

2022년도 시험 대비

공무원 9급 공개경쟁채용 필기시험

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【 시험 과 목 】

제2과목
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1. 시험시작 전에 시험문제를 열람하는 행위나 시험종료 후 답안을 작성하는 행위를 한 사람은 「공무원임용시험령」 제51조에 의거 부정행위자로 처리됩니다.
2. 답안지 책형 표기는 시험시작 전 감독관의 지시에 따라 문제책 앞면에 인쇄된 책형을 확인한 후, 답안지 책형란의 해당 책형(1개)에 “●”와 같이 표기하여야 합니다.
3. 시험이 시작되면 문제를 주의깊게 읽은 후, 문항의 취지에 가장 적합한 하나의 정답을 고르며, 문제 내용에 관한 질문은 하실 수 없습니다.
4. 답안을 잘못 표기하였을 경우에는 답안지를 교체하여 작성하거나 수정테이프만을 사용하여 수정할 수 있으며(수정액 또는 수정스티커 등은 사용 불가), 부착된 수정테이프가 떨어지지 않도록 눌러주어야 합니다.
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김수환 영어

제 19회

문 1. 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Research finds that most Syrian refugees in Lebanon are now _____. The share of refugee households living in extreme poverty reaches 58 percent, as funding shortage compounds hardship for some.

- ① destitute ② prestigious
- ③ opulent ④ tedious

※ 밑줄 친 부분과 의미가 가장 가까운 것을 고르시오.
[문 2.~문 4.]

문 2.

She hopes that one day she will be able to speak freely without worrying that it might compromise her reputation or career.

- ① jeopardize ② negotiate
- ③ rejuvenate ④ liberate

문 3.

Even though it was built a long time ago, the palace remains unscathed.

- ① blemished ② totaled
- ③ intricate ④ intact

문 4.

The policy to stimulate the economy that the government laid out last month has been castigated by the expert and scholarly communities.

- ① brainwashed ② denounced
- ③ advocated ④ withdrawn

문 5. 다음 중 어법상 틀린 것은?

- ① Not only did he understand the poem, but he recited it.
- ② We are profoundly affected by what happens to us in childhood.
- ③ If cornered, the snake will defend itself.
- ④ The use of disposable products are considered ecologically unsound.

문 6. 밑줄 친 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many people can learn to control pain with psychological techniques. _____ (A) _____, a child receiving a shot at the doctor's office might be asked to take a series of deep breaths and look away. You also may be among those for whom pain can be modified by placebos, fake drugs made to appear as real drugs. For example, a placebo may be an injection of mild salt water or a pill made of sugar. Such fake drugs are routinely given to a control group in tests of new pain drugs. Their effectiveness, of course, involves the people's belief that they are getting real medicine. It is important to note, _____ (B) _____, that the brain's response to a placebo is much the same as that of pain-relieving drugs. Because this placebo effect is common, any real drug considered effective must prove itself stronger than a placebo.

- | (A) | (B) |
|-------------------|-------------|
| ① For instance | however |
| ② In the same way | though |
| ③ In addition | furthermore |
| ④ On the whole | likewise |

문 7. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

As much as we can learn by examining fossils, it is important to remember that they seldom tell the entire story. Things only fossilize under certain sets of conditions. Many creatures are consumed entirely or decompose rapidly when they die, so there may be no fossil record at all for important groups. It's a bit similar to a family photo album; maybe when you were born your parents took lots of pictures, but over the years they took photographs occasionally, and sometimes they got busy and forgot to take pictures at all. Very few of us have a complete photo record of our life. Fossils are just like that. Sometimes you get very clear pictures of the past, while at other times there are big gaps, and you need to notice what they are.

- ① How To Photograph Fossils: Simple Tips
- ② What Can We Learn about Earth by Studying Fossils?
- ③ A Good Photo Album Makes Your Memories Last
- ④ We Need To Notice "Skips" in the Fossil Record

문 8. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

FOBO, or Fear of a Better Option, is the anxiety that something better will come along, which makes it undesirable to commit to existing choices when making a decision. It's an affliction of abundance that drives you to keep all of your options open and to avoid risks. Rather than assessing your options, choosing one, and moving on with your day, you delay the inevitable. It's not unlike hitting the snooze button on your alarm clock only to pull the covers over your head and fall back asleep. As you probably found out the hard way, if you hit snooze enough times, you'll end up being late and racing for the office, your day and mood ruined. Remember, pressing snooze ultimately demands a price.

- ① It is time to start evaluating the options you have for making decisions.
- ② The safest bet is to stick with the current choices.
- ③ Alarms without a snooze button are back in fashion.
- ④ Adjusting to the abundance of choices takes time and effort.

문 9. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Chewing leads to smaller particles for swallowing, and more exposed surface area for digestive enzymes to act on. In other words, it means the extraction of more fuel and raw materials from a mouthful of food. This is especially important for mammals because they heat their bodies from within. Chewing gives mammals the energy needed to be active not only during the day but also the cool night, and to live in colder climates or places with changing temperatures. It allows them to sustain higher levels of activity and travel speeds to cover larger distances, avoid predators, capture prey, and make and care for their young. Mammals are able to live in an incredible variety of habitats, from Arctic tundra to Antarctic pack ice, deep open waters to high-altitude mountaintops, and rainforests to deserts, in no small measure because of their teeth.

* enzyme: 효소

- ① boosting energy by chewing more
- ② how chewing helps mammals survive
- ③ chewing as a way to ease indigestion and heartburn
- ④ effects of food properties on chewing in mammals

문 10. 다음 글에서 흐름상 가장 어색한 문장은?

Prior to file-sharing services, music albums landed exclusively in the hands of music critics before their release. These critics would listen to them well before the general public could and preview them for the rest of the world in their reviews. ① Once the internet made music easily accessible and allowed even advanced releases to spread through online social networks, availability of new music became democratized, which meant critics no longer had unique access. That is, critics and laypeople alike could obtain new music simultaneously. ② Social media services also enabled people to publicize their views on new songs, list their new favorite bands in their social media bios, and argue over new music endlessly on message boards. The result was that critics now could access the opinions of the masses on a particular album before writing their reviews. ③ Many critics find it difficult to give a rave review due to the “it’s all been done before” postmodern-esque view of music today. ④ Thus, instead of music reviews guiding popular opinion toward art (as they did in preinternet times), music reviews began to reflect — consciously or subconsciously — public opinion.

문 11. 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

A: Excuse me. Is Jay here?
B: Who?
A: Jay Park.
B: Are you sure you're in the right place? My name isn't Jay Park. I'm Larry Baker.
A: Isn't this No. 42?
B: Yes. _____?
A: Here it is. No. 42 Digital Road.
B: Oh, you're not on Digital Road. You're at Gamasan Road.

- ① Is it your new postal address
- ② Do you have your friend's full address
- ③ Why did you change your name
- ④ When did your friend move out

문 12. 다음 대화 중 어색한 것은?

- ① A: Would you set the alarm for 7 o'clock?
B: I already did.
- ② A: Have a safe trip and call me when you get there.
B: I promise I will.
- ③ A: I wish you could join us for Tim's party.
B: Tim's coming right now.
- ④ A: How long will it take to dry-clean these pants?
B: I can have them done by tomorrow morning.

문 13. 밑줄 친 부분의 의미와 가장 가까운 것은?

The problem of overweight and obesity is nothing to take lightly. According to the WHO reports, overweight/obesity is responsible for more deaths than being underweight, and obesity in the world has doubled since 1980.

- ① take fright at ② get down to
- ③ make light of ④ hold in esteem

문 14. 우리말을 영어로 잘못 옮긴 것은?

- ① 민주주의는 시민들이 자신의 생각을 자유롭게 공유하는 능력에 제한이 없을 것을 요구한다.
→ Democracy requires that there be no restrictions on the ability of citizens to share their ideas freely.
- ② 그 배우는 길거리에서 사람들이 자신을 알아보는 데 익숙하다.
→ The actor is used to being recognized on the street.
- ③ 나는 헛되게 사느니 차라리 무언가를 위해 죽겠다.
→ I would rather die for something than to live for nothing.
- ④ 나는 내 논문을 제시간에 끝낼 수 있을지 모르겠어.
→ I don't know if I'll be able to finish my thesis in time.

문 15. 우리말을 영어로 잘못 옮긴 것은?

- ① 쇼핑 목록을 가지고 가는 것을 잊지 마라.
→ Don't forget to take your shopping list with you.
- ② 그녀는 영화계에 떠도는 모든 최신 루머를 다 아는 것 같다.
→ She seems to have known every latest rumor in the film industry.
- ③ 내 삼촌의 음악은 내 세대에 어필하기에는 너무 구식이다.
→ My uncle's music is too old-fashioned to appeal to my generation.
- ④ 제가 그녀와 사귀기에 충분히 괜찮다고 생각하지 않으시나요?
→ Don't you think I'm good enough for her to associate with?

문 16. 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 옳지 않은 것은?

A study by researchers suggests ① that suits of armor might not be all that great for fighting. The researchers placed armor-clad volunteers on a treadmill and monitored ② their oxygen consumption. The armor commonly used in the 15th century weighed anywhere from 30 to 50 kilograms, spread from head to hand to toe. ③ Because of the distributed mass, volunteers had to make a great effort to swing steel-plated legs through each stride. The researchers found that the suits of armor increased the ④ requiring energy for volunteers' metabolism.

문 17. 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

How the bandwagon effect occurs is demonstrated by the history of measurements of the speed of light. Because this speed is the basis of the theory of relativity, it's one of the most frequently and carefully measured quantities in science. As far as we know, the speed hasn't changed over time. However, from 1870 to 1900, all the experiments found speeds that were too high. Then, from 1900 to 1950, the opposite happened — all the experiments found speeds that were too low! This kind of error, where results are always on one side of the real value, is called "bias." It probably happened because over time that experimenters subconsciously _____.

If a result fit what they expected, they kept it. If a result didn't fit, they threw it out. They weren't being intentionally dishonest, just influenced by the conventional wisdom. The pattern only changed when someone had the courage to report what was actually measured instead of what was expected.

- ① applied the law of statistics to analyze their data
- ② modified their expectations in response to actual results
- ③ twisted the typical procedures of scientific measurement
- ④ adjusted their results to match what they expected to find

문 18. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Back in 1996, an American airline was faced with an interesting problem.

(A) What's interesting is that the company turned down over 95 percent of those offers and began serving only four new locations. It turned down tremendous growth because company leadership had set an upper limit for growth.

(B) Sure, its executives wanted to grow each year, but they didn't want to grow too much. Unlike other famous companies, they wanted to set their own pace, one that could be sustained in the long term. By doing this, they established a safety margin for growth that helped them continue to thrive at a crisis.

(C) At a time when most other airlines were losing money or going under, over 100 cities were begging the company to service their locations. However, that's not the interesting part.

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

문 19. 글의 흐름상 주어진 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 것은?

But critics of antibacterial soaps say there's plenty to be concerned about.

The main ingredient in most liquid soaps lining store shelves is triclosan, a chemical that kills bacteria. (①) The popularity of the soaps claiming antibacterial properties skyrocketed in the last decade as consumers turned to them as a defense against infectious diseases. (②) Studies show that antibacterial soaps aren't more effective at preventing illness or removing germs than good old-fashioned soaps and water. (③) Rather, antibacterial soaps may contribute to the rise of antibiotic-resistant bacteria. (④) Antibacterial soaps may also have a bad effect on certain hormones that are crucial to normal development.

문 20. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The phrase “a Pyrrhic victory” was inspired originally by Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, a kingdom in the northwestern part of ancient Greece, after the victory over the Romans at the Battle of Asculum in 279 BC. In the battle, Pyrrhus lost the friends and generals whom he always trusted most. When his few surviving lieutenants offered Pyrrhus their congratulations, he said to them, “One more such victory over the Romans and we will be utterly undone.” The fear of Pyrrhus proved true. After his victory at Asculum, Pyrrhus was defeated by the Romans under Manius Curius Dentatus in 276 BC. The Battle of Asculum was a barren victory. Historians referred to it as “a Pyrrhic victory” with such regularity that when the cost of success was greater than its reward, we say we won “a Pyrrhic victory.”

- ① Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, lost his most trusted subordinates during the Battle of Asculum.
- ② Pyrrhus feared that his barren victory at the Battle of Asculum would ever be repeated.
- ③ It turned out that the gains from the Battle of Asculum outweighed its costs.
- ④ Three years after their defeat at Asculum, the Romans won a victory over Pyrrhus.