이 있을 수 있다는 말이다. 글 전체로는 소설을 가볍게 읽는 식으로는 깊이있는 지식을 얻기 어렵다는 것이 주제이다. naive 철모르는, wholesome 건전한, 건강한, biased 편향된, impartial 공정한

**정답 ③**

※ 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [문 15~16]

문 15.

Two men were dining together in a restaurant. The first man ordered the food. The second man, who was unaccustomed to eating out, said nothing. When the food arrived, the second man ----- everything his friend did. When the first man took rice, so did the second. The first man ate a shrimp, and so did the second man. Finally, the first man took a toothpick, and his friend did the same. Later the first man asked his friend how he had enjoyed the meal. The second man answered, "Everything was perfect, except for the last bit. It tasted like bamboo."

① copied ② cursed ③ ignored ④ opposed

**해설(난이도 E)** 첫 문장에서 dining together가 주제이고, the second가 not accustomed to eating out(외식)이라는 상황을 잘 설정하면 아주 쉽게 풀리는 문제였다. 익숙치 않으니 친구 따라 하다가(copy) 이쑤시게를 먹었다는 희극.

**정답 ①**

문 16.

A Western-style conversation between two people is like a game of tennis. If I introduce a topic, a conversational ball, I expect you to hit it back. If you agree with me, I don't expect you simply to agree and do nothing more. I expect you to add something --a reason for agreeing, another example, or an elaboration to carry the idea further. But I don't expect you always to agree. I am just as happy if you question me, or challenge me, or completely disagree with me. Whether you agree or disagree, -----

- ① you'll be playing the wrong game
- ② your response will return the ball to me
- ③ you'll learn a new lesson from your experience
- ④ your conversation style will differ from the Western style

**해설(난이도 H)** 이 글의 주제는 Western-style conversation, like a game of tennis이다. But 다음 내용은 동의하지 않더라도 동의할때 만큼이다 좋다(as happy). '왜냐하면, 내가 너의 반론을 받아칠 기회만 주어진다면 되니까.'라는 내용이 자연스럽다. (3)으로 답한 학생들이 많았을텐데, (3)의 point인 new lesson은 본문 전체와 어울리지 않는다.

**정답 ②**

문 17. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

A cause always has an effect, and an effect has a cause. Often, however, in searching for the cause or effect of an act, we jump to conclusions. If John Wilkins, who is big and strong, doesn't go out for the football team, some pupils

say, "Wilkins has no courage." Perhaps the real reason is that his parents object, he is behind in his school work and can't afford the time, or he believes that football is not worth playing.

- ① Easy come, easy go.
- ② Don't be dejected, take courage.
- ③ Everybody has his own talent.
- ④ Don't make a hasty judgment.

**해설(난이도 E)** 첫 문장에서는 cause, effect가 주어진 듯 하지만, however 다음에 jump to conclusions하지 마라가 주제임이 드러난다. jump to conclusions는 '성급하게 결론을 내리다'이고, 비슷한 표현으로는 jump the gun이 있다.

**정답 ④**

문 18. 주어진 문장으로 시작하여, 다음 글들을 문맥에 맞게 올바른 순서로 연결한 것은?

The saying for which I had to find the meaning was: "People who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones."

(A) My first guess was that it was about a situation in which those who want to fight should first think about defending themselves from attack. Obviously, a person whose house is made of glass, which is easily broken, should be careful. If you throw a stone, the person at whom you threw the stone could throw it back and smash your house.

(B) I think this is good advice for anyone who is critical of other people.

(C) However, this saying, whose meaning I looked up in a dictionary of English idioms is not really about fighting. It means that you should not criticize others for faults similar to those you have.

- ① A-C-B ② A-B-C ③ B-C-A ④ C-A-B

**해설(난이도 M)** 첫 문장을 잘 읽으면, "유리집에 사는 사람은 돌을 던져서는 안된다"라는 속담에 대한 해설이 이 글의 주어이다. 선택항을 보니 A로 시작할 확률이 높다. A의 first guess는 '처음에는 ~인 줄 알았는데, 나중에 보니 다르더라.'라는 문단 전체의 구조를 예상할 수 있도록 한다. 그래서 However로 내용을 전환하는 (1)의 순서가 옳다는 것을 알게된다. 이 속담의 'throw stones'는 성경에 간음한 여자에게 돌을 던지려는 사람들에게 '누구든지 죄 없는 사람부터 돌을 던지라.'고 답한데서 유래한 것.

**정답 ①**

문 19. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Such variation, however, was common then with the spelling of many words, not just names.

William Shakespeare is rightly regarded as one of the world's great writers; yet it



would seem that he couldn't spell his own name! (ㄱ) Samples of his signature that have survived show his name spelled in several different ways. (ㄴ) Not until the eighteenth century when dictionaries came into use was a single spelling for each word accepted as correct. (ㄷ) A few words, however, escaped being standardized in this way; 'instill' (which can also be spelled 'instil') is one of them. (ㄹ) When a dictionary gives two different spellings of a word, the one given first is preferred.

① (ㄱ) ② (ㄴ) ③ (ㄷ) ④ (ㄹ)

**해설(난이도 H)** 주어진 문장에서 앞이나 뒤를 예상하게 되는 말은 앞: variation, names, 뒤: many words. 연결관계: however(역접). 그리고 이 글의 주제는 variation in spelling이다. 사실 제시문에서 then(그 당시)을 잘 봤더라면 더욱 확실하게 답이 (ㄴ)이라는 것을 알았을 것이다. (ㄴ)을 중심으로 앞은 셰익스피어의 이름처럼 스펠링을 여러가지로 쓰던 시대. (ㄴ) 뒤는 18세기부터 사전이 나오기 함께 표준적 스펠링이 생겼다. 이렇게 반전이 이루어지는 지점에 however가 들어 있는 문장이 들어가야 한다.

**정답 ②**

문 20. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The term home schooling or home tuition, as it is called in England, means educating children at home or in places other than a mainstream setting such as a public or private school. There are many reasons why parents choose home schooling for their children. Some parents are dissatisfied with the quality of education in the public schools. Others do not want their children to have to worry about "peer pressure," or social pressure from friends. They say it may interfere with the child's studies. These parents fear this type of pressure will lead to negative behavior!! such as smoking, drinking alcohol, and taking drugs.

- ① Types of Pressure in Schools
- ② Pros and Cons of Home Schooling
- ③ Side Effects of Home Schooling
- ④ Reasons for Home Schooling

**해설(난이도 E)** 주제는 home schooling, many reasons라고 앞 부분에 명시되어 있다.

**정답 ④**