

영 어

※ 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 표현으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

[문 1 ~ 문 4]

문 1.

If you provide me with evidence, I will have it _____ urgently.

- ① look up ② look after
③ looked into ④ looked up to

문 2.

A: Are you finished with your coffee? Let's go do the window display.
B: I did it earlier. Let's go see it.
A: Are you trying to bring customers in and scare them away?
B: That bad? You know, _____ when it comes to matching colors.
A: Don't you know navy blue never goes with black?
B: Really? I didn't know that.

- ① I'm all thumbs ② every minute counts
③ failure is not an option ④ I jump on the bandwagon

문 3.

A: Do you know what Herbert's phone number is?
B: Oh, Herbert's phone number?
I don't have my address book on me.

A: That's too bad! I've got to find him.
It's urgent. If I can't find him today, I'll be in trouble!
B: Well, why don't you call Beatrice?
She has his phone number.
A: I've tried, but no one answered.
B: Oh, you are so dead!

- ① I'll not let you down.
② I've got to brush up on it.
③ I can't think of it off hand.
④ Don't forget to drop me a line.

문 4.

Every street or every store is now filled with cell phone users, ranging in age from eight to eighty. However, if we consider rapidly developing technology, an alternative apparatus might replace the cell phone soon and make it _____.

- ① obsolete ② extensive
③ prevalent ④ competent

※ 밑줄 친 부분과 의미가 가장 가까운 것을 고르시오. [문 5 ~ 문 6]

문 5.

She was sorry to tell her husband that she couldn't keep the appointment. She was up to her eyes in work at that moment.

- ① interested in ② prepared for
③ released from ④ preoccupied with

문 6.

The most important high-tech threat to privacy is the computer, which permits nimble feats of data manipulation, including retrieval and matching of records that were almost impossible with paper stored in file cabinets.

- ① speedy ② distinctive
③ efficient ④ impressive

문 7. 어법상 옳지 않은 것은?

- ① George has not completed the assignment yet, and Mark hasn't either.
② My sister was upset last night because she had to do too many homeworks.
③ If he had taken more money out of the bank, he could have bought the shoes.
④ It was so quiet in the room that I could hear the leaves being blown off the trees outside.

문 8. 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 옳지 않은 것은?

A Caucasian territory ① whose inhabitants have resisted Russian rule almost since its beginnings in the late 18th century has been the center of the incessant political turmoil. It was eventually pacified by the Russians only in 1859, ② though sporadic uprisings continued until the collapse of Tsarist Russia in 1917. Together with Ingushnya, it formed part of the Soviet Union as an Autonomous Soviet Republic within Russian from 1936. Continuing uprising against Russian/Soviet rule, ③ the last was in 1934, caused the anger of Stalin. In retaliation, he dissolved Chechnyan autonomy in 1944, and ordered the deportation of the ethnic Chechnyan population to Central Asia, in which half of the population died. They were not allowed ④ to return to their homeland until 1957, when Khrushchev restored an autonomous status for Chechnya.

문 9. 우리말을 영어로 잘못 옮긴 것은?

- ① 그들은 지구상에서 진화한 가장 큰 동물인데, 공룡보다 훨씬 크다.
→ They are the largest animals ever to evolve on Earth, larger by far than the dinosaurs.
② 그녀는 나의 엄마가 그랬던 것만큼이나 아메리카 원주민이라는 용어를 좋아하지 않았다.
→ She didn't like the term Native American any more than my mother did.
③ 우리가 자연에 대해 정보로 받아들이는 것의 4분의 3은 눈을 통해 우리 뇌로 들어온다.
→ Three-quarters of what we absorb in the way of information about nature comes into our brains via our eyes.
④ 많은 의사들이 의학에서의 모든 최신의 발전에 뒤떨어지지 않기 위해서 열심히 공부한다.
→ The number of doctors study hard in order that they can keep abreast of all the latest developments in medicine.

문 10. 밑줄 친 문장을 영어로 가장 적절히 옮긴 것은?

China's government has talked about introducing a fully fledged tax on home ownership since 2003. What has stopped it? The logistical barriers should not be underestimated. 정부는 누가 무엇을 소유하고 있는지, 또한 자산의 가치가 얼마인지 규명해야 한다. Fair valuations need expertise and independent judgment—both in short supply in China.

- ① The government must estimate who has which and how much properties.
- ② The government must clarify who owns what and what a property is worth.
- ③ The government should decide whose property and what amount to tax.
- ④ The government had to find out the ownership and valuation of properties.

문 11. 글의 내용에 해당하는 가장 적절한 표현은?

Two hunters saw a wild goose fly overhead. As one of the hunters placed an arrow in his bow and aimed it at the goose, he said, "That goose will make a fine stew." "Stew!" said the other. "It would be far better to roast it." "Stewed!" said the first, putting down his arrow. "Roasted!" replied the other. The argument went on. "Let's ask our clan leader to decide the best way to cook that goose." The leader settled the argument by suggesting that when they caught the goose, half should be stewed and half should be roasted. In that way, everyone's needs would be met. Pleased, the two hunters went out to shoot the wild goose, but by that time, the goose was safely long gone.

- ① Haste makes waste.
- ② Judge not a book by its cover.
- ③ Do not count your chickens before they hatch.
- ④ The highest spoke in fortune's wheel may soon turn lowest.

문 12. 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

The Wildfoods Festival takes place in the old mining town of Hokitika on the west coast of the South Island. This year, the organizers are preparing for more than 23,000 curious visitors from all over the world, a 10 percent increase in attendance over last year's crowd. Each year, the chefs invent more and more exotic dishes, and you may need to have a strong stomach and be open-minded to try them. This year they are offering new dishes such as insect eggs, scorpions, and venison tongue. Last year's favorites are still available: kangaroo and emu steaks fresh from neighboring Australia, and of course, earthworms and snails. It's a country full of sheep, but don't expect to eat any of them here!

- ① The Wildfoods Festival takes place in Australia.
- ② More than 20,000 visitors attended last year's festival.
- ③ Kangaroo steak is one of this year's new dishes.
- ④ Sheep steak is one of last year's favorites.

※ 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. [문 13 ~ 문 14]

문 13.

What an Indian eats depends on his region, religion, community, and caste. It also depends on his wealth. A vast proportion of the Indian population is made up of the rural poor who subsist on a diet that meets only about 80 percent of their nutritional requirements. Many of the poor, unable to find work all year round, and therefore unable to buy food everyday, have to manage their hunger by fasting on alternate days. In Bengal, the meals of the poor are made up of rice, a little dhal flavored with salt, chillies, and a few spices, some potatoes or green vegetables, tea and paan. Paan, which is an areca nut mixed with spices and rolled up in a betel leaf, is chewed after the meal. Although it seems a luxury, in fact, the poor use it to stave off hunger.

- ① Indians' diets vary across their religion and wealth.
- ② The food the rural poor in India take doesn't meet their nutritional requirements.
- ③ Many poor Indians go without food every other day.
- ④ In Bengal, paan is luxurious food for the poor.

문 14.

The newest approach to automobile repair is the clinic, a place where car doctors go over an automobile in an attempt to detect defects. Since the clinic does no repairs, its employees do not neglect the truth. So many automobile owners feel that mechanics deceive them that the clinics, even though they undoubtedly charge high fees, are quite popular. The experts do a thorough job for each client. They explore every part of the engine, body, and brakes; they do all kinds of tests with expensive machines. Best of all, the comprehensive examination takes only about half an hour. With the clinic's report in your hand no mechanics will be able to defraud you by telling you that you need major repairs when only a small repair is necessary.

- ① The clinic discovers the problems of the car.
- ② The clinic requests repairs to the clients without telling the truth.
- ③ In spite of the high fees, the clinics are popular among automobile owners.
- ④ The clinic's report prevents you from being cheated by mechanics.

문 15. 주어진 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은?

In other words, our behavior is neither wholly determined by our genes nor wholly free from them.

Grub's birth rekindled my interest in the nature vs. nurture debate, which was at that time producing bitter arguments in scientific circles. (A) Were we humans mainly the product of our genetic makeup or the product of our environment? (B) In recent years, these flames of controversy have died down, and it is now accepted that in all animals with reasonably complex brains, adult behavior is acquired through a mix of inherited traits and experience gained as the individual goes through life. (C) The more sophisticated an animal's brain, the greater the role that learning is likely to play in shaping its behavior, and the more variation we shall find between one individual and another. (D) And the information acquired and lessons learned during infancy and childhood, when behavior is at its most flexible, are likely to have particular significance.

- ① A ② B
③ C ④ D

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[문 16 ~ 문 18]

문 16.

Pollution is the addition of any substance or form of energy to the environment at a rate faster than the environment can accommodate it by dispersion, breakdown, recycling, or storage in some harmless form. _____ Carbon dioxide, for example, is a normal component of the atmosphere and a by-product of respiration that is found in all animal tissues; yet in a concentrated form it can kill animals. Human sewage can be a useful fertilizer, but when concentrated too highly it becomes a serious pollutant, menacing health and causing the depletion of oxygen in bodies of water.

- ① A pollutant need not be harmful in itself.
② Some pollutants are more harmful to life than others.
③ Pollution is now a universal problem all over the world.
④ Pollution has accompanied mankind for millions of years.

문 17.

There's nothing wrong with wanting to be with those you're comfortable with; it becomes a problem when your group of friends becomes so exclusive that they begin to reject everyone who isn't just like them. It's kind of hard to value _____ in a close-knit clique. Those on the outside feel like second-class citizens, and those on the inside often suffer from superiority complexes.

- ① universality ② attachment
③ relationship ④ differences

문 18.

It is _____ ㉠ _____ to give reliable general rules for the validity of extrapolation from one species to another. This can often only be verified after the first trials in the target species (humans). Extrapolation from animal models will always remain a matter of hindsight. _____ ㉡ _____ the results of animal tests can be dangerously misleading and has cost the health and lives of tens of thousands of humans.

- ㉠ ㉡
① reasonable Unspecified analysis of
② impossible Uncritical reliance on
③ unrealistic Irregular reporting of
④ logical Invalid interpretation of

문 19. 주어진 문장에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

A well-known reply, when demands for expenditure seem unrealistic or wasteful, is that "money doesn't grow on trees."

- (A) Given these characteristics, the challenge of making a profit from forest management is daunting.
(B) Furthermore, because of the long-term nature of forest management, the risk of such investment can be a major deterrent to potential investors.
(C) Ironically, investing in forest management is one area where this is particularly true. Apart from a few exceptions, trees grow relatively slowly compared with other crops, timber harvests are infrequent, and forest product prices are held down by competition from other materials.

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

문 20. 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Children usually feel sick in the stomach when traveling in a car, airplane, or train. This is motion sickness. While traveling, different body parts send different signals to the brain. Eyes see things around and they send signals about the direction of movement. The joint sensory receptors and muscles send signals about the movement of the muscles and the position in which the body is. The skin receptors send signals about the parts of the body which are in contact with the ground. The inner ears have a fluid in the semicircular canals. This fluid senses motion and the direction of motion like forward, backward, up or down. When the brain gets timely reports from the various body parts, it finds a relation between the signals and sketches a picture about the body's movement and position at a particular instant. But when the brain isn't able to find a link and isn't able to draw a picture out of the signals, it makes you feel sick.

- ① How Motion Sickness Is Caused
② Best Ways to Avoid Motion Sickness
③ Various Symptoms of Motion Sickness
④ First Aid to Motion Sickness in Children