

1과목 : 영어

1. 다음 밑줄 친 단어의 의미와 가장 가까운 것은?

Defeat at this stage would compromise their chances of reaching the finals of the competition.

- ① rate ② fancy
- ③ reduce ④ squander

2. 다음 밑줄 친 표현의 의미와 가장 가까운 것은?

She went for a long walk to work up her appetite.

- ① accommodate ② annihilate
- ③ gratify ④ whet

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 단어로 가장 적절한 것은?

He's a _____ actor who has played a wide variety of parts so splendidly.

- ① versatile ② sterile
- ③ futile ④ volatile

4. 다음 ㉠, ㉡에 공통으로 들어갈 단어로 가장 적절한 것은?

- The food supplies were (㉠) to meet the needs of the flood victims.
 - They are blaming their failure on (㉡) preparation.

- ① ambiguous ② thorough
- ③ inadequate ④ sufficient

5. 다음 ㉠, ㉡, ㉢에 들어갈 단어들로 가장 적절한 것은?

Efficiency means producing a desired outcome rapidly, with the (㉠) amount of cost. The idea of efficiency is specific to the interests of the industry or business, but is typically advertised as a (㉡) to the customer. The salad bars, self-service gasoline, ATMs, and microwave dinners are some good examples. The interesting element here is that the customer often ends up doing the work that previously was done for them. This means that the customer may end up (㉢) more time and sometimes more money in order for the business to operate more efficiently.

- ① ㉠most, ㉡loss, ㉢saving
- ② ㉠minimum, ㉡benefit, ㉢spending
- ③ ㉠maximum, ㉡benefit, ㉢spending
- ④ ㉠least, ㉡loss, ㉢saving

6. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 가장 적절하지 않은 것은?

Each color has different qualities ㉠associated with it and ㉡affect our moods and feelings. Some combinations of colors naturally go well together while ㉢others can feel discordant. Take care ㉣not to bring too many colors into a room since this can confuse the energy and end up being too stimulating.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡
- ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣

7. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 가장 적절하지 않은 것은?

Social psychologists at the University of Virginia asked college students to stand at the base of a hill while carrying a weighted backpack and ㉠estimate the steepness of the hill. Some participants stood next to close friends whom they had known for a long time, some stood next to friends they had not known for long, some stood next to strangers, and ㉡the others stood alone during the exercise. The participants who stood with close friends gave significantly ㉢low estimates of the steepness of the hill than those who stood alone, next to strangers, or next to ㉣newly formed friends.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡
- ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣

8. 다음 문장들 중 어법상 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① They are looking forward to meet the President.
- ② The committee consists with ten members.
- ③ Are you familiar to the computer software they use?
- ④ Radioactive waste must be disposed of safely.

9. 우리말을 영어로 옮긴 것 중 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① 밤 공기가 뜨거웠지만 그들은 푹 잤다.
(→) Hot as the night air was, they slept soundly.
- ② 어젯밤에 경찰은 행방불명된 소녀를 찾았다고 말했다.
(→) Last night the police have said that they had found the missed girl.
- ③ 교통 신호등이 파란색으로 바뀌어 나는 출발했다.
(→) The traffic lights were turned green and I pulled away.
- ④ 불리한 증거가 없어서 그는 석방되었다.
(→) Being no evidence against him, he was released.

10. A에 대한 B의 응답으로 가장 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① A: After a long day at work, I'm really tired.
B: That makes two of us!
- ② A: Do you remember the name of the bar we went to last Friday?

- ③ 부유층과 빈곤층의 경계는 언제나 명확하다.
- ④ 정도의 차이만 있는 두 범주를 구분하는 것은 불필요하다.

15. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

While most desert animals will drink water if confronted with it, for many of them the opportunity never comes. Yet all living things must have water, or they will expire. The herbivores find it in desert plants. The carnivores slake their thirst with the flesh and blood of living prey. One of the most remarkable adjustments, however, has been made by the tiny kangaroo rat, who not only lives without drinking but subsists on a diet of dry seeds containing about 5% free water. Like other animals, he has the ability to manufacture water in his body by a metabolic conversion of carbohydrates. But he is notable for the parsimony with which he conserves his small supply by every possible means, expending only minuscule amounts in his excreta* and through evaporation from his respiratory tract.

*excreta 배설물

- ① Survival of Desert Animals
- ② The Way the Kangaroo Rat Copes with Lack of Water
- ③ The Small Amounts of Water the Kangaroo Rat Drinks
- ④ The Effect the Environment Lacking in Water Has on Animals

16. 다음 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 내용으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The sociologist Glen Elder proposed that there is a sensitive period for growth—late teens through early 30s—during which failures are most beneficial. Such a pattern seems to promote the trait sometimes called equanimity. We learn that trauma is survivable, so we don't plunge too deeply following setbacks. Nor, conversely, do we soar too high on our successes. Some businesses in Silicon Valley and on Wall Street make a point of hiring ex-pro athletes to their staffs. It's not just that their high profile draws business. It's because athletes are good at recovering from their failures. "We needed people who could perform and not get emotionally attached to losses," a Chicago oil trader told the New York Times, explaining why the firm likes athletes on the trading floor, particularly in ugly economic times like these. The image is of a rider easy in the saddle*.

*saddle (말의) 안장

- ① Nothing can so surprise her—either for good or ill—that she'll be knocked off.
- ② A setback in any area will mean in your mind that you're a failure categorically.
- ③ We should hope for the rider's dominant position early and often.
- ④ You could wind up in a position where success reveals itself all at once.

17. 다음 ㉠, ㉡에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Much has been made of India's growing middle class, but it is only the wealthiest of the urban population who can claim a typical Western middle-class lifestyle. (㉠), India's population is still rural and impoverished, and this poorer demographic is driving India's continued population growth. (㉡), by 2030 India's population is projected to surpass that of China. The majority of this population will be concentrated in the poorest regions, where basic necessities are scarce.

- ① ㉠Therefore, ㉡Instead
- ② ㉠By and large, ㉡In fact
- ③ ㉠On the contrary, ㉡Besides
- ④ ㉠Nonetheless, ㉡In contrast

18. 다음 글의 내용과 가장 일치하는 것은?

Inappropriate precision means giving information or figures to a greater degree of apparent accuracy than suits the context. For example, advertisers often use the results of surveys to prove what they say about their products. Sometimes they claim a level of precision not based reliably on evidence. So, if a company selling washing powder claims 95.45% of British adults agree that this powder washes whiter than any other, then this level of precision is clearly inappropriate. It is unlikely that all British adults were surveyed, so the results are based only on a sample and not the whole population. At best the company should be claiming that over 95% of those asked agreed that their powder washes whiter than any other. Even if the whole population had been surveyed, to have given the result to two decimal places* would have been absurd. The effect is to propose a high degree of scientific precision in the research. Frequently, however, inappropriate precision is an attempt to mask the unscientific nature of a study.

*decimal place 소수점 자리

- ① 광고에서 사용하는 수치는 최대한 정밀해야 한다.
- ② 이용자 수는 특정 세제의 표백 효과를 뒷받침한다.
- ③ 세제의 표백 효과를 입증하기 위해서는 더 엄밀한 조사가 필요하다.
- ④ 필요 이상으로 정밀한 정보를 제시하는 연구는 비과학적인 경우가 많다.

19. 다음 빈칸 ㉠과 ㉡에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Mass political opinion can be sort of like guessing the number of marbles in a glass jar. Most people's guesses will miss the mark, but the average guess of a large enough crowd is generally very accurate. The idea that the masses generally come up with good overall decisions is sometimes referred to as the "wisdom of crowds," and it really does work amazingly well for some things. The problem is that in politics we don't see the glass jar for ourselves—we view it through the lens of the media, and the media show us a(n) (㉠) view of politics. This goes a lot further than liberal or conservative bias. Thus, we should be aware of such media biases in order to minimize the likelihood that they'll throw off our political judgment, even though there's no way to permanently (㉡) them.

- ① ㉠apocalyptic , ㉡implant
- ② ㉠distorted, ㉡fix
- ③ ㉠balanced, ㉡overcome
- ④ ㉠conflicting, ㉡promote

20. 다음 보기에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

There is a widely held notion that does plenty of damage: the notion of 'scientifically proved.' It is nearly an oxymoron*. The very foundation of science is to keep the door open to doubt.
*oxymoron 모순어법
(양립할 수 없는 개념을 함께 사용하는 수사법)

- ㉠ Therefore, certainty is not only something useless but is also in fact damaging, if we value reliability.
- ㉡ Therefore, a good scientist is never 'certain.' Lack of certainty is precisely what makes conclusions more reliable than the conclusions of those who are certain, because the good scientist will be ready to shift to a different point of view if better evidence or novel arguments emerge.
- ㉢ Precisely because we keep questioning everything, especially our own premises, we are always ready to improve our knowledge.

- ① ㉠-㉢-㉡
- ② ㉢-㉠-㉡
- ③ ㉠-㉡-㉢
- ④ ㉢-㉡-㉠

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
③	④	①	③	②	②	③	④	①	④
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
②	③	③	①	②	①	②	④	②	④