

영 어

※ 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 표현으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

[문 1 ~ 문 4]

문 1.

In his book, Marco Polo does not mention the important invention of paper, which was first introduced by the Chinese. The Moors, having been taught by Chinese paper makers, brought paper into Europe. By the twelfth century Spain and then France knew the art of paper-making, thanks to their Moorish invaders. However, at that time, most of the European printing continued to be done on parchment, since the paper was considered too \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① convenient                      ② durable
- ③ fragile                            ④ fervent

문 2.

Unless disposed of in a responsible way, batteries are detrimental to the environment and humans. That's because batteries sometimes contain heavy metals, which, if \_\_\_\_\_, don't really leave the organism's body.

- ① ingested                         ② disgusted
- ③ suggested                       ④ evacuated

문 3.

The exhibitors at the trade fair \_\_\_\_\_ free samples to stimulate interest.

- ① pull through                    ② pass out
- ③ put aside                        ④ pay for

문 4.

My mother does not like sports. That's why she walks out of the room whenever my father \_\_\_\_\_ sports.

- ① turns down                      ② catches out
- ③ brings up                        ④ copes with

※ 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 옳지 않은 것을 고르시오. [문 5 ~ 문 6]

문 5.

Sometimes a sentence fails to say ① what you mean because its elements don't make proper connections. Then you have to revise by shuffling the components around, ② juxtapose those that should link, and separating those that should not. To get your meaning across, you not only have to choose the right words, but you have to put ③ them in the right order. Words in disarray ④ produce only nonsense.

- ① what                              ② juxtapose
- ③ them                              ④ produce

문 6.

When I was growing up, many people asked me ① if I was going to follow in my father's footsteps, to be a teacher. As a kid, I remember ② saying, "No way. I'm going to go into business." Years later I found out that I actually love teaching. I enjoyed teaching because I taught in the method ③ in which I learn best. I learn best via games, cooperative competition, group discussion, and lessons. Instead of punishing mistakes, I encouraged mistakes. Instead of asking students to take the test on their own, they ④ required to take tests as a team. In other words, action first, mistakes second, lessons third, laughter fourth.

- ① if                                    ② saying
- ③ in which                         ④ required

※ 우리말을 영어로 잘못 옮긴 것을 고르시오. [문 7 ~ 문 8]

문 7. ① 그가 전화를 하고 나서야 나는 지갑을 잃어버린 것을 알았다.

→ I did realize I had lost my wallet until he called me.

② 그를 보는 순간, 그가 범인이라는 감이 왔다.

→ The moment I saw him, I had a feeling that he was the criminal.

③ 그는 대통령 선거에서 누가 이기든 상관하지 않을 것이다.

→ He won't care who wins the presidential election.

④ 초록 단추를 눌러야 한다. 그렇지 않으면 작동하지 않을 것이다.

→ You have to press the green button; otherwise it won't work.

문 8. ① 당신은 그 영화를 봐야 했다.

→ You should have watched the movie.

② 당신을 성공으로 이끄는 것은 재능이 아니라 열정이다.

→ It is not talent but passion that leads you to success.

③ 시간을 엄수하는 것은 모든 사람들이 갖추어야 할 미덕이다.

→ Being punctual is the virtue everyone has to have.

④ 사람들은 나이가 들면서 엄해지는 경향이 있다.

→ People tend to be strict as though they got old.

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[문 9 ~ 문 10]

문 9.

A: I'll let you into a secret.  
 B: What's that?  
 A: I heard your boss will be fired soon.  
 B: It can't be true. How is that happening?  
 A: It's true. This is strictly between us. OK?  
 B: All right. \_\_\_\_\_

- ① I'll spell it.
- ② I can't share that with you.
- ③ I'll keep it to myself.
- ④ I heard it through the grapevine.

문 10.

A: It's so hot in here! Do you have air-conditioning in your apartment?  
 B: You see that air-conditioner over there? But the problem is, it's not powerful enough.  
 A: I see.  
 B: But I don't care, cause I'm going to move out anyway.  
 A: \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: Well, I had to wait until the lease expired.

- ① You should've moved out a long time ago.
- ② You should've turned it on.
- ③ You should've bought another one.
- ④ You should've asked the landlord to buy one.

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

문 11.

There is widespread fear among policy makers and the public today that the family is disintegrating. Much of that anxiety stems from a basic misunderstanding of the nature of the family in the past and a lack of appreciation for its resiliency in response to broad social and economic changes. The general view of the family is that it has been a stable and relatively unchanging institution through history and is only now undergoing changes; in fact, change has always been characteristic of it.

- ① The structure of the family is disintegrating.
- ② The traditional family system cannot adapt to broad social changes.
- ③ Contrary to the general view, change has always characterized the family.
- ④ The family has been a stable unit but is undergoing changes nowadays.

문 12.

Biologists often say that the tallest tree in the forest is the tallest not just because it grew from the hardest seed. They say that is also because no other trees blocked its sunlight, the soil around it was rich, no rabbit chewed through its bark, and no lumberjack cut it down before it matured. We all know that successful people come from hardy seeds. But do we know enough about the sunlight that warmed them, the soil where they put down the roots, and the rabbits and lumberjacks they were lucky enough to avoid? They are beneficiary of hidden advantages and extraordinary opportunities and cultural legacies.

- ① Success comes through the disadvantages.
- ② Heroes are born in bad circumstances.
- ③ Success arises out of the accumulation of advantages.
- ④ Success depends on the efforts of the individual.

※ 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [문 13 ~ 문 14]

문 13.

The digital world offers us many advantages, but if we yield to that world too completely we may lose the privacy we need to develop a self. Activities that require time and careful attention, like serious reading, are at risk; we read less and skim more as the Internet occupies more of our lives. And there's a link between self-hood and reading slowly, rather than scanning for quick information, as the Web encourages us to do. Recent work in sociology and psychology suggests that reading books, a private experience, is an important aspect of coming to know who we are.

- ① In Praise of Slow Reading
- ② In Praise of Artificial Memory
- ③ In Praise of Digital World
- ④ In Praise of Private Life

문 14.

The heavy eye make-up favored by ancient Egyptians may have been good for the eyes. Lead is usually a risk to health. But the study by French scientists published in the journal *Analytical Chemistry* suggests that the lead salt in the cosmetics helps prevent and treat eye illness. At very low levels, salts promote the action of cells in the immune system to fight off bacteria that can cause eye infections. The scientists from the Louvre Museum and the CNRS research institute also found that the lead salts found in the make-up could actually have a positive effect to protect people against eye disease.

- ① Egyptians Suffering from Lead
- ② Eye Make-up Has Health Benefits
- ③ Eye Make-up Causes Eye Infections
- ④ Cosmetics Attract People's Attention

문 15. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 것은?

Such large numbers are necessary since blood reserves are perishable and constantly need to be replenished.

New York City Blood Center has experienced a constant shortage in blood donation. ( A ) To meet the needs, approximately 2,000 people need to donate blood every day to maintain its supplies. ( B ) One pint of donated blood can save up to three lives. ( C ) And one out of every three people will need a life-saving transfusion at some point in their lifetimes. ( D ) Donate blood through the New York City Blood Center.

- ① A
- ② B
- ③ C
- ④ D

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[문 16 ~ 문 17]

문 16.

In fact, newspapers and magazines often stress that they print the news "straight." But the big problem is that there is the variable of human observation. For example, suppose 10 people view an accident, and afterwards, they are interviewed by a reporter. Each one offers a slightly different version. The overlap and its consistencies in their views all go into reconstructing what happened. The absolute truth is impossible to discover because each one saw the accident from a different position. In conclusion, many factors make it difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ the truth.

- ① conceal                                ② disapprove
- ③ distort                                 ④ discriminate

문 17.

Although intimately related, sensation and perception play two complementary but different roles in how we interpret our world. Sensation refers to the process of sensing our environment through touch, taste, sight, sound, and smell. This information is sent to our brains in raw form where perception comes into play. Perception is the way we interpret these sensations and therefore make sense of everything around us. To illustrate the difference between sensation and perception, take the example of a young baby. Its eyes take the same data as those of an adult. But its perception is entirely different because it has no idea of what it is looking at. With experience, perception enables us to assume that \_\_\_\_\_, even when we can only see part of it, creating useful information of the surroundings.

- ① the whole of an object is present
- ② objects are impossible to identify
- ③ optical illusion is caused by our brain
- ④ our perception gives us inadequate information

문 18. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

According to Dr. Weil, green tea is prepared in a much more gentle fashion than ordinary black tea. Green tea leaves are steamed, rolled and dried to preserve the antioxidant compounds that give us health benefits. Dr. Weil suggests this antioxidant protects our heart by lowering cholesterol and boosting metabolism, and guards against cancer by removing radicals that can damage cells and push them in the direction of uncontrolled growth. Green tea also has antibacterial properties, which help prevent and fight illness. In China, green tea has been used as a medicine for at least 400 years, and numerous studies are reporting drinking green tea brings positive aspects to their health.

- ① advice for curing cancer
- ② food choices making us positive
- ③ manner of drinking and serving tea
- ④ health advantages of drinking green tea

문 19. 다음 글의 addax에 대한 설명과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The addax is a large antelope with long and thin spiral horns with two and sometimes three twists. Its coat is grayish brown in the winter and changes to nearly white in the summer. The addax is a desert creature and hardly ever needs water except from the drops of water it gets from eating plants. The addax prefers to travel through the desert at night in search of sparse vegetation in the desert that manages to grow during rainfall. It is believed that the female gives birth to just one calf after a pregnant period of 8 to 9 months. There are only a few hundred left in the wild. Excessive hunting for its flesh and hide seems to be the main cause of decline for the addax.

- ① 여름에는 털이 거의 흰색으로 변한다.
- ② 식물을 통해 다량의 물을 섭취한다.
- ③ 식물을 찾기 위해 밤에 사막을 돌아다니는 것을 좋아한다.
- ④ 암컷은 한 번에 새끼를 한 마리씩 낳는다고 여겨진다.

문 20. 다음 글의 ㉠, ㉡에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은?

In the mid to late 1990s, Brazil was one of Latin America's fastest growing economies and "was the darling of the international investment community." In particular, the country's middle class was experiencing significant work-related opportunities to improve its standard of living. ㉠, the effects of late-1990 economic "meltdowns" in Russia and Asia were crippling for the Brazilian economy. ㉡, the global economic turmoil resulted in a decline in sales of 27.5 percent from 1997 to 1998 for Brazil's automobile industry alone. In response to the nation's crisis, the country's president instituted a major currency devaluation. In 1998, employers eliminated over 580,000 jobs. The fortunes of the middle class became bleak as job losses found them unable to cope with the demands of financial purchases they made during the "good times."

- |             |                   |
|-------------|-------------------|
| ㉠           | ㉡                 |
| ① However   | Nevertheless      |
| ② However   | For example       |
| ③ Therefore | Similarly         |
| ④ Therefore | On the other hand |