

영 어

문 1. 문맥상 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Fast-food franchises have been very successful in the U.S. Part of the appeal is _____. At the major hamburger or chicken franchises, people know what the food is going to taste like, wherever they buy it.

- ① the profitability ② the predictability
- ③ the feasibility ④ the sustainability

문 2. 밑줄 친 곳에 공통으로 들어갈 단어로 가장 적절한 것은?

○ She thought she just had a _____ of flu.
 ○ At university he wrote a bit, did a _____ of acting, and indulged in internal college politics.
 ○ The dishes he produces all have a personal _____.

- ① touch ② pain
- ③ symptom ④ case

※ 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 표현으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [문 3 ~ 문 5]

문 3. His inaugural address was hilarious. Quite a few people were unable to _____ their laughter.

- ① cut back ② keep up
- ③ hold back ④ hold up

문 4. Do you think this team _____ winning the championship?

- ① stands a chance of ② stands by
- ③ stands for ④ stands up for

문 5. The dancing bear at the circus was very entertaining. It was able to balance a ball on its nose _____ it was standing on one foot.

- ① where ② whereas
- ③ while ④ now that

문 6. 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 옳지 않은 것은?

Many studies ① have shown the life-saving value of safety belts. When accidents ② occur, most serious injuries and deaths are ③ caused by people being thrown from their seats. About 40 percent of those killed in bygone accidents ④ would be saved if wearing safety belts.

- ① have shown ② occur
- ③ caused ④ would be saved

문 7. 다음 문장 중 어법상 옳지 않은 것은?

- ① Everything changed afterwards we left home.
- ② At the moment, she's working as an assistant in a bookstore.
- ③ I'm going to train hard until the marathon and then I'll relax.
- ④ This beautiful photo album is the perfect gift for a newly-married couple.

문 8. 다음 중 우리말을 영어로 잘못 옮긴 것은?

- ① 이 가방은 가짜다. 비쌀 리가 없어.
→ This handbag is fake. It can't be expensive.
- ② 한국에서는 대통령 선거가 5년에 한 번씩 치러진다.
→ In Korea, a presidential election held every five years.
- ③ 이 표면은 쉽게 닦인다.
→ This surface cleans easily.
- ④ 내일까지 논문을 제출하는 것은 불가능하다고 생각한다.
→ I think it impossible to hand in the paper by tomorrow.

※ 다음 대화의 흐름으로 보아 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 가장 적절한 표현을 고르시오. [문 9 ~ 문 10]

문 9. A: As beginners, we just have to take it on the chins and move on.
B: _____

- ① Don't talk around.
- ② You make no sense.
- ③ Oh, it's on the tip of my tongue.
- ④ You are telling me.

문 10. A: I am afraid I will fail in the exam tomorrow.
B: Cheer up. _____

- ① I hope so.
- ② Things will work out for the best.
- ③ You should regret about the result.
- ④ You should be in a flap about the result.

문 11. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적합한 것은?

Tobacco kills more people than all other drugs combined. The effects of smoking cause heart attacks, lung cancer, oral cancer, memory loss, and countless other diseases. The reason for these health problems is that each cigarette is filled with more than 200 different toxins including nicotine, a drug so powerful that it's more addictive than heroin. Furthermore, second-hand smoke affects countless innocent people who end up suffering for someone else's bad addiction. For this reason, smoking is more dangerous and less excusable than other drugs.

- ① The baneful influence of tobacco
- ② Relationship between tobacco and cancer
- ③ Hazard of second-hand smoking
- ④ The toxic effects of nicotine

문 17. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Myths try to answer several questions. Where did the world come from? What are the gods like, and where did they come from? How did humanity originate? Why is there evil in the world? What happens to people after they die? Myths also try to account for a society's customs and rituals. Beyond giving such explanations, myths are used to justify the way a society lives. Ruling families in several ancient civilizations found justification for their power in myths that described their origin in the world of the gods or in heaven. In India the breakdown of society into castes is based on ancient mythology that emerged in the Indus Valley after 1500 B.C.

- ① Types of Myths
- ② Functions of Myths
- ③ Myths of Customs
- ④ Myths of the Gods

문 18. 다음 글의 내용을 가장 잘 요약한 것은?

Zero percent interest for the next six months, or even a year, on all balance transfers. No annual fees. Reward points for everyday purchases. Choose airline tickets, hotel stays, car rentals, a variety of great brand-name products or just get cash back. What red-blooded American credit-card holder could resist such a deal? Well, if you're smart, maybe you. Tantalizing offers like these from your credit-card issuers are increasingly filled with traps that can pile on unexpected fees or trigger punitive interest, as high as 35%. These details are spelled out in the fine print of promotions and cardholder agreements. But, says Curtis Arnold of CardRatings.com, "You have to be incredibly diligent to avoid the pitfall."

- ① Lower rates and other deals sound great, until you find out what you're really paying.
- ② Credit-card companies do not always behave badly towards their customers.
- ③ Credit-card companies will be fined unless they provide the details of cardholder agreements.
- ④ Reward points or low punitive interests are being added to the existing benefits.

※ 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. [문 19 ~ 문 20]

문 19.

The biggest hurdle to cross is realizing that credit is not an extension of income. Living within your means can require a major lifestyle change. Credit, when used wisely, is a useful money-management tool, but learning when and how to use it requires dedication and diligence. However, most consumers who have successfully made the change to debt-free living say that living with one credit card and using a spending plan has created a sense of freedom that they have never known before. All the stress and negativity of living from paycheck to paycheck has vanished.

- ① It is not wise to regard credit as a part of income.
- ② For debt-free living, it is helpful to live with one credit card.
- ③ If you work with dedication and diligence, you will be able to live free from debt.
- ④ To spend money with a plan will relieve you of the stress of barely making both ends meet.

문 20.

With a well-diversified production structure, German and Japanese producers are now more resilient to shocks. The ruthless cost-cutting that went along with outsourcing significant parts of their manufacturing production has enabled them to stay competitive and maintain their traditional focus on export-driven growth. This focus is not always an advantage in a modern consumer society. At the moment, however, it helps. As ever more people in ever more emerging markets are leaving abject poverty behind and are turning into consumers, the export-oriented companies of the developed world find fast-growing markets for their products.

- ① The production structure of German and Japanese producers makes it easier to adapt to shocks.
- ② Cost-cutting is the more effective strategy than outsourcing for German and Japanese producers to stay competitive.
- ③ The focus on export-driven growth is conducive to German and Japanese producers.
- ④ German and Japanese firms are able to sell more products due to the increasing number of customers.