

## 영 어

문 1. 밑줄 친 부분과 의미가 가장 가까운 것은?

The winner's complacent smile annoyed some of the members of the audience.

- ① scornful                      ② simulated  
③ self-satisfied                ④ condescending

※ 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 표현으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

[문 2 ~ 문 3]

문 2.

The usual way of coping with taboo words and notions is to develop euphemisms and circumlocutions. Hundreds of words and phrases have emerged to express basic biological functions, and talk about \_\_\_\_\_ has its own linguistics world. English examples include "to pass on," "to snuff the candle," and "to go aloft."

- ① death                          ② defeat  
③ anxiety                        ④ frustration

문 3.

The enjoyment of life, pleasure, is the natural object of all human efforts. Nature, however, also wants us to help one another to enjoy life. She's equally anxious for the welfare of every member of the species. So she tells us to make quite sure that we don't pursue our own interests \_\_\_\_\_ other people's.

- ① at the discretion of          ② at the mercy of  
③ at loose ends of              ④ at the expense of

문 4. ㉠, ㉡에 들어갈 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

A: Have you written your term paper yet?  
B: No, but I'll have plenty of time to do it next week.  
A: That's what you said last week and the week before. You can't put it off forever. You should use your free time and do some work.  
B: The truth is, I've ㉠ in all my classes and I don't know if I can ever ㉡.  
A: I'm sorry. But talking about it won't help at this point.  
B: You're right. I'll start on it tomorrow.  
A: Not tomorrow! Today!

㉠

㉡

- ① gone ahead                      make up  
② kept leading                    cover up  
③ lagged behind                  catch up  
④ been enthusiastic              follow up

문 5. 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 옳지 않은 것은?

A man who ① shoplifted from the Woolworth's store in Shanton in 1952 recently sent the shop an anonymous letter of apology. In it, he said, "I ② have been guilt-ridden all these days." The item he ③ stole was a two dollar toy. He enclosed a money order ④ paid back the two dollars with interest.

문 6. 다음 중 어법상 옳은 것은?

- ① She felt that she was good swimmer as he was, if not better.  
② This phenomenon has described so often as to need no further clichés on the subject.  
③ What surprised us most was the fact that he said that he had hardly never arrived at work late.  
④ Even before Mr. Kay announced his movement to another company, the manager insisted that we begin advertising for a new accountant.

※ 우리말을 영어로 잘못 옮긴 것을 고르시오. [문 7 ~ 문 8]

문 7. ① 어제 눈이 많이 와서 많은 사람들이 길에서 미끄러졌다.

→ We had much snow yesterday, which caused lots of people slip on the road.

② 그 협정들은 작년 회의에서 합의된 것이다.

→ The arrangements were agreed on at the meeting last year.

③ 나는 트럭이 가까이 다가오는 것을 보고 겁에 질렸다.

→ I got scared when I saw the truck closing up on me.

④ 나는 뒤돌아보지 않고 앞문으로 걸어 나갔다.

→ I walked out of the front door without looking back.

문 8. ① 예산이 팍팍해서 나는 15달러밖에 쓸 수가 없다.

→ I am on a tight budget so that I have only fifteen dollars to spend.

② 그의 최근 영화는 이전 작품들보다 훨씬 더 지루하다.

→ His latest film is far more boring than his previous ones.

③ 우리 회사 모든 구성원의 이름을 기억하다니 그는 생각이 깊군요.

→ It's thoughtful of him to remember the names of every member in our firm.

④ 현관 열쇠를 잃어버려서 안으로 들어가기 위해 나는 벽돌로 유리창을 찼다.

→ I'd lost my front door key, and I had to smash a window by a brick to get in.

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

문 9.

A: Oh, that was a wonderful dinner. That's the best meal I've had in a long time.

B: Thank you.

A: Can I give you a hand with the dishes?

B: Uh-uh, \_\_\_\_\_. I'll do them myself later.

Hey, would you like me to fix some coffee?

A: Thanks a lot. I'd love some. Would you mind if I smoke?

B: Why, not at all. Here, let me get you an ashtray.

- ① help yourself                      ② don't bother  
③ if you insist                        ④ here they are

문 10.

A: Hey, my poor buddy! What's the problem?

B: You know I took over this presentation all of a sudden.

And tomorrow is the due date for the presentation.

I couldn't even start it yet.

A: Look! I'm here for you. \_\_\_\_\_

- ① What are friends for?  
② Everything's up in the air.  
③ What does it have to do with me?  
④ You'd better call a spade a spade.

※ 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [문 11 ~ 문 12]  
문 11.

Taking time to clear your mind through meditation can boost your spirits and your immunity. Psychologist, Richard Davidson, gave 40 people a flu vaccine. Half of them followed a regular meditation schedule for an hour a day, six days a week. The others just got the vaccine. After eight weeks, the meditators had higher levels of flu-fighting antibodies than those who didn't meditate. They were also better able to deal with stress and had increased activity in the area of the brain linked to good moods. "Meditation produces measurable biological changes in the brain and body," says Davidson. "It is safe and can be of great benefit."

- ① Relationship between Flu Vaccine and Antibody
- ② Process of Forming Immune System
- ③ Length of Meditation and Stress
- ④ Positive Effects of Meditation

문 12.

Active listeners listen with their ears, their eyes, and their mind. They take in the objective information by listening to the literal words that are spoken. But every spoken message contains more than words. Speakers also communicate subjective information—their feelings and emotions—through other vocal sounds and nonverbal signals. These include verbal intonations such as loudness, emphasis, hesitations, voice movements, facial expressions, body posture, and hand gestures. By listening for feelings and emotions as well as for literal words, you can grasp the total meaning behind the speaker's message. Yet, no matter how good you become at listening for total meaning, there still remains the potential for misunderstanding. That's why the active listener verifies completeness by asking questions. The use of questions can uncover distortions and clarify misunderstandings.

- ① Methods of Good Listening
- ② Verbal Skills for Effective Listening
- ③ Importance of Asking Questions in Listening
- ④ Relationship between Listening and Emotions

문 13. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

No matter how satisfying our work is, it is a mistake to rely on work as our only source of satisfaction. Just as humans need a varied diet to supply a variety of needed vitamins and minerals to maintain health, so we need a varied diet of activities that can supply a sense of enjoyment and satisfaction. Some experts suggest that one can start by making an inventory—a list of the things you enjoy doing, your talents and interests, and even new things that you think you might enjoy if you tried them. It may be gardening, cooking, a sport, learning a new language, or volunteer work. If you shift your interest and attention to other activities for a while, eventually the cycle will swing again, and you can return to your work with renewed interest and enthusiasm.

- ① 다양한 비타민 섭취를 통해 건강한 삶을 유지할 수 있다.
- ② 성공적인 직장 생활은 일 자체를 즐거움으로써 이루어진다.
- ③ 만족스러운 삶을 위해서는 일 외의 다양한 활동이 필요하다.
- ④ 직장과 가정 생활의 조화가 업무 효율성을 높이는 지름길이다.

※ 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 표현으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

[문 14 ~ 문 16]

문 14.

Oscar Wilde once wrote, "In this world there are only two tragedies. One is not getting what one wants, and the other is getting it." He was trying to warn us that no matter how hard we work at being successful, success won't satisfy us. By the time we get there, having sacrificed so much on the altar of being successful, we will realize that success was not what we wanted. People who have money and power know something that you and I do not know and might not believe even when we are told. Money and power do not satisfy that unnameable hunger in the soul. Even the rich and powerful find themselves yearning for something more. We read about the family problems of the rich and famous, we see fictionalized conflicts on television, but we never get the message. Instead, we keep thinking that \_\_\_\_\_

- ① if we had what they have, we would be happy
- ② the lives of the rich and powerful entirely depend on luck
- ③ though we have worked hard, we are not successful in life
- ④ money and power cannot replace valuable things in our life

문 15.

Farmland provides more than just crops for human and animal consumption. It provides raw materials used to make building materials, paper, and fuels. The lives of many people also revolve around farming, which gives them the driving force that keeps them alive. Farmland, however, has slowly been eliminated by urban sprawl, in which people in urban areas spread into and take over rural areas. In the near future, urban sprawl is going to leave us with a shortage of natural resources. We need to be aware of the potential risks in future years and \_\_\_\_\_

- ① move from urban areas to rural areas for living in farmland
- ② start to restrict urban sprawl and unnecessary development
- ③ limit farming in rural areas and development in urban areas
- ④ accelerate the development of natural resources in a short period

문 16.

There's a company based in London, Great Britain, that offers a unique service: You can hire people to wait in line for you. Of course there's a fee. The "waiters" will queue up for anything from concert tickets, to passports, to a line for a driver's license. The company says it has done some research showing that people in Britain spent about a year of their entire lives waiting in lines. Some people just don't want to spend time doing that. How much does the waiting service cost? Twenty nine dollars an hour. The company so far has eighty employees, most of them recruited from the long-term unemployed because "It's a job that doesn't require a lot of skill or experience." The one thing it does require is \_\_\_\_\_

- ① creativity
- ② patience
- ③ practice
- ④ license

문 17. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Britain, the biggest single beneficiary of the first age of globalization, was unlikely to gain much from its end. In the 1920s the old and tested policies no longer seemed to work. Paying for World War I had led to a tenfold increase in the national debt. Just paying the interest on that debt consumed close to half of total central government spending by the mid-1920s. The assumption that the budget should nevertheless be balanced meant that public finance was dominated by transfers from income tax-payers to bondholders. The increased power of the trade unions during and after the war not only intensified industrial strife but also meant that wage cuts were slower than price cuts. Rising real wages led to unemployment: during the Depression year of 1932 nearly three million people, close to a quarter of all insured workers, were out of work.

- ① 영국은 세계화 초기에 가장 큰 수혜를 입은 나라였으나, 1920년대에 과거 정책들은 효과를 발휘하지 못했던 듯하다.
- ② 제1차 세계대전 당시 진 빛에 대한 영국의 이자지출은 1920년대 중반까지 중앙정부 예산지출의 약 10%를 잠식했다.
- ③ 전쟁 중 그리고 전쟁 후 노동조합의 커진 힘은 영국에서의 노동쟁의를 격렬하게 만들었다.
- ④ 대공황 해인 1932년에 영국의 실업자 수는 보험가입 노동자의 25%에 육박했다.

문 18. 다음 글에서 언급되고 있지 않은 것은?

Professor Taylor, who wrote "What are Children for?," believes that the status of fatherhood has been affected by modern life. "Fathers have moved farther away from their children than ever before," he says. "In the past, sons looked to their father, emulating his job and wisdom. Now, however, fathers have nothing for their children to inherit. The world is changing too quickly, and instead of sitting at their father's feet listening to stories about the world, children are closed up in their own rooms on the Internet, finding out about it first. It is difficult to redefine the role of father. There is nothing obvious for him to do or be."

- ① Modern life has influenced the role and the position of fathers.
- ② In the past, sons imitated their fathers' job, depending on their fathers.
- ③ Now fathers serve as a sole source of providing information for their sons.
- ④ These days fathers are not certain of what role to assume for their sons.

문 19. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 것은?

Not even the bedrooms were private.

The growing individualism showed itself in a desire for privacy. ( A ) In the seventeenth century middle-class and wealthier families were served by servants, who listened to their conversation as they ate. ( B ) They lived in rooms that led one to another, usually through wide double doors. ( C ) But in the eighteenth century families began to eat alone, preferring to serve themselves than to have servants listening to everything they had to say. ( D ) They also rebuilt the insides of their homes, putting in corridors, so that every person in the family had their own private bedroom.

- ① A
- ② B
- ③ C
- ④ D

문 20. 다음 문장 뒤에 들어갈 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Once, there was a little boy who had a bad temper. His father gave him a bag of nails and told him that every time he lost his temper, he must hammer a nail into the back of the fence.

- (A) The father took his son by the hand and led him to the fence. He said, "You have done well, my son, but look at the holes in the fence. The fence will never be the same. When you say things in anger, they leave a scar just like this one."
- (B) He told his father about it and the father suggested that the boy now pull out one nail for each day that he was able to hold his temper. The days passed and the young boy was finally able to tell his father that all the nails were gone.
- (C) The first day the boy had driven six nails into the fence. Over the next few weeks, as he learned to control his anger, the number of nails hammered daily gradually dwindled. Finally the day came when the boy didn't lose his temper at all.

- ① (B) - (A) - (C)
- ② (B) - (C) - (A)
- ③ (C) - (A) - (B)
- ④ (C) - (B) - (A)