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※ 대화의 흐름으로 보아 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은? [문 1 ~ 문 2]

문 1. A: Is that a cat in the basket you're holding?  
 B: It's my adorable cat, Spencer.  
 A: Oh Spencer, can I see him?  
 B: Of course...  
 (basket opening)  
 A: Ahhhh-urgh!  
 B: What do you mean, urgh?  
 A: That's not a cat, it's a kind of frog-chicken!  
 (offended miaow)  
 B: It doesn't have any fur!  
 A: Spencer certainly is a cat. He's a sphinx cat; they don't have any fur. You don't like him, do you?  
 B: \_\_\_\_\_ He's just a bit - surprising!

- ① Don't get it off my chest.
- ② Don't get me wrong.
- ③ Don't go south.
- ④ Don't bother.

문 2. A: Hello and welcome to The English We Speak. My name is William Kremer.  
 B: And I'm Li. William, what's our phrase today?  
 A: Well, hold on a second Li, let me just play you -  
 B: No, come on, tell me now - what phrase are we looking at today?  
 A: Well, we'll come onto that in a minute but I've got some very special FX for you...  
 B: More special FX?! And special music? That's not what our people want! They want authentic English phrases, and they want them now! So what's our phrase today?  
 A: \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: I can't wait any longer.

- ① Hold your horses!
- ② Bend over backwards!
- ③ I wasn't born yesterday!
- ④ I'm still in the dark!

문 3. 다음 문장 뒤에 들어갈 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?


The incident took place back in 1887 in a small neighborhood grocery store when a middle-aged gentleman, Emanuel Nenger, gave the assistant a \$20 note to pay for the turnip greens he was purchasing. When the assistant placed the note in the cash drawer she noticed that some of the ink from the \$20 came off on her hands which were wet from wrapping the turnip greens.

- (A) The police also found three portraits that Nenger had painted, paintings that sold at public auction for a little over \$16,000! The irony was that it took him almost as much time to paint a \$20 note as it did to paint those portraits which sold for more than \$5,000 each.
- (B) But \$20 was a lot of money in those days so she notified the police who, after procuring a search warrant, went to Emanuel Nenger's home where they found in his attic the tools he was using to reproduce the counterfeit \$20 notes. They found an artist's easel, paint brushes, and paints which Nenger was using to meticulously paint the counterfeit money. He was a master artist.
- (C) She'd known Mr. Nenger for years and was shocked. She pondered, "Is this man giving me a counterfeit \$20 note?" She dismissed the thought immediately and gave him his change.

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

문 4. 다음 글의 흐름상 가장 어울리지 않는 것은?

Advertising is more alive today than it's ever been. But traditional advertising is dying a slow, painful and very public death. And the reason is simple: Consumers want, and expect, to be heard, but, unfortunately, traditional advertising doesn't permit a two-way relationship, because it's based on the premise of broadcast: the one-to-many paradigm. ① And, when it appears in a social context, native advertising is especially powerful, giving brands the best chance for sincere two-way consumer communication. ② This means that the advertiser can only make an impression or get attention — in print, radio, television, and even some forms of digital — by talking to the consumer. ③ The consumer can't communicate back, and that's why traditional advertising is dying. ④ Now, consumers and advertisers can engage and share in an interesting, interactive conversation that makes bi-directionality possible. In this way, social is digital word-of-mouth at scale -- and, after all, consumers trust word-of-mouth above all other marketing media.

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문 5. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Ignoring feelings (such as "stuffing your anger") is not the healthiest way to deal with them. Generally speaking, that does not make them go away, but can cause them to come out in different ways. That's because your emotions act as signals to you that what you are doing in your life is or isn't working. If you're feeling angry or frustrated, this can be a signal that something needs to change. If you don't change the situations or thought patterns that are causing these uncomfortable, "red flag" emotions, you will continue to be triggered by them. Also, while you are not dealing with the emotions you are feeling, they can cause problems with your physical and emotional health. Rumination, or the tendency to dwell on anger, resentment and other uncomfortable feelings, however, brings health consequences as well. So it's important to listen to your emotions and then take steps to let them go.

- ① Dealing with Negative Emotions
- ② Causes of Bad Feelings
- ③ Effects of Anger on The Body
- ④ Getting over Stress

문 6. ㉠, ㉡에 들어갈 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

A : Sue is always late for work.  
B : And the manager never ㉠ her for it!  
A : Not only that, but she's lazy and does very little work.  
B : She ㉡ her wrongdoing just because she's married to the boss.  
A : That's exactly what I'm saying!

- ① gives the ax to                      comes down to
- ② keeps tabs on                      makes away with
- ③ finds fault with                      gets away with
- ④ makes nothing of                      gets down to

※ 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 표현으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [문 7 ~ 문 8]

문 7. A circumlocution is a roundabout expression used when dealing with a disagreeable idea. A euphemism is a device, usually consisting of a single word, giving a more attractive appearance to an objectionable idea. The most obvious examples of circumlocution and euphemism are expressions used to soften the idea of \_\_\_\_\_ (pass away, pass on, snuff the candle, go aloft, enter into rest, expire, be deceased, kick the bucket, turn in one's checks, give up the ghost).

- ① death                                      ② defeat
- ③ anxiety                                      ④ frustration

문 8. Eighty-six per cent of those polled admitted that they overlooked love and friendship in favour of materialistic things - which could explain why the iPhone helps so many British people \_\_\_\_\_ when it comes to the bare necessities of life.

- ① keep in the dark                      ② remain at stake
- ③ stay in a muddle                      ④ rest at ease

문 9. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 것은?

A few types of fish can swim in both salt and fresh water.

Fish live all over the world, in the cold water of the Arctic as well as in warm tropical water around the equator. Areas rich in fish are especially around the coastal shelves of the Northern Atlantic, the Caribbean Sea and the western Pacific Ocean. ( ① ) Most of the world's fish live in salt water, and they preferably live in areas where warm and cold currents meet. ( ② ) Some types live in the warm tropical waters around coral reefs. ( ③ ) About 40% of all fish species are in fresh water, including carp, catfish, trout or bass, some of which live in the clear water of rivers while others prefer muddy pond water. ( ④ ) Salmon, for example, are born in fresh water, migrate to the ocean and then return to fresh water to reproduce.


문10. 다음 중 어법상 옳은 것은?

- ① On the surface the plan looks as a good target as before, if not better.
- ② This response has repeated so often as to become a kind of sage wisdom.
- ③ There's a rumor going around that Mr. Carter is going to announce about his resignation this afternoon.
- ④ What surprises us most is that, given our successful economy, the government is going in the opposite direction.

문11. 밑줄 친 부분과 의미가 가장 가까운 것은?

The increase in the number of wandering dogs in our streets may present a serious health problem.

- ① premature                                      ② unsafe
- ③ stray    ④ nasty

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문12. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

This is not to be confused with talking to the board, which is what tends to happen when we talk to the board. Many of us still use a white board, chalk board or a screen on which material is written or projected. Perhaps because of time constraints, we may turn our backs to the class to write or point to information--and simultaneously we talk about the issue at hand. What seems like a small movement from facing the class to turning our backs on them may have larger implications. At the very least, talking to the board allows students to disconnect with the instructor, however briefly, thus negating our best efforts to engage them in the first place.

- ① Provide the class with a variety of materials.
- ② Don't make the class bored with boring lectures.
- ③ Don't talk to the board but face the class.
- ④ Understand students and let them present themselves freely.

문13. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The current Age of Globalization is the second great wave of globalization of international trade and capital flows. The first occurred from 1870 to 1914, when international trade grew at 4% annually, rising from 10% of global output (measured as gross domestic product or GDP) in 1870 to over 20% in 1914, while international flows of capital grew annually at 4.8% and increased from 7% of GDP in 1870 to close to 20% in 1914. This first wave of globalization was accompanied by unprecedented prosperity. Economic growth was high: from 1870 to 1914, world GDP per person grew at an annual rate of 1.3%, while from 1820 to 1870 it grew at the much smaller rate of 0.53%. But did this greater economic growth translate into a better deal for the poor of the world? If economic growth during this Age of Globalization had been associated with growing income inequality, then the poor might not have benefited. However, this is not what happened for countries involved in the globalization process. The income gap narrowed between wealthy and poor nations that actively participated in global markets.

- ① The first globalization, during which international trade increased at 4 % on a yearly basis, enjoyed unexpected prosperity.
- ② GDP per person during the first wave of globalization was almost the same as that before the first wave of globalization.
- ③ Even poor countries involved in the first globalization benefitted from the globalization.
- ④ International trade increased by more than 10% during the first wave of globalization.

문14. 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 옳지 않은 것은?

One of the primary discussants in that ①30 year-long dialogue, Freeman observed 17 years ago: "The idea of corporate social responsibility has failed ②to help create the good society. Long seen by academics ③and managers alike as the missing link in capitalism, the concept of corporate social responsibility has not delivered on its promise". ④Convincing of its failure, they reasoned that it is a "dangerous idea", which led them to agree in principle but not detail with Freidman.

문15. 다음 글에서 언급되고 있지 않은 것은?

Two to three centuries ago, fathers' roles were primarily to serve as breadwinners and the conveyers of moral values and religious education to their children. However, with the advent of industrialization and urbanization and as factories emerged as major sources of employment, fathers became distanced from the household and their families. Growing rates of abandonment and illegitimacy led to the development of welfare programs to assist widowed or unmarried women in supporting their children. In more recent decades, the changing economic role of women has greatly impacted the role of fathers. Between 1948 and 2001, the percentage of working age women employed or looking for work nearly doubled—from less than 33 percent to more than 60 percent. Their increase in financial power made paternal financial support less necessary for some families.

- ① Women's social activities influenced the role of fathers.
- ② In the past, fathers were mainly regarded as individuals supporting their families.
- ③ Now fathers' roles have been greater in their economic activities than before.
- ④ In the past fathers had key roles in bringing up their children.


※ 우리말을 영어로 잘못 옮긴 것을 고르시오. [문16 ~ 문17]

문16.

- ① 우리는 사람의 아기를 닮은 동물들을 동정하는 경향이 있다.  
→ We tend to sympathize animals that resemble human babies,
- ② 왜 한국인은 영어 배우는 데 그렇게 열심입니까?  
→ Why are Koreans so wrapped up in learning English?
- ③ 저는 자신이 어쩔 수 없는 어떤 이유로 인해 판단되는 것이 어떤지 알고 있습니다.  
→ I'm acquainted with being judged for something that's beyond my control.
- ④ 그녀는 남을 말을 너무 쉽게 믿어 곧 잘 속는다.  
→ She is too ready to believe others and easily imposed upon.

문17.

- ① 그녀는 내 주소를 잊지 않기 위해서 적어두었다.  
→ She wrote down my address lest she should forget it.
- ② 그녀의 장래는 이 회사와 밀접한 관계가 있다.  
→ Her future is bound up with this firm.
- ③ 그가 신사라는 말이라 해도 지나치지 않다.  
→ It is not too much to say that he is a gentleman.
- ④ 아침에 일찍 기상하는 것은 항상 쉬운 일이 아니다.  
→ To hit the deck early in the morning is not easy at all.

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※ 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 표현으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [문18 ~ 문20]

문18. Take a little time to feel disappointed about not getting into your most-desired school. It's perfectly natural to feel bad. Don't dwell on it, though, and, by all means, don't develop an obsessive attitude about it. Don't hate that school from this moment on. Don't view successful candidates as elitist snobs. Accept the fact that you didn't make the cut — for whatever reason — and get on with your life. Embrace those schools that have embraced you. Select the one that best suits your needs and prepare to have a great higher-education experience. Yes, indeed; there is life after rejection. So, I'll say this. The best outcomes of my life eventually came as a result of \_\_\_\_\_. Keep this in mind as your admission results arrive.

- ① not getting what I wanted at the time
- ② trying to get what I have tried to achieve
- ③ taking being turned down on a personal level
- ④ being admitted to the school you desired

문19. Hydroelectric dams are quite controversial because while they help to power communities, they also contribute to deforestation. Damming opponents believe that the building of such structures not only has a negative environmental impact, but it also opens up the area to loggers and more roads. To build a hydroelectric dam, acres of land must be flooded, which causes decomposition and release of greenhouse gases. Local people can also be displaced by dam projects, causing further deforestation \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① when these people restrict urban sprawl
- ② when these people resettle elsewhere
- ③ when migratory farmers clear a forest area
- ④ when they solve an environmental effect

문20. \_\_\_\_\_ is an important form of advertising. It can sometimes motivate someone to buy a product. For example, a small child might ask for a breakfast food that comes in a box with a picture of a TV character. The child is more interested in the picture than in breakfast food. Pictures for children to color or cut out, games printed outside, or small gifts inside a box also motivate many children to buy products or to ask their parents for them. Although a similar product in a plain container might cost less, people often prefer to buy the product in a reusable glass or dish, because they believe the container is free. However, the cost of the container is added to the cost of the product.

- ① Pricing
- ② Packaging
- ③ Customizing
- ④ Coloring