

영 어

※ 밑줄 친 부분의 의미와 가장 가까운 것을 고르시오. [문 1. ~ 문 4.]

문 1. Extensive lists of microwave oven models and styles along with candid customer reviews and price ranges are available at appliance comparison websites.

- ① frank ② logical ③ implicit ④ passionate

문 2. It had been known for a long time that Yellowstone was volcanic in nature and the one thing about volcanoes is that they are generally conspicuous.

- ① passive ② vaporous ③ dangerous ④ noticeable

문 3. He's the best person to tell you how to get there because he knows the city inside out.

- ① eventually ② culturally ③ thoroughly ④ tentatively

문 4. All along the route were thousands of homespun attempts to pay tribute to the team, including messages etched in cardboard, snow and construction paper.

- ① honor ② compose ③ publicize ④ join

문 5. 어법상 옳은 것은?

- ① The traffic of a big city is busier than those of a small city. ② I'll think of you when I'll be lying on the beach next week. ③ Raisins were once an expensive food, and only the wealth ate them. ④ The intensity of a color is related to how much gray the color contains.

문 6. 우리말을 영어로 가장 잘 옮긴 것은?

- ① 몇 가지 문제가 새로운 회원들 때문에 생겼다. → Several problems have raised due to the new members. ② 그 위원회는 그 건물의 건설을 중단하라고 명령했다. → The committee commanded that construction of the building cease. ③ 그들은 한 시간에 40마일이 넘는 바람과 싸워야 했다. → They had to fight against winds that will blow over 40 miles an hour. ④ 거의 모든 식물의 씨앗은 혹독한 날씨에도 살아남는다. → The seeds of most plants are survived by harsh weather.

문 7. 우리말을 영어로 잘못 옮긴 것은?

- ① 인간은 환경에 자신을 빨리 적응시킨다. → Human beings quickly adapt themselves to the environment. ② 그녀는 그 사고 때문에 그녀의 목표를 포기할 수밖에 없었다. → She had no choice but to give up her goal because of the accident. ③ 그 회사는 그가 부회장으로 승진하는 것을 금했다. → The company prohibited him from promoting to vice-president. ④ 그 장난감 자동차를 조립하고 분리하는 것은 쉽다. → It is easy to assemble and take apart the toy car.

문 8. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Listening to somebody else's ideas is the one way to know whether the story you believe about the world—as well as about yourself and your place in it—remains intact. We all need to examine our beliefs, air them out and let them breathe. Hearing what other people have to say, especially about concepts we regard as foundational, is like opening a window in our minds and in our hearts. Speaking up is important. Yet to speak up without listening is like banging pots and pans together: even if it gets you attention, it's not going to get you respect. There are three prerequisites for conversation to be meaningful: 1. You have to know what you're talking about, meaning that you have an original point and are not echoing a worn-out, hand-me-down or pre-fab argument; 2. You respect the people with whom you're speaking and are authentically willing to treat them courteously even if you disagree with their positions; 3. You have to be both smart and informed enough to listen to what the opposition says while handling your own perspective on the topic with uninterrupted good humor and discernment.

- ① We should be more determined to persuade others. ② We need to listen and speak up in order to communicate well. ③ We are reluctant to change our beliefs about the world we see. ④ We hear only what we choose and attempt to ignore different opinions.

문 9. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The future may be uncertain, but some things are undeniable: climate change, shifting demographics, geopolitics. The only guarantee is that there will be changes, both wonderful and terrible. It's worth considering how artists will respond to these changes, as well as what purpose art serves, now and in the future. Reports suggest that by 2040 the impacts of human-caused climate change will be inescapable, making it the big issue at the centre of art and life in 20 years' time. Artists in the future will wrestle with the possibilities of the post-human and post-Anthropocene—artificial intelligence, human colonies in outer space and potential doom. The identity politics seen in art around the #MeToo and Black Lives Matter movements will grow as environmentalism, border politics and migration come even more sharply into focus. Art will become increasingly diverse and might not 'look like art' as we expect. In the future, once we've become weary of our lives being visible online for all to see and our privacy has been all but lost, anonymity may be more desirable than fame. Instead of thousands, or millions, of likes and followers, we will be starved for authenticity and connection. Art could, in turn, become more collective and experiential, rather than individual.

- ① What will art look like in the future? ② How will global warming affect our lives? ③ How will artificial intelligence influence the environment? ④ What changes will be made because of political movements?

문 10. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The Second Amendment of the U.S. Constitution states: "A well-regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed." Supreme Court rulings, citing this amendment, have upheld the right of states to regulate firearms. However, in a 2008 decision confirming an individual right to keep and bear arms, the court struck down Washington, D.C. laws that banned handguns and required those in the home to be locked or disassembled. A number of gun advocates consider ownership a birthright and an essential part of the nation's heritage. The United States, with less than 5 percent of the world's population, has about 35 ~ 50 percent of the world's civilian-owned guns, according to a 2007 report by the Switzerland-based Small Arms Survey. It ranks number one in firearms per capita. The United States also has the highest homicide-by-firearm rate among the world's most developed nations. But many gun-rights proponents say these statistics do not indicate a cause-and-effect relationship and note that the rates of gun homicide and other gun crimes in the United States have dropped since highs in the early 1990's.

- ① In 2008, the U.S. Supreme Court overturned Washington, D.C. laws banning handguns.
- ② Many gun advocates claim that owning guns is a natural-born right.
- ③ Among the most developed nations, the U.S. has the highest rate of gun homicides.
- ④ Gun crimes in the U.S. have steadily increased over the last three decades.

문 11. 두 사람의 대화 중 가장 어색한 것은?

- ① A: When is the payment due?  
B: You have to pay by next week.
- ② A: Should I check this baggage in?  
B: No, it's small enough to take on the plane.
- ③ A: When and where shall we meet?  
B: I'll pick you up at your office at 8:30.
- ④ A: I won the prize in a cooking contest.  
B: I couldn't have done it without you.

문 12. 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

A: Thank you for calling the Royal Point Hotel Reservations Department. My name is Sam. How may I help you?  
B: Hello, I'd like to book a room.  
A: We offer two room types: the deluxe room and the luxury suite.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_?  
A: For one, the suite is very large. In addition to a bedroom, it has a kitchen, living room and dining room.  
B: It sounds expensive.  
A: Well, it's \$200 more per night.  
B: In that case, I'll go with the deluxe room.

- ① Do you need anything else
- ② May I have the room number
- ③ What's the difference between them
- ④ Are pets allowed in the rooms

문 13. 밑줄 친 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Advocates of homeschooling believe that children learn better when they are in a secure, loving environment. Many psychologists see the home as the most natural learning environment, and originally the home was the classroom, long before schools were established. Parents who homeschool argue that they can monitor their children's education and give them the attention that is lacking in a traditional school setting. Students can also pick and choose what to study and when to study, thus enabling them to learn at their own pace. (A), critics of homeschooling say that children who are not in the classroom miss out on learning important social skills because they have little interaction with their peers. Several studies, though, have shown that the home-educated children appear to do just as well in terms of social and emotional development as other students, having spent more time in the comfort and security of their home, with guidance from parents who care about their welfare. (B), many critics of homeschooling have raised concerns about the ability of parents to teach their kids effectively.

- |   |             |                  |
|---|-------------|------------------|
|   | <u>(A)</u>  | <u>(B)</u>       |
| ① | Therefore   | Nevertheless     |
| ② | In contrast | In spite of this |
| ③ | Therefore   | Contrary to that |
| ④ | In contrast | Furthermore      |

문 14. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

For many people, work has become an obsession. It has caused burnout, unhappiness and gender inequity, as people struggle to find time for children or passions or pets or any sort of life besides what they do for a paycheck. But increasingly, younger workers are pushing back. More of them expect and demand flexibility — paid leave for a new baby, say, and generous vacation time, along with daily things, like the ability to work remotely, come in late or leave early, or make time for exercise or meditation. The rest of their lives happens on their phones, not tied to a certain place or time — why should work be any different?

- ① ways to increase your paycheck
- ② obsession for reducing inequity
- ③ increasing call for flexibility at work
- ④ advantages of a life with long vacations

문 15. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Past research has shown that experiencing frequent psychological stress can be a significant risk factor for cardiovascular disease, a condition that affects almost half of those aged 20 years and older in the United States.

- (A) Does this mean, though, that people who drive on a daily basis are set to develop heart problems, or is there a simple way of easing the stress of driving?
- (B) According to a new study, there is. The researchers noted that listening to music while driving helps relieve the stress that affects heart health.
- (C) One source of frequent stress is driving, either due to the stressors associated with heavy traffic or the anxiety that often accompanies inexperienced drivers.

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

문 16. 다음 글의 흐름상 가장 어색한 문장은?

When the brain perceives a threat in the immediate surroundings, it initiates a complex string of events in the body. It sends electrical messages to various glands, organs that release chemical hormones into the bloodstream. Blood quickly carries these hormones to other organs that are then prompted to do various things. ① The adrenal glands above the kidneys, for example, pump out adrenaline, the body's stress hormone. ② Adrenaline travels all over the body doing things such as widening the eyes to be on the lookout for signs of danger, pumping the heart faster to keep blood and extra hormones flowing, and tensing the skeletal muscles so they are ready to lash out at or run from the threat. ③ The whole process is called the fight-or-flight response, because it prepares the body to either battle or run for its life. ④ Humans consciously control their glands to regulate the release of various hormones. Once the response is initiated, ignoring it is impossible, because hormones cannot be reasoned with.

문 17. 주어진 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 것은?

It was then he remembered his experience with the glass flask, and just as quickly, he imagined that a special coating might be applied to a glass windshield to keep it from shattering.

In 1903 the French chemist, Edouard Benedictus, dropped a glass flask one day on a hard floor and broke it. ( ① ) However, to the astonishment of the chemist, the flask did not shatter, but still retained most of its original shape. ( ② ) When he examined the flask he found that it contained a film coating inside, a residue remaining from a solution of collodion that the flask had contained. ( ③ ) He made a note of this unusual phenomenon, but thought no more of it until several weeks later when he read stories in the newspapers about people in automobile accidents who were badly hurt by flying windshield glass. ( ④ ) Not long thereafter, he succeeded in producing the world's first sheet of safety glass.

문 18. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Dubrovnik, Croatia, is a mess. Because its main attraction is its seaside Old Town surrounded by 80-foot medieval walls, this Dalmatian Coast town does not absorb visitors very well. And when cruise ships are docked here, a legion of tourists turn Old Town into a miasma of tank-top-clad tourists marching down the town's limestone-blanketed streets. Yes, the city of Dubrovnik has been proactive in trying to curb cruise ship tourism, but nothing will save Old Town from the perpetual swarm of tourists. To make matters worse, the lure of making extra money has inspired many homeowners in Old Town to turn over their places to Airbnb, making the walled portion of town one giant hotel. You want an "authentic" Dubrovnik experience in Old Town, just like a local? You're not going to find it here. Ever.

- ① Old Town은 80피트 중세 시대 벽으로 둘러싸여 있다.
- ② 크루즈 배가 정박할 때면 많은 여행객이 Old Town 거리를 활보한다.
- ③ Dubrovnik 시는 크루즈 여행을 확대하려고 노력해 왔다.
- ④ Old Town에서는 많은 집이 여행객 숙소로 바뀌었다.

문 19. 밑줄 친 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

When an organism is alive, it takes in carbon dioxide from the air around it. Most of that carbon dioxide is made of carbon-12, but a tiny portion consists of carbon-14. So the living organism always contains a very small amount of radioactive carbon, carbon-14. A detector next to the living organism would record radiation given off by the carbon-14 in the organism. When the organism dies, it no longer takes in carbon dioxide. No new carbon-14 is added, and the old carbon-14 slowly decays into nitrogen. The amount of carbon-14 slowly (A) as time goes on. Over time, less and less radiation from carbon-14 is produced. The amount of carbon-14 radiation detected for an organism is a measure, therefore, of how long the organism has been (B). This method of determining the age of an organism is called carbon-14 dating. The decay of carbon-14 allows archaeologists to find the age of once-living materials. Measuring the amount of radiation remaining indicates the approximate age.

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| <u>(A)</u>  | <u>(B)</u> |
| ① decreases | dead       |
| ② increases | alive      |
| ③ decreases | productive |
| ④ increases | inactive   |

문 20. 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

All creatures, past and present, either have gone or will go extinct. Yet, as each species vanished over the past 3.8-billion-year history of life on Earth, new ones inevitably appeared to replace them or to exploit newly emerging resources. From only a few very simple organisms, a great number of complex, multicellular forms evolved over this immense period. The origin of new species, which the nineteenth-century English naturalist Charles Darwin once referred to as "the mystery of mysteries," is the natural process of speciation responsible for generating this remarkable \_\_\_\_\_ with whom humans share the planet. Although taxonomists presently recognize some 1.5 million living species, the actual number is possibly closer to 10 million. Recognizing the biological status of this multitude requires a clear understanding of what constitutes a species, which is no easy task given that evolutionary biologists have yet to agree on a universally acceptable definition.

- ① technique of biologists
- ② diversity of living creatures
- ③ inventory of extinct organisms
- ④ collection of endangered species