

2022년도 시험 대비

공무원 9급 공개경쟁채용 필기시험

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【 시험 과 목 】

제2과목
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응시자 주의사항

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.
 - 불량 수정테이프의 사용과 불완전한 수정처리로 인해 발생하는 모든 문제는 응시자 본인에게 책임이 있습니다.
5. 시험시간 관리의 책임은 응시자 본인에게 있습니다.
 - ※ 문제책은 시험종료 후 가지고 나갈 수 있습니다.



제21회

※ 밑줄 친 부분의 의미와 가장 가까운 것을 고르시오.
[문 1.~문 2.]

문 1.

Even though she could see the person in front of her's answer sheet, she was a scrupulous student who never considered cheating.

- ① conscientious ② neglectful
③ delinquent ④ lethargic

문 2.

A man thought to be connected to the series of scams is being held in custody and is due to be questioned by the police.

- ① incarcerated ② emancipated
③ displaced ④ assaulted

문 3. 다음 대화 중 어색한 것은?

- ① A: Is it okay for me to photocopy your notes?
B: Sure. I hope you can read my handwriting.
② A: I hate to complain, but there's a hair in my soup.
B: I'll see what I can do about it.
③ A: Hey, what do you say to a movie?
B: Okay. What's on tonight?
④ A: Do you have Mr. Park's e-mail address?
B: It goes over my head.

문 4. 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

A: Sweetie, you got up early.
B: Yeah. I need to practice playing the piano for the music exam next week.
A: Hmm, I guess it's a little early to play the piano. It might disturb our neighbors.
B: Do you think so?
A: Actually, I met the lady downstairs in the elevator yesterday and she talked about this.
B: What did she say?
A: She said her family members tend to get up late on weekends.
B: Oh, _____.
A: Yeah. So I guess we need to stay quiet in the early morning during the weekends.

- ① you should have practiced more diligently
② what I've done so far must have bothered them
③ sleeping in on weekends is not a healthy option
④ she might have learned to play the piano when young

※ 우리말을 영어로 잘못 옮긴 것을 고르시오. [문 5.~문 6.]

문 5. ① 상자 안에는 내가 가장 좋아하는 배우의 자필서명이 있는 사진이 있었다.

→ Inside the box was an autographed picture of my favorite actor.

② 우리는 경영진이 방을 조금 개조하는 것을 검토해 주기를 요청합니다.

→ We ask that the management look into doing a bit of renovation with the rooms.

③ 콜라는 일단 열면 김이 빠지기 시작할 것이다.

→ Once opening, the coke will start to lose its fizz.

④ 당신에게 나쁘게 되돌아올 화살은 쏘지 마라.

→ Do not shoot the arrow that will return against you.

문 6. ① 그들이 불을 꺾을 무렵, 오두막은 다 타 있었다.

→ By the time they had put out the fire, the cottage burnt down.

② 당신이 무엇을 믿는지는 당신이 누구인가에 크게 좌우되기 마련이다.

→ What you believe will depend very much on what you are.

③ 그 남자는 틀림없이 아주 높은 데서 떨어졌던 것 같다.

→ The man must have fallen from a great height.

④ 우리는 그토록 성급한 조치를 취하기 앞서 그 문제에 관해 제대로 논의를 했어야 했다.

→ We should have had a proper discussion on the matter before taking such a rash step.

문 7. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

On September 14, 2020, a paper published in the reputed journal *Nature Astronomy*, revealed detection of phosphine – a colourless, flammable gas – on the clouds of Venus. According to the study, phosphine could originate from unknown photochemical or geochemical processes on Venus, or it could be a biological product from the presence of life. The study kicked off an intense debate over the presence of life on the Earth’s sister planet. Scientists continue to insist that the detection of phosphine in itself is not enough evidence for microbial life, and it only indicates some unknown geological or chemical process that we haven’t understood yet, while some scientists have even questioned the detection of phosphine itself. The surface conditions of the rocky planet Venus is not conducive to life as we know it. However, scientists say that the environment of its upper cloud deck – around 53 - 62 km above the surface – could be mild enough to support some forms of extremophiles, which are the microbes that can survive in extremely harsh conditions.

* phosphine: 인화수소

- ① 인화수소는 무색의 가연성 가스로, 최근에 금성의 구름에서 검출되었다.
- ② 금성의 인화수소는 우리가 아직 이해하지 못한 과학적 과정에서 비롯된 것일 수 있다.
- ③ 금성의 상층 구름 갑판은 극한성 생물을 지탱해줄 수 있을 만큼 충분히 온화할 수도 있다.
- ④ 인화수소의 검출로 금성에 미생물 생명체가 존재한다는 가설이 확인되었다.

문 8. 밑줄 친 부분 중 글의 흐름상 가장 어색한 것은?

With multimedia, hit-all-the-senses-at-once attention grabbers, learning is surely faster. It’s more independent and more entertaining. Contrast this with the time and effort required to just listen to a talker, not to mention the possible boredom. ① Giving people the floor — and all the power — to talk at will, at their own pace, while we wait for them to develop an idea verbally, is boring and ineffective. ② But the visual transmission of ideas we enjoy through multimedia — with no one else involved — gives us great freedom. ③ Pictures and text are fast and self-explanatory. ④ There are often challenges in multimedia teaching and learning in practice, such as lack of emotional exchange between students and teachers, unexpected technical failures, and student’s insufficient independent learning ability. We can read many times faster than people can talk. We can search for what we want, whenever we want it, mechanically. In an instant.

문 9. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Can you believe that there are people today who have never set foot on land? Thousands of Chinese live on riverboats, enjoying their lifestyle, and some never leave them during their lifetimes. Each boat has a cabin for passengers. The family lives in the back of the boat. The boat is a complete home where the family members live, work, and play. To keep young children from falling into the water, the mother ties ropes around their waists. Some boats are stores. Some sell food or clothing. Others sell medicine or housewares. Families can buy everything they need from the other boats. Although living on the water may sound strange to most of us, the Chinese don’t seem to mind. They have all the comforts of a home on land.

- ① Water Safety: Protect Your Child from Drowning
- ② Can Floating Homes Solve the Urban Housing Crunch?
- ③ Homes That Float: What Is It Like To Live on the Water?
- ④ Living on the Water Means Putting up with the Lack of Usual Comforts

문 10. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

People don't usually think of touch as a temporal phenomenon, but it is every bit as time-based as it is spatial. You can carry out an experiment to see for yourself. Ask a friend to cup his hand, palm face up, and close his eyes. Place a small ordinary object in his palm — a ring, an eraser, anything will do — and ask him to identify it without moving any part of his hand. He won't have a clue other than weight and maybe overall size. Then tell him to keep his eyes closed and move his fingers over the object. He'll most likely identify it at once. By allowing the fingers to move, you've added time to the sensory perception of touch. There's a direct analogy between the fovea at the center of your retina and your fingertips, both of which have high acuity. Your ability to make complex use of touch, such as buttoning your shirt or unlocking your front door in the dark, depends on continuous time-varying patterns of touch sensation.

* fovea: (생물) 와(窩)

- ① Touch plays a vital role in forming the concept of time.
- ② Touch is a sensation that relies much on temporal patterns.
- ③ Touch and movement are integral to our interaction with the world.
- ④ Tactile receptors identify the sensation of touch and are all over our bodies.

문 11. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Most people tend to eat the same foods with the same people in the same places at the same time of a day, week after week. We even use our hands or tableware in the same habitual ways. We commonly mark the time of day by meals — breakfast, lunch, tea, and supper. These habits are so fixed that people often believe they came from our physiology — that is, that humans need so many meals a day. However, eating habits are determined by culture. For example, middle class Brits used to eat a large, high protein breakfast (eggs, sausages, bacon, toast, tea, and much more), whereas in southern Spain and much of Latin America, there was no early morning 'breakfast'; at most, it was a cup of coffee and a piece of bread.

- ① impact of culture on dietary patterns and health outcomes
- ② health benefits of having a high protein breakfast
- ③ influence of our physiology on our eating habits
- ④ cultural influence on eating habits and food choices

※ 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 옳지 않은 것을 고르시오.

[문 12.~문 13.]

문 12.

When it comes to ① training your dog, you need to be consistent. Because dogs don't speak our language, and because we don't speak theirs, we need to be careful about ② what we communicate during training. For example, if you sometimes say "watch," and other times say "look at me," and still other times say your dog's name, your dog will have a difficult time ③ learning the meaning of the verbal cue. The same rules apply for using hand gestures as behavior cues. Similarly, if you are using time-outs to reduce unwanted behavior, ④ making sure that every instance of the unwanted behavior results in a time-out.

문 13.

Among amphibian parents, one of the best nest builders ① is the smith frog, living in South Africa. The male builds a nest by the edge of the water, going around in circles until it has made a hole in the mud, and then ② pushes against the hole's walls to widen it. Once its work ③ will be finished, it will have built a pool 10 cm deep, with solid mud walls. Sitting in this pool, the male smith frog makes ④ its mating call until it attracts the attention of a female frog.

※ 밑줄 친 부분의 의미와 가장 가까운 것을 고르시오.
[문 14.~문 15.]

문 14.

The complainant should specify the nature of the alleged breach of the rules and provide sufficient evidence to substantiate it.

- ① nullify ② abbreviate
③ undermine ④ authenticate

문 15.

He had a heart attack and all attempts to resuscitate him failed. Finally, the doctor declared his death.

- ① revitalize ② reintegrate
③ reconstitute ④ recreate

문 16. 밑줄 친 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

One point that arises from the elasticity concept is that there is no product which has a completely inelastic demand curve. (A), there is no product which has a demand curve that is entirely unaffected by price. This means that there is no product which is an absolute necessity of life. If there were such an absolute necessity of life, the producer could charge anything at all for the product and people would have no choice but to pay, since the alternative would be death. This is an important issue for marketers, because it shows us that there is no theoretical basis for considering some products as necessities and other products as luxuries. The difference exists only in the minds of consumers. (B), water might be considered as a necessity of life, yet some people rarely (if ever) drink just plain water: they drink tea, beer, fruit juice, cola, or any one of many different products containing water, all of which are substitutes for the plain and simple tap water.

- | <u>(A)</u> | <u>(B)</u> |
|------------------|-------------------|
| ① In other words | For example |
| ② Furthermore | Nevertheless |
| ③ In short | On the other hand |
| ④ However | As a consequence |

문 17. 주어진 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 것은?

However, they yielded to the pressure of the experiment's group confederates choosing the wrong line 75 percent of the time.

We usually seek the acceptance of other group members and strive toward “correct” behavior; hence, conformity becomes a powerful force within a social group. (①) Sometimes we may be willing to engage in behavior that violates our own codes of conduct, our personal assessments or beliefs, as well as social mores, simply to remain in good standing with our in-group peers. (②) Several important studies in social psychology have supported this fact. (③) Asch’s studies showed that individuals when asked to compare lengths of lines were 99 percent accurate when they were alone. (④) Similar results were determined in Sherif’s experiment concerning the perceived distance of movement (when there was none) of a point of light in a darkened room which brought group members to a common erroneous standard.

문 18. 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

When you stand in front of a mirror, you recognize the image as a reflection of yourself. But what about dogs, cats, and other animals – how can we possibly know what nonhumans think about mirrors? In a series of studies, Gordon Gallup placed different species of animals in a room with a large mirror. At first, they greeted their own images by vocalizing, gesturing, and making other social responses. After several days, only great apes (chimpanzees, gorillas, and orangutans) – but not other animals – seemed capable of self-recognition, using the mirror to pick food out of their teeth, groom themselves, blow bubbles, and make faces for their own entertainment. From all appearances, the apes recognized themselves. In other studies, Gallup anesthetized the animals, then painted an odorless red dye on their brows and returned them to the mirror. Upon seeing the red spot, _____.

* anesthetize: 마취시키다

- ① none of them dared to rub the mirror to wash it out
- ② only the apes spontaneously reached for their own brows
- ③ some of them vocalized to express their feelings of distress
- ④ all the animals put their fingers on the mirror to touch the spot

문 19. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

David Henry Hwang (born August 11, 1957, Los Angeles, California, U.S.) is an American playwright, screenwriter, and librettist whose work, by his own account, concerns the fluidity of identity. The eldest of three children, Hwang was born to Chinese-born parents. He graduated from Stanford University in 1979 and taught high school before enrolling in the Yale School of Drama in 1980. An early play, *F.O.B.* (an acronym for “fresh off the boat”), garnered the support of Hwang’s businessman father, and was eventually produced at the National Playwrights Conference in 1979. The next year, it won an Obie award for best new play of the season. His masterpiece, *M. Butterfly* – a complicated play of espionage and mistaken sexual identity, based on the true story of a French diplomat who had a long affair with a singer in the Beijing opera – received a Tony Award in 1988 and a Pulitzer Prize in 1989. He has also received grants from the Guggenheim Foundation and the National Endowment for the Arts.

* librettist: 오페라의 대본 작가

- ① Hwang was born as the eldest son to parents of Chinese heritage.
- ② The fluid identity is the main topic of Hwang’s literary works.
- ③ Hwang gained his father’s support by winning both a Tony and a Pulitzer with his first play *F.O.B.*.
- ④ Hwang’s breakthrough play *M. Butterfly* is composed on the basis of a diplomat’s life experience.

문 20. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Psychologists Margaret Marshall and Jonathon Brown asked students to guess their grade on a midterm exam. According to their observation, those students who expected an A but got a C were naturally surprised.

(A) However, in comparison with those who expected a C and got a C, they did not feel any worse. This is because the two groups arrived at different conclusions. The group of students who expected an A but got a C concluded that they would need to put in more effort next time to get the A they wanted.

(B) Interestingly, this reaction was similar to another group. Those who expected an A and got an A also reinforced their belief about themselves; they were clever, and this is why they got an A. Some students who expected lower grades but got an A attributed the result to luck.

(C) Regarding the group members who expected a C and got a C, it just reinforced their belief about their lower abilities in the subject; they were just not good enough at this, and here was their confirmation.

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