

영 어

※ 밑줄 친 부분과 그 뜻이 가장 가까운 것을 고르시오. (문 1~문 4)

문 1. He was indisposed to interfere in their quarrel.

- ① eager
- ② appetent
- ③ required
- ④ reluctant
- ⑤ solicitous

문 2. School trips give children firsthand experience not available in the classroom.

- ① written ② direct
- ③ ancient ④ literary
- ⑤ circumstantial

문 3. In panic, Paul cut away his faulty parachute and then the emergency parachute opened just in time.

- ① perfect ② personal
- ③ defective ④ advanced
- ⑤ expensive

문 4. The murderer had developed a poison which could not be tasted or smelled when mixed with food. Because it was imperceptible, he was able to murder a number of people without being caught.

- ① unused ② imprudent
- ③ indiscreet ④ unorthodox
- ⑤ indiscernible

※ 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오. (문 5~문 10)

문 5. Agnes _____ her son for driving too fast and getting a speeding ticket.

- ① let ② revoked
- ③ reprimanded ④ forfeited
- ⑤ deteriorated

문 6. Crime probably ranks as the number one problem in the minds of most Americans. Some say that _____ by juveniles is epidemic.

- ① aspiration ② reputation
- ③ delinquency ④ benevolence
- ⑤ philanthropy

문 7. The more pesticides are used, the more resistant the insects become. As a result, more pesticides have to be used. It is a _____ circle.

- ① peevish ② ravaged
- ③ vicious ④ vicarious
- ⑤ beneficial

문 8. Most modern men take it for granted that empirical knowledge is dependent upon perception. There is, _____, in Plato a very different doctrine. He insists that nothing derived from the senses is worthy to be called "knowledge" and that the only real knowledge has to do with concepts.

- ① however ② naturally
- ③ therefore ④ necessarily
- ⑤ consequently

문 9. A: Excuse me. Could you tell me the way to the Prince Hotel?

B: Sure. Go down this street two blocks. It's on the corner. _____

- ① I'd be glad to. ② That's all right.
- ③ You can't miss it. ④ Many people do so.
- ⑤ Mind your own business.

문 10. A: Hey, Bill! I haven't seen you with Judy these days. Where's she been hiding?

B: She's been traveling overseas for the past two months. To tell you the truth, I never thought I'd miss her so much.

A: Well, they say that _____.

B: It sure seems true in my case. I didn't realize how much she meant to me until she was gone.

- ① after the feast comes the reckoning
- ② absence makes the heart grow fonder
- ③ you can't teach an old dog new tricks
- ④ the rain falls on the good and the bad
- ⑤ you should never cross a black cat's path

※ 밑줄 친 부분 중에서 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오. (문 11~문 13)

문 11. I know you will never be at peace until you will have discovered where your brother is.

- ① ② ③ ④
- ⑤

문 12. Drawing to Poland by high growth and interest rates, investors
 ① ②
 are fleeing now because growth is faltering and debts are
 ③ ④
rising.
 ⑤

문 13. The professors of philosophy in our academic
 ①
 institutions tends to be specialists, teaching some
 ② ③
 branches of philosophy but seldom teaching all of them.
 ④ ⑤

※ 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오. (문 14~문 16)

- 문 14. ① We are used to not having a car.
 ② We must stop people from committing suicide.
 ③ There were lots of teenagers dancing to rock music.
 ④ I managed to finishing the book before the library closed.
 ⑤ I went there hoping to learn something about Korean culture.

- 문 15. ① If she likes the present is not clear to me.
 ② It all depends on whether they will support us.
 ③ Whoever they lend the money to must be trustworthy.
 ④ You can't imagine what difficulties I have with my children.
 ⑤ Whatever books I have in the house are borrowed from the public library.

- 문 16. ① Leaving the room, he tripped over the mat.
 ② When questioned, she denied being a member of the group.
 ③ Allowed unusual privileges, the prisoner seemed to enjoy his captivity.
 ④ Though now frail, they were quite capable of looking after themselves.
 ⑤ Considering works of art, the collections of china were admitted into the country without customs duties.

문 17. 우리말을 영어로 옮긴 것 중에서 가장 알맞은 것은?

어떤 숭고한 목적도 나쁜 수단을 정당화할 수는 없다.

- ① No lofty goal can justify bad means.
 ② Noble aims can legitimate bad manners.
 ③ Even the finest purpose can advocate bad methods.
 ④ The most exalted objective can vindicate bad ways.
 ⑤ Whatever you do, you are not able to defend your bad ends.

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (문 18~문 21)

The American middle class is disintegrating and turning into three new groups: an underclass largely trapped in central cities and isolated from the growing economy; an overclass profitably positioned to ride the waves of change; and an anxious class, most of whom hold jobs but are justifiably uneasy about their own standing and fearful for their children's future.

What divides the over, the under, and the anxious classes is both the quality of their formal educations and their capacity and opportunity to learn throughout their working lives. Only 15 years ago, a male college graduate earned 49 percent more than a man with only a high school degree. That's a sizable difference, but it's a divide small enough for both men to occupy terrain each would call middle class. In 1992, a male college graduate outearned his high school graduate counterpart by 83 percent—a difference so great that they no longer inhabit common territory or share common prospects.

Traditionally, membership in the American middle class included not only a job with a steadily increasing income, but a bundle of benefits that came with employment. But a gap has grown here as well. The rate of employer-sponsored health coverage for workers with college degrees has declined only slightly from 79 percent in 1979 to 76 percent in 1993. But for high school graduates, the rate has fallen further: 68 percent to 60 percent over the same period. And the rate for high school dropouts has plunged—from an already low 52 percent in 1979 to only 36 percent in 1993.

Retirement will only harden these divisions. Nearly two out of every three workers with college degrees get pension coverage on the job. More than three out of four high school dropouts do not.

문 18. The passage above mainly discusses _____.

- ① the history of the American middle class
 ② the extinction of the American lower class
 ③ the collusion between social classes in America
 ④ the antagonism between the American upper classes
 ⑤ the disintegration of the American middle class into three subgroups

문 19. According to the passage above, what did membership in the American middle class traditionally include?

- ① race and economy
 ② capacity and opportunity
 ③ a pension and health care
 ④ a job with income and benefits
 ⑤ a common territory and common interests

문 20. According to the passage above, _____ of high school dropouts get pension coverage.

- ① less than 25 percent
 ② around 33 percent
 ③ almost 67 percent
 ④ more than 75 percent
 ⑤ between 25 and 75 percent

문 21. The underlined phrase, these divisions, refers to _____.

- ① the educational differences in American society
 ② the traditional conditions for the American middle class
 ③ the economic discrepancies between males and females
 ④ the conflicts between college and high school graduates
 ⑤ the economic gaps between the three subgroups of the American middle class

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (문 22~문 25)

(가) What is unique about fathers when compared to mothers? Studies show that virtually all children clearly distinguish a mother role from a father role, even if some contemporary adults do not seem to be able to. Fathers and mothers differ, just as males and females differ. Part of the reason is cultural, to be sure, but only part. Inborn biology is also a major contributor.

(나) Across all cultures, the “natural and comfortable” way most males think, feel, and act is fundamentally different from the way most females think, feel, and act. Differences between men and women have been found universally with respect to four behavioral/psychological traits: aggression and general activity level; cognitive skills; sensory sensitivity; and sexual and reproductive behavior. Perhaps the greatest difference is in aggression and activity level. Almost from the moment of birth, boys tend to be more aggressive and in general to have a somewhat higher activity level than girls.

(다) How do the inherent male-female differences express themselves in dissimilar fathering and mothering behaviors? In dealing with infants, there is an enormous and obvious difference that stems from the woman’s having carried the child in utero and from her ability to breast-feed. But beyond that, as Alice Rossi has noted based on an accumulating body of evidence, “In caring for a nonverbal, fragile infant, women have a head start.” They are more able to read an infant’s facial expressions, handle with tactile gentleness, and soothe with the use of voice. With toddlers, while women provide comfort and emotional acceptance, men typically are more active in their nurturing activities, fostering certain physical skills and emphasizing autonomy and independence.

(라) Even with older children the father’s mode of parenting is not interchangeable with the mother’s. Men typically emphasize play more than caretaking, and their play is more likely to involve a rough-and-tumble approach. In attitude and behavior, mothers tend to be responsive and fathers firm; mothers stress emotional security and relationships, and fathers stress competition and risk taking; mothers typically express more concern for the child’s immediate well-being, while fathers express more concern for the child’s long-run autonomy and independence.

(마) The importance of these different approaches for the growing child should not be underestimated. All children have the need for affiliation with others and the drive to go off on their own, to be independent. They need both the personal security brought by strong social ties, “roots”, and the push away from the group toward eventual autonomy, “wings”. They need a parent who says “strive, do better, challenge yourself”, along with one who comforts them when they fall short.

※ in utero: 자궁내에

문 22. What is the best title for the passage above?

- ① The Replacement of Fathering by Mothering
- ② Differences between Fathering and Mothering
- ③ The Biological Differences between Boys and Girls
- ④ Mothers’ Heavy Duties of Nurturing Children
- ⑤ The Acquired Masculinity and Femininity of Boys and Girls

문 23. Which of the following paragraphs deals mainly with the different modes of parenting older children?

- ① (가)
- ② (나)
- ③ (다)
- ④ (라)
- ⑤ (마)

문 24. Alice Rossi has noted that women _____.

- ① work harder than men in caring for babies
- ② have an advantage over men in caring for babies
- ③ begin to take care of babies much later than men
- ④ have more in common with men than people usually think
- ⑤ foster physical skills and emphasize autonomy more than men

문 25. In the last paragraph, “roots” and “wings” refer to _____, respectively.

- ① competition and risk taking
- ② autonomy and independence
- ③ comfort and emotional acceptance
- ④ emotional security and relationships
- ⑤ personal security and a push toward autonomy

독 어

문 1. 밑줄 친 부분의 발음이 다른 것은?

- ① Milch ② König
③ Honig ④ Buch
⑤ Mich

※ 밑줄 친 부분에 알맞은 것은? (문 2~문 13)

문 2.

Achten Sie bitte _____, daß die Kamera nicht naß wird!
--

- ① damit ② darauf
③ darüber ④ daran
⑤ dazu

문 3. Julia hat viele _____ in Frankfurt.

- ① Bekanntes ② Bekannte
③ Bekannt(er) ④ Bekanntem
⑤ Bekannt

문 4. Ohne die Arbeit der Frauen kann man sich heute ein Industrieland nicht mehr vorstellen. _____ sind Frauen in der Arbeitswelt noch benachteiligt.

- ① Deswegen ② Damit
③ Trotzdem ④ Darum
⑤ Also

문 5. Dieser Roman ist interessant. Und hier habe ich noch einen _____.

- ① interessanter ② mehr interessantes
③ interessant ④ interessanteren
⑤ interessantesten

문 6. A: Fahren wir am Sonntag ans Meer?
B: Ja, _____ das Wetter schön ist.

- ① wenn ② aber
③ daß ④ denn
⑤ als

문 7. Claudia ist unverheiratet und lebt allein. Sie ist Journalistin. Ihr Beruf macht ihr viel Spaß. In ihrer Freizeit interessiert sie sich sehr für Sport, und fast jeden Abend geht sie mit Freunden aus. Sie ist zufrieden und will _____ bleiben.

- ① unbekannt
- ② passiv
- ③ uninteressant
- ④ unabhängig
- ⑤ arbeitslos

문 8. Nach dem Grundgesetz hat jeder das Recht, seine _____ in Wort, Schrift und Bild frei zu äußern und zu verbreiten.

- ① Zuhörer ② Rechnung
③ Freizeit ④ Erkältung
⑤ Meinung

문 9. In manchen Ländern gibt es nicht genügend Arbeitsplätze. Viele Menschen können nicht das zum Leben nötige _____ verdienen. Sie ziehen als Gastarbeiter in ein anderes Land, um in der Fremde zu arbeiten.

- ① Wasser ② Gas
③ Gemüse ④ Geld
⑤ Haus

문 10. Die _____ sind Leiter von Verhandlungen im Gericht. Sie hören, entscheiden und urteilen. Eine Gerichtsverhandlung kann über viele private oder öffentliche Dinge geführt werden.

- ① Staatsanwälte
- ② Richter
- ③ Rechtsanwälte
- ④ Polizisten
- ⑤ Politiker

문 11. Sie ist vier Jahre jünger _____ ich.

- ① als ② mit
③ für ④ an
⑤ unter

문 12.

A: Haben Sie die Prüfung bestanden?

B: Ja. Und ich bin sehr froh, _____.

- ① sie zu bestanden
- ② sie bestanden haben
- ③ sie bestanden zu sein
- ④ sie bestanden zu haben
- ⑤ sie bestanden zu werden

문 13.

Thomas _____ gern nach Berlin gefahren, wenn er
Zeit gehabt hätte.

- ① wird ② wäre
③ ist ④ würde
⑤ möchte

문 14. 다음 대화의 질문과 답이 어울리지 않는 것은?

- ① A: Wie komme ich zum Bahnhof?
B: Gehen Sie hier geradeaus!
- ② A: Wie spät ist es?
B: Es ist drei Uhr.
- ③ A: Was fehlt Ihnen?
B: Ich habe Kopfschmerzen.
- ④ A: Wie schmeckt es?
B: Ganz lecker!
- ⑤ A: Was machen Sie heute?
B: Das macht nichts.

문 15. 다음의 대화 내용과 관련이 있는 장소는?

A: Was kann ich für Sie tun?

B: Ich möchte einen Pullover.

A: Welche Größe brauchen Sie denn?

B: Größe 34.

A: Welche Farbe möchten Sie?

B: Blau oder grün.

A: Hier hätte ich einen Pullover in Blau.

B: Der sieht schick aus. Kann ich ihn anprobieren?

A: Bitte schön.

- ① Kleidungsgeschäft ② Tankstelle
③ Blumengeschäft ④ Museum
⑤ Kiosk

문 16. 다음 대화 중 밑줄 친 부분에 적합한 문장은?

A: City-Taxi, guten Tag!

B: Müller, guten Tag! Schicken Sie bitte einen Wagen
in die Hanauer Straße, Nummer 7!

A: Wohin fahren Sie?

B: Zum Flughafen.

A: _____

B: Danke. Auf Wiederhören!

A: Auf Wiederhören!

- ① Ich habe nur einen Zwanzig-Mark-Schein. Können Sie mir Kleingeld geben?
- ② Das kann man wohl sagen.
- ③ In Ordnung. Der Wagen ist in fünf Minuten da.
- ④ Unterschreiben Sie bitte hier!
- ⑤ Übrigens, ich bleibe bis Samstag.

문 17. 밑줄친 부분과 의미가 같지 않은 것은?

Wenn Paul Schmidt mit dem Studium fertig ist, will er Unternehmensberater bei einer Bank werden oder ins aktive Management eines großen Finanzkonzerns einsteigen.

- ① Nachdem er das Studium beendet hat
- ② Nachdem er das Studium aufgegeben hat
- ③ Nachdem er das Studium abgeschlossen hat
- ④ Nachdem er das Studium zu Ende gebracht hat
- ⑤ Nachdem er das Studium zum Abschluß gebracht hat

문 18. 다음의 단어들과 관련이 깊은 것은?

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ☐ Beine | ☐ Abseits | ☐ Kopfball |
| ☐ Elfmeter | ☐ Verteidiger | ☐ Tor |
| ☐ Mittelfeldspieler | ☐ Freistoß | |

- ① Körper
- ② Krankenhaus
- ③ Fußball
- ④ Tennis
- ⑤ Golf

문 19. 다음 문장과 내용이 일치하는 것은?

Wenn mein Sohn ins Bett geht, vergißt er immer, den Fernseher auszumachen.

- ① Wenn mein Sohn fernsieht, vergißt er immer, ins Bett zu gehen.
- ② Wenn der Fernseher aus ist, geht mein Sohn ins Bett.
- ③ Wenn mein Sohn fernsieht, geht er nie ins Bett.
- ④ Wenn mein Sohn ins Bett geht, macht er nie den Fernseher aus.
- ⑤ Wenn der Fernseher an ist, vergißt mein Sohn immer, ins Bett zu gehen.

문 20. 현재완료형이 틀린 문장은?

- ① Ich habe gestern nur wenig geschlafen.
- ② Sein Vater ist vor 5 Jahren gestorben.
- ③ Bei gutem Wetter bin ich im Park spazieren gegangen.
- ④ Am Wochenende haben wir uns im Café getroffen.
- ⑤ Im letzten Winter ist es viel geschneit.

문 21. 교통법규에 맞는 것은?

- ① Bei Grün über die Straße gehen.
- ② Im Parkverbot parken.
- ③ Ohne Führerschein fahren.
- ④ Gegen die Regel abbiegen.
- ⑤ Auf Autobahnen rückwärts fahren.

문 22. 밑줄 친 부분에 알맞은 것은?

Der Film, _____ wir gestern im Kino gesehen haben, war sehr interessant.

- ① den
- ② der
- ③ dem
- ④ die
- ⑤ des

문 23. 문법적으로 올바른 것은?

- ① Es geht mich gut.
- ② Es ist mich kalt.
- ③ Er ruft mich an.
- ④ Ich habe es dir gefragt.
- ⑤ Sie hilft ihn.

문 24. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Ein Polizist hielt mich gestern an. Er fragte mich, warum ich bei Rot über die Ampel gefahren war. Ich wollte es zuerst nicht glauben, aber man hatte mich fotografiert. Es kostete mich hundert Mark. Dann untersuchte er meinen Wagen. Und "Noch etwas", sagte er unfreundlich: "Ihr Bremslicht funktioniert nicht. Sie müssen es sofort reparieren". "Ja, natürlich", antwortete ich.

- ① 나는 적색 신호에서 신호등을 통과하였다.
- ② 범칙금은 100마르크이다.
- ③ 경찰관은 내 차의 브레이크등이 작동하지 않는다고 말했다.
- ④ 나의 신호 위반 행동은 카메라에 찍혔다.
- ⑤ 나는 새로운 자동차를 구입해야 한다.

문 25. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Mein Vater hatte eine neue und bessere Stelle in Berlin bekommen, und deshalb mußten wir unsere alte Wohnung in Köln aufgeben und nach Berlin ziehen. Ich hatte keine Lust dazu. Ich hatte viele Freunde in Köln, und meine Schule gefiel mir auch ganz gut. Wir mußten aber umziehen und bald kam der Tag. Zwei Männer trugen unsere Möbel in einen großen Möbelwagen. Dann fuhren sie ab.

- ① Wir fahren in den Urlaub.
- ② Ein Freund aus Berlin besucht uns.
- ③ Wir müssen den Wohnort wechseln.
- ④ Wir kaufen neue Möbel.
- ⑤ Ich freue mich auf Berlin.