

(7급)

※ 밑줄 친 부분의 의미와 가장 가까운 것은? (1~2)

1. After three years of desultory wandering, the old man came to Andalusia, the region in southern Spain.

- ① purposeful ② miserable
③ ascetic ④ disconnected

2. The idea of ethnocentrism is not particularly transparent, and it can all too easily carry with it the pejorative suggestion of chauvinism rather than a merely limitedly parochial perspective.

- ① feasible ② derogatory
③ pellucid ④ mediocre

3. A와 B의 대화 중 가장 어색한 것은?

- ① A: Do you know what it's called?
B: Oh, it's on the tip of my tongue.
② A: Did you catch the train?
B: Yes, by the skin of my teeth.
③ A: Can I use your phone?
B: Back to square one.
④ A: How shall we decide?
B: Let's toss for it.

※ 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 가장 옳지 않은 것은? (4~5)

4. A survey ① conducted for the journal *American Demographics* by the research from Market Facts found some surprising results. In modern America, ② where superstitions are seen as nothing more than the beliefs of a weak mind, 44 percent of the people surveyed still admitted they were superstitious. The other 56 percent claimed to be only "optimistically superstitious," ③ meaning they were more willing to believe superstitions relating to good luck over ones related to bad luck. For example, 12 percent of those who said they were not really superstitious confessed to ④ knock on wood for good luck. And 9 percent confessed they would pick up a penny on the street for good luck. A further 9 percent of non-believers also said they would pick a four-leaf clover for luck if they found one. And some still believed in kissing under the mistletoe for luck.

5. Even before the supposed Angles, Saxons, and Jutes arrived in England bringing their Germanic dialects that gave rise to English, they ① had borrowed some Latin vocabulary. However, as far as we know, this amounted to only a few dozen words, and thus Old English vocabulary was overwhelmingly Germanic. Old English contained very few loanwords, ② contrasting with the situation in Middle English and Modern English, ③ which loans proliferate. One estimate is that 3 percent of Old English vocabulary consisted of loanwords, whereas 70 percent of today's English consists of loanwords. This difference is of great importance in explaining how the English language ④ has changed over time.

6. 글의 흐름으로 보아 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은?

Scientists have recently discovered that ants can remember how many steps they have taken. By carefully shortening or lengthening the legs of ants, the team observed that short-legged ants apparently became lost and could not easily find their way home to the nest. Similarly, ants with longer legs typically travelled 50% further than they needed to and were also temporarily unable to find the nest. It seems ants can definitely _____.

- ① retrace their steps ② take their steps
③ count their steps ④ watch their steps

7. 밑줄 친 부분의 의미와 가장 가까운 것은?

Two doctors are under investigation for selling drugs over the internet and could face a disciplinary hearing.

- ① penal ② ad-hoc
③ scholarly ④ pretrial

8. 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은?

Culture is defined as material, and even nonmaterial, objects that are passed from one generation to the next. Cultures often vary across space and time. While cultures may be diverse, they also share some similarities. Academic research has identified several cultural _____, that is, cultural attributes that may be found wherever people occupy a territory.

- ① universals ② discriminations
③ renaissances ④ prejudices

9. 다음 중 어법상 가장 옳지 않은 것은?

- ① What personality studies have shown is that openness to change declines with age.
② A collaborative space program could build greater understanding, promote world peace, and improving scientific knowledge.
③ More people may start buying reusable tote bags if they become cheaper.
④ Today, more people are using smart phones and tablet computers for business.

10. 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 가장 옳지 않은 것은?

Plastics ① are artificial, or human-made materials ② that consist of polymers—long molecules ③ made of smaller molecules joined in chains. Not all polymers are artificial—wood and cotton are types of a natural polymer called cellulose, but they are not considered plastics because they cannot ④ melt and mold.

11. 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은?

A: I'm trying to buy a bike but I can't choose between the two brands.
B: Why don't you look at the reviews from the buyers?
A: _____.
B: Then I think you can go for either brand.

- ① Bike riding is the best way to stay in shape.
② The reviews seem to be one-sided.
③ The brands are neck and neck in the opinion polls.
④ The companies are almost down and out.

12. 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은?

Space travel, despite its thrilling rep, is hard on the human body, and it's zero gravity that causes most of the problems. In space vision can be damaged as fluids normally restrained by gravity migrate to the head, compressing the optic nerve and distorting the shape of the eyeball. The controlled environment of the space station can also cause the immune system to slack off. Bones that don't carry weight decalcify over time so much that newly arriving cosmonauts have been discouraged from hugging those who have been aloft a long time, _____ they break a rib. Caps on the ends of chromosomes called telomeres shorten throughout life, contributing to aging. In space, the telomere fuse burns faster.

- ① unless ② lest
③ although ④ while

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13. 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은?

Although many of us can't increase the working hours in the day, we can measurably increase our energy. Science supplies a useful way to understand the forces at play here. Physicists understand energy as the capacity to do work. Like time, energy is finite; but unlike time, it is _____. The importance of restoration is rooted in our physiology. Human beings aren't designed to expend energy continuously. Rather, we're meant to pulse between spending and recovering energy.

- ① renewable ② frail
③ exhaustible ④ inexorable

14. 빈칸 ㉑, ㉒에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은?

Greek concepts of number and cosmos were the foundations to which their successors looked, even when they turned toward new directions. The ancient Greek word *mousikē* denoted all the activities of the Muses, vocal and instrumental art as well as the arts of poetry and dance, which the followers of Pythagoras then connected with their teaching that all is (㉑), thereby also implying that all is (㉒). This fundamental connection between music and mathematics had fateful consequences.

- ㉑ ㉒ ㉑ ㉒
① number music ② society culture
③ ancient modern ④ harmony chaos

15. 다음 글에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

As waves move away from their point of origin, they sort themselves into sets of similarly sized waves. The arrival of alternating sets of small and large waves can be observed on most coastlines. This pattern tends to repeat itself through time, allowing surfers to wait and take advantage of the sets of larger waves that they know will eventually arrive. Occasionally, however, a wave will appear that is much larger than the rest. Known as a rogue wave, such a huge wave is created by a number of factors.

㉑ Coastal zones are not the only dangerous areas. Rogue waves can also appear out of nowhere in open ocean—in the middle of hundreds of kilometers of calm water. Such waves may be large enough to break in open water and threaten ships. In stormy seas, where almost all waves are large, rogue waves may reach 30m(100ft) in height.
㉒ When rogue waves strike the shore, lives may be lost. Such waves may appear out of nowhere, crashing down over a pier or cliff and sweeping unsuspecting people to their deaths. Sadly, each summer a number of beach visitors are swept into the ocean by rogue waves.
㉓ Most rogue waves appear to form by constructive interference. In this process multiple, similar-sized waves intersect to create a much larger wave. If they intersect just right, with their crests and troughs both matching, the new wave may be as high as the sum of the intersecting waves. Undersea irregularities, as well as currents, also influence formation of a rogue wave. Such waves can be extremely dangerous to the unsuspecting beachgoer.

- ① ㉑ - ㉓ - ㉒ ② ㉒ - ㉑ - ㉓
③ ㉒ - ㉓ - ㉑ ④ ㉓ - ㉒ - ㉑

16. 글의 흐름으로 보아 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Vaccines have also significantly reduced the occurrence of a number of other diseases.

The positive effects of vaccinations are simply undeniable. Immunizations have eliminated altogether diseases that killed or severely disabled thousands every year. (㉑) For example, vaccines have completely eliminated polio. (㉒) They also wiped out smallpox, which 10 million people used to contract every year as late as the 1960s. (㉓) Measles used to infect about 4 million children per year, but in 1997, there were only 138 cases of measles in the United States. (㉔) Consequently, the vast majority of healthcare professionals believe that the benefits of immunization far outweigh their few risks.

17. 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Ideas becoming industries are at the heart of disrupting the status quo. Just like an old tree must fall for the sapling to find the sun, incumbent companies must step back so others can rise. However, large companies will not simply cede so others can succeed, and those profiting from the status quo will not merely stand aside to allow the future to emerge. Interestingly, the government is often the woodcutter clearing that forest, or the gardener protecting the saplings. Sure, we want a market free of government intervention, but we might be creating conditions that inhibit our growth.

- ① Innovative ideas are crucial for industrial success.
② Securing corporate profits is a pre-condition for economic growth.
③ Government and companies have different interests for the future.
④ Sometimes government intervention in the market is necessary.

18. 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

You would think people would get more anxious as they age. But if you look at the research, older people have less anxiety and sadness and more overall satisfaction. Otto Rank, the Viennese psychologist and student of Sigmund Freud, once said the secret of not fearing death lay in the “voluntary affirmation of the obligatory,” or willing what is given. How? Studies show there can be a powerful perspective shift later in life when we come to understand that what we have always thought of as ownership is really just a long-term lease. A lot of our fear of death is about losing the things we have built up, but elderly people let go of their attachment to these things, and in the process they let go of some of their fear.

- ① Spending life dreading death
② Senior citizens' attachment to material ownership
③ Why old people are less scared of dying
④ Death as life's great punch line

19. 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Our pets' brains are remarkably similar to our own. Cat brains have folds similar to human brains, allowing them to pack in 300 million neurons, which transmit messages to and from the brain. The human brain boasts about 100 billion neurons, while canines boast a mere 160 million—nearly half their feline counterparts. This is important because complexity of thought is believed to be associated with number of neurons, not simply brain size. More neurons may also help explain the differences in short-term memory between cats and dogs.

- ① Cats and dogs have a similar number of brain neurons.
② A dog's brain size is bigger than a cat's.
③ A dog's brain structure is not analogous to human's.
④ Cats have a higher complexity of thought than dogs.

20. 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은?

Given the arbitrary nature of languages, it should come as no surprise that there is enormous linguistic diversity among human populations. Even though linguists do not agree on precisely how many discrete languages exist, a reasonable estimate would be six thousand. The criterion used to establish such estimate is mutual _____. That is, linguists assume that if people can understand one another, they speak the same language; if they are unable to understand one another, they speak different languages. The application of this criterion is not as straightforward as it might appear, however, because there are always differing degrees of intelligibility. Nevertheless, despite our inability to establish the precise number of discrete languages found in the world today, the amount of linguistic diversity is vast.

- ① similarity ② unintelligibility
③ inconsistent ④ correspondence