

영 어 문 제 지

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1. 다음 중 빈 칸에 가장 적절한 것은?

Apes are our nearest relatives in the animal kingdom, and therefore, there are many \_\_\_\_\_ between apes and humans.

- ① animals
- ② relatives
- ③ contrasts
- ④ similarities
- ⑤ differences

2. 다음 중 빈 칸에 가장 적절한 것은?

In an orchestra, there are four kinds of \_\_\_\_\_: brass, woodwind, percussion, and strings.

- ① scores
- ② classes
- ③ players
- ④ musicians
- ⑤ instruments

3. 다음 중 빈 칸에 가장 적절한 것은?

Theater is a form of art that began in ancient Greece. Actors and dancers put on \_\_\_\_\_ to entertain and inform people.

- ① shows
- ② lessons
- ③ scripts
- ④ dialogs
- ⑤ examples

4. 다음 중 빈 칸에 가장 적절한 것은?

A game can be challenging as well as fun, and many games are convenient because they may be played either \_\_\_\_\_ or against an opponent.

- ① alone
- ② lonely
- ③ winningly
- ④ separately
- ⑤ simultaneously

5. 다음 중 빈 칸에 가장 적절한 것은?

It is impossible to have happiness in all aspects of life. Understanding that fact can help you enjoy the kind of \_\_\_\_\_ that you already have.

- ① facts
- ② aspects
- ③ happiness
- ④ possibilities
- ⑤ knowledge

6. 다음 중 밑줄 친 부분과 가장 의미가 가까운 것은?

Contrary to common misconception, aboriginal peoples have always had governments, laws, and some means of resolving disputes within their communities.

- ① politics
- ② perception
- ③ information
- ④ disagreement
- ⑤ misunderstanding

7. 다음 중 밑줄 친 부분과 가장 의미가 가까운 것은?

If someone asks you to invest all your savings in his new business, you need to think over the matter before you tell him your decision.

- ① pass on
- ② put aside
- ③ reflect upon
- ④ show off
- ⑤ recalculate

8. 다음 빈 칸에 가장 알맞은 것은?

There is no situation that is absolutely good or bad; the meaning of any situation is found within the \_\_\_\_\_ from which we view it.

- ① value
- ② situation
- ③ meaning
- ④ perspective
- ⑤ circumstance

9. 다음 빈 칸에 가장 알맞은 것은?

For thousands of years, humans have interacted over \_\_\_\_\_. The overland Silk Road that connected Asia, Africa, and Europe, an incredibly wide expanse of land, is a good example of trans-local exchange that existed in the Old World.

- ① active trade
- ② local traffic
- ③ long distances
- ④ many generations
- ⑤ complex networks

10. 다음 빈 칸에 가장 알맞은 것은?

Many boys and girls who achieve brilliant results at school seem to go to pieces when they reach a university and, \_\_\_\_\_, some pupils with undistinguished school records seem to develop wonderfully in the more agreeable environment of a university.

- ① as a rule
- ② consequently
- ③ not surprisingly
- ④ on the other hand
- ⑤ generally speaking

11. 다음 중 저자가 강조하는 주제로서 가장 적합한 것은?

In general, one's memories of any period must necessarily weaken as one moves away from it. One is constantly learning new facts, and old ones have to drop out to make way for them. At twenty I could have written the history of my schooldays with an accuracy which would be quite impossible now. But it can also happen that one's memories grow sharper after a long lapse of time, because one is looking at the past with fresh eyes and can isolate and notice facts which previously existed undifferentiated among a mass of others.

- ① 기억력의 쇠퇴는 20세 이후에 급격하게 가속화된다.
- ② 대체로 과거의 기억은 새로운 기억을 저장하기 위해 제거된다.
- ③ 과거에 대한 기억은 쇠퇴하기도 하고 더욱 선명해지기도 한다.
- ④ 과거에 대한 기억은 쇠퇴하지만 정신적 분별력은 점차 강화된다.
- ⑤ 기억력의 감퇴를 막으려면 지속적으로 과거를 회상하는 습관이 필요하다.

12. 다음 중 저자의 핵심 주장과 가장 가까운 것은?

Psychologists define happiness as frequent positive feelings accompanied by an overall sense that one's life has meaning. Psychology research has shown a strong link between happiness and success in the workplace. Happier employees tend to perform better and earn more money. Education researchers began to explore the relationship between happiness and school achievement. Researchers partnered with administrators, teachers, and students to study happiness and academic achievement. Results revealed a significant correlation between happiness and academic success.

- ① 행복한 느낌은 성공적인 삶을 통해 자연스럽게 얻어진다.
- ② 연구에 따르면 행복한 사람이 업무뿐 아니라 학업에서도 성공적이다.
- ③ 고용주들은 행복을 느끼는 종업원들을 더 유능하다고 판단한다.
- ④ 교육심리학자들은 훈련을 통해 긍정적 감정을 길러낼 수 있다고 믿는다.
- ⑤ 순간의 행복을 추구하려는 욕구를 잘 통제하는 것이 성공적 교육의 기초이다.

13. 다음 중 글의 핵심 내용과 가장 가까운 것은?

A Georgia boy has been found safe in the woods after wandering away from his home. Investigators say Logan Kline, 2, opened a door and wandered out of a mobile home in Coweta County, Georgia, while his father was sleeping. Police officers searched all night for the child. A group of three teenagers broke away and found him in the woods. Kline is safe and has been reunited with his family. He was transported by ambulance to a nearby hospital.

- ① 10대 3명이 어린아이를 유괴함
- ② 실종된 유아가 안전하게 발견됨
- ③ 실종된 유아의 시신이 숲에서 발견됨
- ④ 어린아이가 숲속으로 들어가 실종됨
- ⑤ 실종되었다 발견된 유아가 병원에서 사망함

14. 다음 중 글의 내용과 잘 부합하는 것은?

Before the end of the sixteenth century, the Portuguese began to bring slaves on ships from Africa to work in the fields and in other occupations that formed part of the colonization system in Brazil. The slaves were treated as merchandise. They were thrown into dark and filthy holds with scarcely any food and water, and many died in the crossing. When they arrived, the children were taken to slave markets to be sold cheaply, since merchants preferred strong men who could work on the plantations harvesting sugarcane. The high mortality rate for children during the ocean-crossing tended to discourage the importation of children directly from Africa. Nonetheless, around 4 percent of the slaves who disembarked in Rio de Janeiro were children, even in the nineteenth century.

- ① 아동 노예들은 19세기까지도 지속적으로 브라질로 유입되었다.
- ② 아동 노예들의 운송 도중 사망률은 성인 노예들보다 오히려 낮았다.
- ③ 남녀 노예들은 사탕수수 농장에서만 일하도록 공식적으로 규제되었다.
- ④ 16세기 브라질 정부는 아동 노예의 무역을 불법화하고 단속하였다.
- ⑤ 수 세기 동안 아프리카 아동 노예들이 대규모로 브라질에 이송되었다.

15. 글의 흐름상, 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 내용과 가장 가까운 것은?

The people of these two countries are fundamentally similar. Of course, I don't mean that all Americans are like all English people. But the trouble is that most of us seem to have a tendency to catalog people according to nationality instead of according to temperament. Many times, we have been influenced by each other by the speeches of each other's great men and by the success of each other's social experiments; but in the past, we have nearly always been too proud to admit that we had anything to learn from each other. Now, thank Heaven, we are rapidly outgrowing that kind of silly pride.

- ① “우리의 경제성장이 너희들보다 훨씬 더 빨라.”
- ② “우리의 역사와 전통은 너희들과는 비교가 안 돼.”
- ③ “우리 지도자들이 너희 지도자들보다 더 유능해.”
- ④ “우리 인종이 너희들 인종보다 유전적으로 더 우월해.”
- ⑤ “우리나라 사람들은 잘 나서 너희들한테 배울 게 없어.”

[16-17]

Recently, forgiveness has attracted increasing attention from scientists. Carrying a negative feeling of resentment can literally weigh you down. Researchers asked a group of students to write about a time when they either gave or withheld forgiveness. They were then asked to jump as high as they could, five times, without bending their knees. The forgivers jumped highest, about 30 cm on average, while the grudge holders jumped 22 cm – a huge difference and a startling illustration of how forgiveness can actually unburden you. Other studies show that forgivers also enjoy benefits in sleeping. You will sleep better when you let bygones be just that.

16. 다음 중 글의 주제로 가장 알맞은 것은?

- ① 남을 용서하기가 어려운 심리학적 원인
- ② 실험을 통해 본 원한과 용서의 상관관계
- ③ 용서가 신체에 가져오는 긍정적인 효과
- ④ 정신 병리학적 관점에서 본 분노의 위험
- ⑤ 부당성의 강도와 분노 조절 가능성의 차이

17. 다음 중 밑줄 친 부분의 뜻과 가장 가까운 것은?

- ① 지나간 과거는 다 잊어버린다.
- ② 남의 입장을 바꿔놓고 생각한다.
- ③ 잘못된 것은 바로잡기 위해 애쓴다.
- ④ 감정보다는 건강을 우선으로 생각한다.
- ⑤ 수면이 심장 건강에 중요함을 기억한다.

[18-19]

Parental anger is a serious issue. One of the best ways to manage your anger toward your children is to let them know how you feel when you're feeling angry. When you tell them what is going on with you, the anger is not destructive. If you do get angry, then you need to apologize. When you apologize, try to let them know what happened and why. Most importantly, open yourself and listen to your children. You don't always know better. Perhaps they do have a point. Perhaps they don't need to do what you want, immediately.

18. 다음 중 저자가 원하는 것으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 아이들의 이야기를 주의 깊게 들어라.
- ② 사과할 때 화가 났던 이유를 밝혀라.
- ③ 화를 냈을 경우에는 아이들에게 사과해라.
- ④ 당신이 화가 난다는 것을 아이들에게 알려라.
- ⑤ 분노조절의 중요성을 아이들에게 명심시켜라.

19. 다음 중 밑줄 친 부분의 뜻과 가장 가까운 것은?

- ① 아이들은 자기가 원하는 것 한 가지에만 집중한다.
- ② 잘 들어보면 아이들의 말에도 일리가 있을 수 있다.
- ③ 아이들의 행동 이면에 더 깊은 원인이 있을 수 있다.
- ④ 아이들의 지식은 단순하여 단편적일 가능성이 많다.
- ⑤ 부모의 말을 경청하는 법을 아이들이 배우게 해야 한다.

[20-21]

Everybody wants to be happy, but it is difficult to be so. Part of the problem is that happiness isn't just one thing. We all experience different types of happiness, but these aren't necessarily independent. Some types of happiness may conflict with one another. In other words, having too much of one type of happiness may weaken our ability to have enough of the others. For example, a satisfying life built on a successful career is something that unfolds over a long period of time. It takes a lot of work, and demands that you cut back on many of life's pleasures. Relaxing days and friendships may fall by the wayside. As happiness in one area of life increases, \_\_\_\_\_.

20. 다음 중 글쓴이가 주장하는 주된 내용으로 가장 적합한 것은?

- ① 파티의 기쁨은 피상적이어서 행복이라 부르기 어렵다.
- ② 진정한 행복은 양에 있는 것이 아니라 질에 달려 있다.
- ③ 행복은 오랜 기간 동안의 노력의 산물로 얻어지는 것이다.
- ④ 행복은 복합적이며 요소들 간에 서로 대립적인 것들도 있다.
- ⑤ 행복의 요인은 매우 많아서 어느 것 하나도 소홀히 할 수 없다.

21. 글의 내용으로 미루어 빈칸에 가장 적합한 것은?

- ① it often leads us into a lazy lifestyle
- ② it will often decline in another
- ③ it naturally becomes the primary factor
- ④ it can seriously ruin our life as a whole
- ⑤ it can make us feel happy all the time

[22-23]

In the autobiographies published every year by the billionaires, celebrities, etc., the story line is always the same: our hero is born in modest circumstances and by virtue of his own courage and talent fights his way to greatness. However, these kinds of personal explanations of success don't work. People don't rise from nothing. Successful people may look like they did it all by themselves. But in fact they owe, without exception, to hidden advantages and extraordinary opportunities and cultural legacies that allow them to learn and work hard and make sense of the world in ways others cannot. It makes a difference where and when we grew up. It's not enough to ask what successful people are like. We can discover the logic behind who succeeds and who doesn't, only by asking where they are "from".

22. 다음 중 저자의 주장으로 알맞은 것은?

- ① 성공한 사람은 특별한 기질을 타고 난다.
- ② 개인의 성공에 중요한 것은 환경이다.
- ③ 개인의 성공은 각자의 재능과 노력에 달려 있다.
- ④ 남다른 용기를 가진 사람이 남다른 성공을 이룬다.
- ⑤ 자서전은 성공의 요소들을 보여 주는 좋은 역사적 자료이다.

23. 다음 중 밑줄 친 부분으로 저자가 의도하는 뜻으로 가장 가까운 것은?

- ① 인간은 무(無)의 상태에서 창조된 것이 아니다.
- ② 사람들은 동기가 없으면 행동에 나서지 않는다.
- ③ 사람들은 자발적으로는 위험에 도전하지 않는다.
- ④ 사람들은 아무 것도 없이 맨 손으로 성공할 수 없다.
- ⑤ 인간은 신(神)이 아니므로 무(無)에서 유(有)를 창조할 수 없다.

[24-25]

The history of twentieth-century art is a narrative of endless possibilities and the search for new standards, each being torn down in succession by the next. Thus, the parameters of Impressionism, Expressionism, Fauvism, Cubism, Dadaism, Surrealism, etc. cannot be maintained very much beyond the time of their invention. Increasing global interaction during this time saw an equivalent influence of other cultures into Western art. Thus, Japanese wood-block prints had an immense influence on Impressionism and subsequent development. Later, African sculptures were taken up by Picasso. Modernism, the idealistic search for truth, gave way in the latter half of the 20th century to a realization that we cannot attain the truth. Theodor W. Adorno said in 1970, "It is now taken for granted that nothing which concerns art can be taken for granted any more: neither art itself, nor art in relationship to the whole, nor even the right of art to exist." Relativism was accepted as an unavoidable truth, and cultures of the world and of history are seen as changing forms, which can be appreciated and drawn from only with skepticism and irony.

24. 다음 중 20세기 예술에 대한 이 글의 주장과 가장 가까운 것은?

- ① 해체와 복고(復古)의 대립이 특징이다.
- ② 대결적 정치 이념의 영향을 크게 받았다.
- ③ 피카소는 일본예술의 영향을 받았다.
- ④ 전통과 혁신이 나란히 공존하며 발전을 이어나갔다.
- ⑤ 빠른 변화와 상대주의적 성찰이 특징적이다.

25. 다음 중 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 뜻으로 가장 가까운 것은?

- ① 예술의 기존 개념들에 대한 근본적 회의
- ② 예술의 하위분야들 간의 경계가 소멸됨
- ③ 예술의 과도한 통일성에 대한 철저한 비판
- ④ 예술의 대상이 특정 영역으로 제한되지 않음
- ⑤ 예술이 대중으로부터 유리됨에 대한 비판적 성찰