

영 어

문 1. 밑줄 친 부분의 의미와 가장 가까운 것은?

Over the last 10 years, thousands of products have been released, and while some are definitely cooler than others, their impact on the past decade, and the decade to come, is by no means identical.

- ① particular ② enormous
③ alike ④ inevitable

문 2. 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

For thousands of years, Tulou, a kind of earth building, has not only served as a self-defense system for the Hakka people, but the small community it _____ also completely retains and carries on the long-standing Hakka culture.

- ① houses ② inhibits
③ destroys ④ modifies

※ 밑줄 친 부분의 의미와 가장 가까운 것을 고르시오. [문 3. ~ 문 4.]

문 3.

By the time he was 17, he had been laboring for more than 7 years to help his family make ends meet.

- ① pay a reasonable price
② get along harmoniously
③ live within their income
④ break up with each other

문 4.

This results in a lack of coordination between the left and right arms.

- ① sturdy ② insufficient
③ balanced ④ adequate

문 5. 밑줄 친 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 적절한 것은?

One of the marvels of language is how we use a limited number of sounds to create an unlimited number of words and sentences. In English, there are only about 45 sounds and 30 patterns for combining these sounds. (A) we can communicate whatever we want simply by combining this limited number of sounds and patterns. (B), we can recombine the sounds in the word “string” to form “ring, sing, sin, grin.” We can rearrange the words in a sentence to mean entirely different things, as in “John saw Sally” and “Sally saw John.” This is what makes languages so marvelous.

(A)

(B)

- ① Yet Nevertheless
② Yet For instance
③ Unfortunately Likewise
④ Unfortunately As a result

문 6. 어법상 옳은 것은?

- ① David loosened his grip and let him to go.
② Rarely Jason is sensitive to changes in the workplace.
③ The author whom you criticized in your review has written a reply.
④ The speed of the observed change is very greater than we expected.

문 7. 어법상 옳지 않은 것은?

- ① Bees are exposed to many dangerous things.
② Japanese tourists came here but few stayed overnight.
③ I saw Professor James to work in his laboratory last night.
④ She insists that he should not be accepted as a member of our board.

문 8. 우리말을 영어로 잘못 옮긴 것은?

- ① 그녀는 마치 빌이 자신의 남동생인 것처럼 도와준다.
→ She helps Bill as if he had been her younger brother.
② 그 식당은 진짜 소고기 맛이 나는 채식 버거를 판다.
→ The restaurant sells veggie burgers that taste like real beef.
③ 그들의 좋은 의도가 항상 예상된 결과로 이어지는 것은 아니다.
→ Their good intention does not always lead to expected results.
④ 교통 체증을 고려하면 그 도시에 도착하는 데 약 3시간이 걸릴 것이다.
→ It will take about three hours to get to the city, allowing for traffic delays.

문 9. 우리말을 영어로 바르게 옮긴 것은?

- ① 나는 책 읽는 것을 멈추고 산책을 했다.
→ I stopped to read a book and took a walk.
② 국가는 개인과 마찬가지로 크기로 판단할 것은 아니다.
→ A nation is not to be judged by its size any less than an individual.
③ 동물학자들은 그 개가 집으로 어떻게 성공적으로 돌아올 수 있었는지 여전히 혼란스러워하고 있다.
→ Zoologists are still confusing about how the dog managed to find its way back home.
④ 상층의 공기에 일단 끌려 들어가면 곤충, 씨앗 등은 쉽게 다른 곳으로 운반될 수 있다.
→ Once drawn into the upper air, insects, seeds, and the like can easily be carried to other parts.

문 10. 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

I also found that we encounter more distraction today than we have in the entire history of humanity. Studies show we can work for an average of just forty seconds in front of a computer before we're either distracted or interrupted. (Needless to say, we do our best work when we attend to a task for a lot longer than forty seconds.) I went from viewing multitasking as a stimulating work hack to regarding it as a trap of continuous interruptions. While trying to do more tasks simultaneously, we prevent ourselves from finishing any one task of _____. And I began to discover that by focusing deeply on just one important thing at a time—hyperfocusing—we become the most productive version of ourselves.

- ① distraction ② significance
③ multiple ④ pettiness

문 11. 두 사람의 대화 중 어색한 것은?

- ① A: Oh, I am starving!
B: Why don't we go grab a bite?
② A: Did he win any prize in the singing contest?
B: Yes, he won the second prize.
③ A: It's so good to see you here. Can't we sit down somewhere and talk?
B: Sure, I'd love to touch base with you.
④ A: I'm an economist. I've just finished writing a book on international trade.
B: Oh? That's my field, too. I work in entertainment.

문 12. 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 말로 적절한 것은?

A: What do you feel like eating?
B: I'm not sure. How about you?
A: I went to a Japanese restaurant last night and I don't like Chinese dishes. How about some spaghetti?
B: _____

- ① I'm up for that.
② I'm sorry. I can't find it.
③ I love traveling overseas. I'll see you as planned.
④ Thanks a lot. I'll try to get there as soon as possible.

문 13. 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Bad back? You're not alone. Back pain affects about 80 per cent of people at some point, and according to the World Health Organization, it's the leading cause of disability and missed workdays. In Britain it affects about nine million people, according to the charity BackCare UK, and yet fixes remain pretty elusive. The trouble is that about 85 per cent of cases of chronic back pain are described by doctors as "non-specific," meaning that there is no precise cause (such as a slipped disc or a pulled muscle), making treatment extremely difficult. What's more, research is increasingly showing that many of the approaches we have used to tackle back pain are ineffective.

- ① 만성 허리 통증의 85퍼센트는 특정한 원인이 있다.
② 인생에서 어느 순간 허리 통증을 느끼는 사람은 약 80퍼센트이다.
③ 세계보건기구(WHO)에 따르면 허리 통증은 장애의 주요 원인이다.
④ 허리 통증을 없애기 위해 사용하는 많은 방법이 효과가 없다는 것을 점점 더 많은 연구가 보여주고 있다.

문 14. 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

One way to define *organization* is to identify its common elements. First, an organization is composed of people. Without people and their interaction, an organization could not exist. Whether as salaried, hourly, or contract employees or volunteers, these organizational members interact with one another and the organization's clients and customers in purposeful goal-directed activity. Interaction in organizations is purposeful because people interact with organizations with a goal in mind. For example, cashiers at the grocery store expect that they will scan the products that customers bring to their checkout lanes. Customers visit the grocery store to buy items and expect products to be on the shelves in a reasonable order. Whether you are the cashier or the customer, you have an expectation about the communication that will occur as you engage in these organizational roles of store clerk and customer. The point here is that people in organizations do not act randomly. Rather, organizations are sites of controlled and coordinated activity.

- ① An organization can control its members with no special contract.
② An organization is composed of purposeful and coordinated interaction among people.
③ Customers are required to follow the social and organizational behavior in grocery stores.
④ Good modern organizational behavior considers the needs of other members in advance.

문 15. 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Asthma can take a toll on the body leading to long-term problems. Frequent asthma attacks make individuals more susceptible to disease. When the body repeatedly gets less oxygen than it needs, every cell in the body is forced to work harder to compensate. Over time, this can weaken the whole body and make people with asthma more susceptible to contracting other diseases. Chronic inflammation, too, can stress the body and make it more vulnerable to disease. In addition, over a period of time, inflammatory chemicals can erode the lining of the lungs, destroying and damaging cells. Frequent asthma attacks can lead to a barrel-chested appearance. People with asthma repeatedly use muscles to breathe that people without asthma use only after strenuous exercise. These muscles, which surround the neck, ribs, collarbone, and breastbone, help expand the rib cage in order to allow more air to be taken in. When these muscles are used often, the lungs become permanently overinflated and the chest becomes contorted, resulting in a barrel-chested appearance.

- ① Physical effects of asthma
② How to avoid germ and illness
③ Self-protection from asthma attacks
④ Destruction of immune system by asthma

문 16. 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The term blended learning has been used for a long time in the business world. There, it refers to a situation where an employee can continue working full time and simultaneously take a training course. Such a training course may use a web-based platform. Many companies are attracted by the potential of blended learning as a way of saving costs; employees do not need to take time out of work to attend a seminar; they can work on their course in their own time, at their own convenience and at their own pace. Companies around the world have moved parts of their in-house training onto e-learning platform, and use sophisticated tools such as learning-management systems in order to organize the course content. The mode of delivery may include CD-ROM, web-based training modules and paper-based manuals.

- ① the development process of blended learning
- ② the stability of a blended learning system
- ③ the side effects of blended learning in current society
- ④ the benefits of blended learning in the business world

문 17. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Imagine swallowing a robot so tiny it would take a microscope to see it. Scientists are working on ways to build very tiny objects called nanorobots. Nanorobots are built by arranging atoms one at a time.

- (A) Doctors may even be able to send messages to nanorobots with sound waves to check how many cells they have destroyed.
- (B) These nanorobots would destroy the cancer cells and leave healthy cells alone.
- (C) In the future, it may be possible to program nanorobots to find cells in the human body that cause illnesses like cancer.

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

문 18. 주어진 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 것은?

That's how you forget how to do something — forget a fact or a name, or how to do a maths calculation, or how to kick a ball at a perfect angle.

Each time you repeat the same action, or thought, or recall the same memory, that particular web of connections is activated again. (①) Each time that happens, the web of connections becomes stronger. And the stronger the connections, the better you are at that particular task. That's why practice makes perfect. (②) But if you don't use those connections again, they may die off. (③) If you want to relearn anything, you have to rebuild your web of connections — by practising again. (④) After a brain injury, such as a stroke, someone might have to relearn how to walk or speak. That would be if the stroke had damaged some neurons and dendrites which help to control walking or speaking.

문 19. 밑줄 친 문장 중 글의 흐름상 어색한 것은?

Fish is an excellent source of protein that, up until the middle of the twentieth century, must have seemed limitless. ① Nation states control fishing with quotas. Fish has formed an important component in the human diet in many regions and is the only major exploitation in which humans are still acting as hunters. ② Almost 17 per cent of the world's requirements for animal protein is provided by the oceans and, globally, we eat on average approximately 13 kg of fish per person (FPP) each year. In the industrialized world this rises to approximately 27 kg FPP each year, with Japan consuming 72 kg FPP. ③ In developing regions the consumption rate is approximately 9 kg FPP. Ocean productivity is not uniform and over 90 per cent of the global fish catch occurs within 200 miles of land. ④ In addition to such an excessive fish catch in the coast, only about 20 countries account for almost 80 per cent of the global catch.

문 20. 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Some research has shown that vegetables lose some of their nutritional value in the microwave. For example, microwaving has been found to remove 97 % of the flavonoids — plant compounds with anti-inflammatory benefits — in broccoli. That's a third more damage than done by boiling. However, one 2019 study looking at the nutrient loss of broccoli in the microwave pointed out that previous studies varied the cooking time, temperature, and whether or not the broccoli was in water. It found that shorter cooking times (they microwaved the broccoli for one minute) didn't compromise nutritional content. Steaming and microwaving could even increase content of most flavonoids, which are compounds linked to reduced risk of heart disease. "Under the cooking conditions used in this study, microwaving appeared to be a better way to preserve flavonoids than steaming," the researchers wrote. Yet they also found that microwaving with too much water (such as the amount you'd use to boil) caused a drop in flavonoids.

- ① Shorter microwaving times can help to preserve nutrients of vegetables.
- ② According to some research, microwaving can cause damage to vegetable nutrients.
- ③ There is no straightforward answer as to whether microwaving vegetables leads to greater nutrient loss than other methods.
- ④ The nutrient loss of broccoli depends on cooking time and temperature but not on the amount of water used for microwaving.