

## 영 어

※ 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [문 1 ~ 문 2]

문 1.

Each contestant will sing with a different partner each week, and judges, who have not yet \_\_\_\_\_, will offer guidance and critiques while deciding who will advance to the next round.

- ① named                                      ② naming  
③ been named                                ④ been naming

문 2.

They speak openly about their life at home, hopes for the future, how they got through the past year, and \_\_\_\_\_ they plan to honour the memory of their Wildlife Warrior.

- ① that    ② how  
③ as if                                        ④ as

※ 밑줄 친 부분과 의미가 가장 가까운 것을 고르시오. [문 3 ~ 문 5]

문 3.

Jennifer's decision to quit her job is both risky and audacious, since the country is in a serious depression.

- ① plucky                                        ② skeptical  
③ effeminate                                ④ consummatory

문 4.

Kimberly would never do anything stupid. She is very down-to-earth.

- ① conciliatory                                ② practical  
③ compassionate                            ④ perverse

문 5.

The tale of teeth is the ultimate oral history which carries multiple meanings. Teeth allow us to eat, and so are emblematic of life. Teeth are ornamental – a significant aspect of appearance and sexual appeal. Nothing can look more threatening than fully bared teeth. Yet nothing is more inviting, more deeply human, than a bright open smile.

- ① menacing                                    ② revealing  
③ protrusive                                   ④ attractive

※ 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 옳지 않은 것을 고르시오. [문 6 ~ 문 7]

문 6.

Any manager of a group that wants to achieve a meaningful level of acceptance and commitment to ① a planned change must present the rationale for the contemplated change as ② clear as possible and provide opportunities for discussion ③ to clarify consequences for those who will ④ be affected by the change.

문 7.

When the Dalai Lama fled across ① the Himalayas into exile in the face of ② advancing Chinese troops, ③ little did the youthful spiritual leader know ④ what he might never see his Tibetan homeland again.

※ 대화의 흐름으로 보아, 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [문 8 ~ 문 9]

문 8.

A: Where do you have in mind for this winter vacation?  
B: I'm going to Muju ski resort this coming weekend!  
A: Sounds great! But I've heard there will be a heavy snowfall.  
B: No matter what, \_\_\_\_\_  
A: Come on! Think twice about it. It might risk your life.

- ① my mind is set.  
② I want to return your favor.  
③ I can't place your face.  
④ give me a ballpark figure.

문 9.

A: I've sent out the invitations for the dinner party.  
B: That's great. Now what should we do?  
A: We've got to plan the menu.  
B: Oh, that's right. Do you have anything special in mind?  
A: I think I'm going to make Dakgalbi.  
B: Yeah, but don't you know Liz is allergic to chicken and doesn't eat it?  
A: Is that right? Oh, I forgot to invite her. She will be mad at me.  
B: It's not too late yet. I'll call her.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① Great! Dakgalbi is one of her favorite foods.  
② Don't bother about it. She'll be late again.  
③ Thanks. I think I'm getting forgetful.  
④ Well, hunger is the best sauce.

※ 우리말을 영어로 잘못 옮긴 것을 고르시오. [문 10 ~ 문 11]

문 10. ① 예의상 나는 그녀의 제안을 거절할 수 없었다.

→ For courtesy's sake I couldn't but refuse her offer.

② 몸무게 증가가 이 치료법의 또 다른 부작용이다.

→ Weight gain is another side effect of this treatment.

③ 그 책이 있었다면, 너에게 빌려줄 수 있었을 텐데.

→ Had I had the book, I could have lent it to you.

④ 사람들은 공공장소에서의 흡연자들을 덜 용인하고 있다.

→ People are less tolerant of smokers in public places.

문 11. ① 그렇게 하느니 차라리 하지 않는 것이 좋다.

→ You would be better not to do it at all than to do it that way.

② 그는 새로운 정책이 모든 노동자들을 위해 이행되어야 한다고 제안했다.

→ He suggested that the new policy be implemented for all workers.

③ 너의 꿈을 추구하기 위해 학위를 가져야 할 필요는 없다.

→ You don't have to have a degree to pursue your dream.

④ 전 세계에서 Bolt보다 빠른 사람은 없다.

→ No other man is faster than Bolt in the whole world.

문 12. 다음 우리말을 영어로 가장 잘 옮긴 것은?

Thomas Edison은 “계속해서 노력하는 한 실패는 없다”라는 말을 믿었고, 한 가지 실험에 성공하기까지 수백 번의 실패를 거듭했다.

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※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Harry Truman, from Missouri, was a different kind of President. A measure of his greatness may rest on what he did after he left the White House. Historians have written the only asset he had when he died was the house he lived in, which was in Missouri. When he retired from office in 1952, his income was a US Army pension reported to have been \$13,507.72 a year. Congress, noting that he was paying for his stamps and personally licking them, granted him an ‘allowance’ and, later, a retroactive pension of \$25,000 per year. When offered corporate positions at large salaries, he declined, stating, “You don’t want me. You want the office of the President, and that doesn’t belong to me. It belongs to the American people and it’s not for sale.”

문 13. Why did Truman turn down the offers of corporate positions?

① Because he was legally not allowed to accept them as a former president.

② Because the American people did not want him to work for private companies.

③ Because he thought the companies wanted his influence as a former president.

④ Because he believed his pension would suffice for his life after retirement.

※ 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것을 고르시오. [문 14 ~ 문 15]

문 14.

“No matter how much you invest in creating a premium experience, at the end of the day and especially through the night, if you don’t get a comfortable sleep, the perception of service comes down a notch,” Mr. Spurlock said. Among the findings that surprised him was how much the seat foam affects comfort. The density, thickness and contour that make a seat comfortable will make a bed uncomfortable. He said that research showed that passengers want soft seats that are not contoured to their body from the waist up. Virgin Atlantic solved the problem of making one piece of furniture serve two purposes with the touch of a button. The passenger stands up, presses the button and the seat back electronically flips to become a flat bed. The seat side is contoured and covered in soft leather; the reverse is built of firm foam.

① The level of comfort is influenced by the seat foam.

② Comfortable beds are contoured in the same way as comfortable seats are.

③ A comfortable seat must be equipped with a button.

④ Both sides of the seat developed by Virgin Atlantic are made of soft leather.

문 15.

Most of the criteria used by anthropologists in determining racial categories have to do with physical characteristics that are of little or no consequence in human behavior. Skin color and certain other physical characteristics may be advantageous or disadvantageous in given environments but there is no evidence that skin color, hair, or other such features are in any way correlated with a particular kind of brain or with special qualities of mind and character. Unquestionably individuals come into the world with different potentialities but the evidence suggests that within any of the major racial groups the whole range of individual potentialities will be found. This does not necessarily mean that there are no statistically significant differences in specific innate abilities occurring in widely separated populations. It does mean that we do not now have any reliable way of determining whether such differences exist. Even if it were possible to determine that in some population there was a greater than average incidence of one kind of ability or another, we would still have to reckon with the various cultural factors involved. We would also be confronted with the fact that there are no objective criteria for deciding the relative superiority of mechanical aptitude, literary or artistic gifts, philosophical bent, and so on.

① No significant differences in specific innate abilities exist in widely separated populations.

② It is evident that such features as skin color are closely related to specific qualities of mind.

③ Many anthropologists appeal to physical characteristics in determining racial categories.

④ The relative superiority of artistic gifts can be easily determined by certain criteria.

※ 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. [문 16 ~ 문 17]

문 16.

All propaganda is a systematic effort to persuade. Thus the issue is not the truth or falsehood of what is said. The propagandist gives a one-sided message, emphasizing the good points of one position and the bad points of another position. One of the most widely used forms of propaganda in the 20th century is the political speech. Politicians running for office try to project the best possible image of themselves while pointing out all the flaws of their opponents. Propaganda uses the media of mass communication – radio, television, newspapers, and magazines – to reach a mass audience. Such an audience cannot argue back; it can simply show approval or disapproval. The propagandist is not interested in a reasoned response but only in making converts to a point of view. Propaganda can be compared to other attempts to persuade large audiences. Among them are advertising, public relations, and teaching. Advertising is designed to sell products, services, and entertainments. The task of public relations is to create for the public an image of an individual or institution. The image is not necessarily false, but one that omits all flaws and faults. Teaching may become propaganda if it turns into indoctrination. Religious schools often teach doctrines and traditions.

- ① The ideas that propagandists try to deliver are mostly biased.
- ② The image created by public relations is expected not to contain flaws.
- ③ Propagandists usually aim to receive logical responses from the public.
- ④ Teaching might become propaganda if it tries to make converts to a point of view.

In the 1920s, there were many ingenious machines in the world such as locomotives, assembly lines, telephones, airplanes, and so on. But each did only one thing. Everyone accepted the idea that to get a different task done, you needed to build a different machine. Everyone was wrong. Alan Turing was the man who first showed in persuasive detail how it would be possible to change that. His life ended in tragedy, for although he conceived a perfect, clearly describable computer, and although the new insights about how electrons can leap or seemingly stop might have allowed him to construct it, the technology remained elusive. New ideas in science don't automatically produce new machines. He would be lauded in death, but not while he lived.

- ① In the 1920s, it was generally believed that a machine could only perform one task.
- ② Alan Turing was the first to manufacture a multipurpose computer.
- ③ The technology Turing conceived was difficult to understand at that time.
- ④ Scientific ideas do not necessarily lead to the production of new machines.

The Renaissance painter Giotto imitated nature so accurately that his teacher swatted at a painted fly on one of Giotto's works. Is this not an insuperable artistic achievement? If so, the artist's object was mimesis. Beginning during the Renaissance, mimesis was considered the pinnacle of artistic achievement. However, modern art focuses not only on depicting the world of surfaces, but also the inner world of abstract thoughts and feelings. Modern art focuses on the way the elements in the work of art interact and what feelings these elements evoke. A quick glance at art produced over the past century reveals that \_\_\_\_\_

- ① artistic achievement in modern art depends solely on the imitative description of objects.
- ② abstract thoughts and feelings are ignored in modern art.
- ③ mimetic skills allow artists to interact with inner feelings.
- ④ the importance of mimesis has decreased in modern art.

문 19.

What if the good life isn't really all that good? What if the very things so many of us strive for – a high paying, powerful job; a beautiful house; a wardrobe of nice clothes in desirably small sizes; and a fancy education for our children to prep them for carrying on this way of life – turn out to be more trouble than they're worth? It's long been believed that the psychological burdens associated with being a 'low-status individual' grow lighter as people move up the social ladder. However, it turns out that's true only to a point. Once you get high enough, the mental and physical health benefits associated with greater \_\_\_\_\_ fade away.

- ① ambiguity                      ② affluence  
③ beliefs                          ④ burdens

These men of the forest were equally unprepared for the impatient idealism that sought to convert them to Christianity and for the greed that clutched hungrily at their gold and their land. Because they were pushed back, despoiled, and exploited for three hundred years, their part in American literature is more a hint of what might have been than a record of what actually was. It seems to be a law of nature that any species will rapidly become extinct when confronted with a sudden change in environment or with a new foe whose ways it does not understand. The fact that the American Indian retreated and suffered is not necessarily an evidence of his \_\_\_\_\_. He left an indelible stamp upon the imagination of his conqueror. To the white invaders he was an obstacle to be removed, but to their imaginations he often symbolized the nobility man could achieve by living openly with nature.

- ① inferiority                      ② deliberation  
③ sumptuousness                ④ perpetuity