

영어시험

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(문제지)

학년도	2020 학년도
원	원
학과(전공)	과( 전공)
수험번호	
이름	

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1. 문맥으로 미루어 다음 괄호 안에 주어진 단어의 가장 적합한 형태는?

When she ( win ) the race at the Olympics in 1988, she was at the peak of her athletic career.

- ① win
- ② wins
- ③ won
- ④ has won
- ⑤ having won

2. 문맥으로 미루어 다음 괄호 안에 주어진 단어의 가장 적합한 형태는?

It is widely accepted that the education is the surest way ( reduce ) poverty in all developing countries.

- ① reduce
- ② reduces
- ③ reduced
- ④ to reduce
- ⑤ being reduced

3. 문맥으로 미루어 다음 괄호 안에 주어진 단어들의 가장 적합한 배열순서는?

New measurements taken from sleeping people explain, at least in part, why dreams tend to have ( bizarre but story lines such vivid ).

- ① such bizarre but vivid story lines
- ② bizarre but vivid lines such story
- ③ vivid but story lines such bizarre
- ④ bizarre but such lines vivid story
- ⑤ such vivid story but bizarre lines

4. 문맥으로 미루어 다음 괄호 안에 가장 적합한 단어는?

We must avoid making a decision on a brief impression or outward appearance, as the famous proverb goes: "Don't judge a book by its ( )."

- ① author
- ② quality
- ③ content
- ④ cover
- ⑤ publisher

5. 다음 중 밑줄 친 구와 문맥상 가장 의미가 유사한 것은?

Yesterday my father fell and hurt himself while riding a bike, and a number of his friends called on him at our home.

- ① assisted
- ② visited
- ③ carried out on
- ④ took pity on
- ⑤ mourned over

6. 다음 중 밑줄 친 단어와 문맥상 가장 의미가 유사한 것은?

Leaders in all fields, especially the teachers at all levels of education, should instill a sense of service to the country in the students.

- ① hinder
- ② evaluate
- ③ consider
- ④ muse over
- ⑤ inspire

7. 다음 중 밑줄 친 구와 문맥상 가장 의미가 유사한 것은?

When the company audit began, the staff at the accounting department had to account for all the money that had gone missing.

- ① explain
- ② fabricate
- ③ make up for
- ④ count one by one
- ⑤ keep secretly

8. 다음 중 밑줄 친 단어와 문맥상 가장 의미가 유사한 것은?

Seeing my classmates marry, I wanted to stay unmarried for a while, but I hoped to get married eventually.

- ① at first
- ② right away
- ③ by all means
- ④ sooner or later
- ⑤ as a memorable event

9. 다음 중 밑줄 친 단어와 문맥상 가장 의미가 유사한 것은?

The word 'culture' rouses the traditional nature vs. nurture debate: Are humans mainly what nature determines them to be or what culture enables them to become?

- ① links
- ② invents
- ③ evokes
- ④ associates
- ⑤ investigates

10. 다음 중 밑줄 친 구와 문맥상 가장 의미가 유사한 것은?

When the scandal received much media coverage, the government has finally picked up on the reports on the media.

- ① suppressed
- ② reacted to
- ③ explained away
- ④ took advantage of
- ⑤ proposed a solution for

11. 다음 중 문맥으로 미루어 빈칸 [A]에 가장 알맞은 것은?

A person with an allergy is very sensitive to something that does not cause problems for most people. Cats, dogs, feathers, plants, pollen, and certain food are common things to be allergic to. People may sneeze or have a runny nose if they come in contact with these things. Some people are allergic to insect stings. A bee sting can [A]\_\_\_\_\_ for someone who is allergic to it because the person may even die.

- ① be very serious
- ② cause mild reactions
- ③ make people sensitive
- ④ serve as medication
- ⑤ produce moderate effect

**12. 다음 중 글의 저자가 전달하려는 경험의 내용으로 가장 알맞은 것은?**

I had an unfortunate encounter on an airplane recently. I was seated in a window seat, with a woman on the aisle and a middle-aged man in the middle. After takeoff, the man took out a newspaper and began reading. As he turned the page, his right elbow touched my breast. The first time, I thought since we were in such cramped quarters, it could have been an accident, so I ignored it. When it happened again, I told him in a firm voice not to touch me again — but he didn't stop. Not until I threatened to smash his ribs with the thick magazine I had rolled up did he stop. When I mentioned this to the flight attendant later, he said I should have called him immediately, and he would have moved me to another seat.

- ① 비행기 탑승 중 안전한 여행을 위해 승무원의 지시에 따랐다.
- ② 비행기 안에서 옆자리 승객의 부적절한 행동 때문에 피해를 입었다.
- ③ 비행기 안이 복잡하여 내 팔꿈치가 옆 사람을 건드려 사과하였다.
- ④ 비행기 안에서 옆 승객이 불편하게 하여 승무원에게 부탁하여 자리를 옮겼다.
- ⑤ 앞으로 비행기에서는 창가 좌석 보다는 통로 쪽 좌석에 앉기로 결정하였다.

**13. 다음 글의 문맥으로 미루어 빈칸 [A]에 들어가야 할 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?**

The most important characteristic of the U.S.A. can be stated in one word: diversity. However, modern communication and mass production tend to decrease regional and ethnic differences. From coast to coast, travelers find similar shopping centers, supermarkets, department and discount stores, restaurants, hotels, and apartment buildings. National advertising creates national tastes in clothing styles and other consumer goods. National news media influence Americans' reactions to world events. Television, movies, and schools help to create a body of American values and traditions. [A]\_\_\_\_\_, despite the nation's great diversity, some generalizations can be made about what the typical American believes in, admires, values, and wants.

- ① Similarly
- ② First of all
- ③ For instance
- ④ On the other hand
- ⑤ Therefore

**14. 다음 중, 저자가 전달하고자 하는 주된 내용을 가장 잘 표현해 주는 격언은?**

What happens when you don't know the answer to a question? Do you forget about it, or find out about it? You may have heard the saying, "Ignorance is bliss." Don't believe it. Instead, ask questions. Be curious. Have an inquiring mind — and never give up. If you really want to know something, keep searching for the answer. If other people don't know it and you can't find it in books, you may have to discover it for yourself. The importance of this virtue has never been better captured in the West African proverb, "Not to know is bad. Not to want to know is worse."

- ① "필요는 발명의 어머니."
- ② "자고로 모르는 게 약이다."
- ③ "정직이 최선의 방책이다."
- ④ "뜻이 있는 곳에 길이 있다."
- ⑤ "아는 것이 힘이다."

**15. 글의 (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) 중 그 가리키는 바가 다른 것은?**

Supermarket managers have all kinds of tricks to encourage people to spend money. (A) Their aim is to slow people down as (B) they move through the supermarket. To do this, (C) they place colorful displays in surprising places to catch the customers' attention. (D) They also make the aisles near the cash registers narrower, so customers will not be able to move quickly with their shopping carts. Sometimes the floor is even slightly uphill for people moving toward the cash registers. Furthermore, (E) they do not keep all cash registers open so that people cannot go through them fast and leave the store quickly. The idea behind these tricks is simple: If you make customers go slowly, they will buy a few extra items.

- ① (A)
- ② (B)
- ③ (C)
- ④ (D)
- ⑤ (E)

**[16-17] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.**

Skies in Dutch landscape, considering their powerful presence, have been treated vividly and fervently. I examined a broad range of Dutch landscapes and seascapes with a question in mind: how true to nature are the skies in Dutch paintings? The answer has several parts. First, painters did not represent the Dutch climate in a way that was faithful to prevailing conditions or that represented its actual variety. While Dutch artists portrayed a greater spectrum of weather than ever before in history and did so in a generally convincing way, the atmospheric conditions in paintings nevertheless belong to surprisingly few types. In nearly all paintings it is summer and the weather is fine; there are sometimes threatening clouds in the distance but [A]\_\_\_\_\_.

**16. 다음 중 윗글의 핵심 주제로서 가장 적절한 것은?**

- ① 풍경화풍의 급격한 시대적 변천
- ② 네덜란드의 해양문화가 예술에 미친 영향
- ③ 네덜란드 풍경화 속의 하늘의 모습
- ④ 기상학과 미술의 결합을 통한 새로운 예술적 시도
- ⑤ 네덜란드 미술에 드러난 바다풍경과 육지풍경의 대조

**17. 문맥으로 미루어 빈칸 [A]에 가장 적합한 것은?**

- ① not often
- ② only in darkness
- ③ only too realistically
- ④ in sinister ways
- ⑤ almost always in the foreground

**[18-19] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.**

Confucius is said to have advised gentlemen to cultivate their moral character in part through the appreciation of music and the study of literature and history. Confucianism exerted its strongest impact on the fine arts through [A] the aesthetics it espoused. Restraint, modesty, and naturalness were encouraged in the form of muted colors, subtle decoration, and a preference for organic materials. White-bodied porcelains, scholars' utensils made of bamboo, wood, or stone, and simple white silk robes epitomized Confucian sensibilities. Confucian scholars were usually active practitioners and patrons of calligraphy and literati painting. Ink paintings of bamboo, orchids, and landscapes rendered with little or no color and employing calligraphic brushwork are typical examples of [B] literati art.

**18. 다음 중 밑줄 친 [A]가 가리키는 내용과 가장 거리가 먼 것은?**

- ① 단순함
- ② 절제성
- ③ 수수함
- ④ 역동성
- ⑤ 자연스러움

**19. 글의 내용으로 미루어 볼 때 본문에서 설명하는 [B]의 예로 가장 알맞은 것은?**

- ① 생동감 넘치는 식물화(植物畵)와 풍경화
- ② 고운 채색 실을 이용한 병풍용 곤충화(昆蟲畵)
- ③ 정교한 문양과 부조(浮彫)의 채색도자기
- ④ 필묵(筆墨)을 이용한 역동적인 풍속화
- ⑤ 검소한 디자인의 죽제(竹製) 문방 용구



**[20-21] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.**

A premise behind the attitude that there is nothing to be learned about love is the assumption that the problem of love is the problem of an *object*, not the problem of a *faculty*. People think that to *love* is simple, but that to find the right object to love — or to be loved by — is difficult. [A] This attitude has several reasons rooted in the development of modern society. One reason is the great change which occurred in the twentieth century with respect to the choice of a "love object." In the Victorian age, as in many traditional cultures, love was mostly not a spontaneous personal experience which then might lead to marriage. On the contrary, marriage was contracted by convention; it was concluded on the basis of social considerations, and love was supposed to develop once the marriage had been concluded. In the last few generations the concept of [B] romantic love has become almost universal in the Western world. This new concept of freedom in love must have greatly enhanced the importance of the *object* as against the importance of the *function*.

**20. 문맥으로 미루어 밑줄 친 [A]가 가리키는 것으로 가장 적합한 것은?**

- ① 사랑은 결혼을 위한 관문이다.
- ② 사랑이란 전적으로 현신적 행위이다.
- ③ 사랑에는 지식은 필요 없다.
- ④ 사랑은 모든 사람의 보편적 감정이다.
- ⑤ 사랑에는 감정과 노력이 조화를 이루어야 한다.

**21. 다음 중 밑줄 친 [B]에 대한 빅토리아시대 사람들의 생각으로 가장 잘 맞는 것은?**

- ① 인생에 있어 더 중요한 것은 없다.
- ② 결혼으로 발전하기 위한 선결조건이다.
- ③ 주변 사람들의 도움이 절실하게 필요하다.
- ④ 결혼해서 살다 보면 생겨나게 된다.
- ⑤ 바쁘고 고된 세상 속에서 사치에 불과하다.

**[22-23] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.**

[A] The U.S. has come a long way in its own education practices. At the time of American independence in 1776, less than half of white children and almost no black children went to school. Today almost every American child finishes primary school (grades 1-6) and almost all go on to secondary school (grades 7-12). Even today, many countries lag behind where the United States was in 1776 — in Ethiopia 31% of children attend primary school, in the Sudan 53%, and in Niger 30%. The U.S. did not achieve universal primary education — that is, all children finishing 6th grade — until around 1900. Today, the U.S. invests in its future by spending about \$6,800 a year per primary student on public education. In Iran the figure is \$156 per student per year, in India \$64, in Laos \$30, and in Rwanda \$19.

**22. 다음 중 밑줄 친 [A]가 뜻하는 것으로 가장 알맞은 것은?**

- ① 미국은 고유하고 독창적인 교육체계를 확립하였다.
- ② 미국의 교육제도는 옛날에 비해 크게 성공적으로 발전했다.
- ③ 미국의 교육체제는 불필요한 시행착오 과정을 많이 거쳤다.
- ④ 미국의 교육제도의 설립과 시행과정에 반대세력이 매우 강했다.
- ⑤ 다른 나라와 마찬가지로 미국의 교육제도 발전에는 오랜 세월이 걸렸다.

**23. 다음 중 글의 내용과 가장 잘 부합한 것은?**

- ① 오늘날에도 18세기 미국 교육제도보다 덜 보편화된 교육이 시행되는 나라들이 있다.
- ② 19세기에 이르러 미국은 전면적으로 초중등학교의 무료 공교육이 보편화되었다.
- ③ 미국의 교육제도는 많은 발전에도 불구하고 앞으로 훨씬 많은 투자가 필요하다.
- ④ 18세기에는 전 세계의 교육제도의 발전 정도가 비슷한 수준으로 미미하였다.
- ⑤ 아프리카 여러 나라들은 최근 교육제도의 민주화가 빠른 속도로 이루어졌다.

**[24-25] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.**

Some philosophers have thought that the value of art is necessarily connected with pleasure or enjoyment, because, they argue, to say that a work is good is just the same as saying that it is pleasant or agreeable. The best known philosopher to hold this view was the eighteenth-century Scottish philosopher David Hume. He argues that the important thing about art is its 'agreeableness', the pleasure we derive from it, and that this is a matter of our sentiments, not its intrinsic nature. 'Judgments' about good and bad in art, according to Hume, are not really judgments at all, because sentiment has a reference to nothing beyond itself, and is always real, wherever a man is conscious of it. He further goes on to say that 'to seek the real beauty, or the real deformity, is as fruitless an inquiry, as to seek the real sweet or real bitter'. That is to say, aesthetic preferences are expressions of the taste of the observer, not statements about the object, and Hume thinks the wide diversity of opinions about art that we find in the world is confirmation of [A] this fact.

**24. 다음 중 윗글의 핵심 주제로서 가장 적절한 것은?**

- ① 18세기 철학자들의 부적절한 고전적 예술관의 연원
- ② 예술 비평에 있어서 용어의 적절한 정의의 필요성
- ③ 합리주의 이성 철학자들과 경험주의 예술 비평가들의 논란
- ④ 데이비드 흄의 예술관과 그에 대한 다양한 반론
- ⑤ 예술의 가치는 감상자가 느끼는 즐거움에 의해 결정된다는 이론

**25. 문맥으로 미루어 밑줄 친 [A]가 가리키는 내용으로 가장 적합한 것은?**

- ① 미감이란 주로 후천적 노출과 교육으로 길러진다.
- ② 사람마다 예술적인 취향이 극명하게 다르다.
- ③ 미적인 선호는 보는 사람의 취향에 달렸다.
- ④ 예술적 미감에 대한 민감성은 선천적으로 결정된다.
- ⑤ 진정한 예술품의 가치는 예술적 아름다움이 결정한다.

