

2022년도 시험 대비

# 공무원 9급 공개경쟁채용 필기시험

## 동형 모의고사 제25회

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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.
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  - ※ 문제책은 시험종료 후 가지고 나갈 수 있습니다.



제25회

문 1. 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

A: Weren't you planning to apply for the Freedom Scholarship?  
B: Yes, I was, but I can't.  
A: What do you mean you can't?  
B: I got the required grades, but there's one requirement that I can't meet.  
A: Oh, you can't get the recommendation letter?  
B: No, my professor promised to write one for me. I found out that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A: Really? That sounds like a new change in policy.  
B: Yeah. I'm going to major in biology, so I can't apply for it.

- ① the scholarship is only for students majoring in chemistry
- ② they've already decided who will receive the scholarship
- ③ an extra recommendation letter is not necessary
- ④ I have to choose my major first and then apply

문 2. 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In *The Power of Full Engagement*, a book I co-authored with Tony Schwartz in 2003, I argued that one of our biggest problems is rooted in our flawed belief that \_\_\_\_\_ will generate a positive return. That belief and the story that flows from it are simply not true. We can spend time with our families, be present at dinnertime, have lunches with our direct reports, remember to call home when traveling, and put in forty-five minutes on the treadmill five days a week. We can do all of it, but if we're too exhausted, too distracted, too frustrated and angry when "doing" these things, the positive return we hoped for will simply not materialize. Without investing high-quality, focused energy in the activity before you, whatever it may be, setting time aside simply does not work.

- ① living every moment wholly aware of our end
- ② committing ourselves to the daily practice of anything
- ③ engaging in physical activity with family or friends
- ④ simply investing time in the things we care about

문 3. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Recently a cooperative act of ants excited the admiration of scientists. When a deadly fungus infects an ant colony, the healthy insects do not avoid their sick nest mates. Instead, they welcome the contagious ants with open arms — or, rather, open mouths — often licking their neighbors to remove the fungal cells before the viruses sprout and grow. Apparently, such grooming weakens the infection, spreading it thinly across the colony. Instead of leaving their infected peers to deal with the infection on their own and die, healthy ants share the burden, deliberately infecting everyone in the colony with a tiny dose of fungus that each individual's immune system can clear on its own.

- ① Infectious Selflessness: How an Ant Colony Becomes a Social Immune System
- ② Why an Outbreak of Infectious Disease Is Especially Critical to Ants
- ③ Diseases Transmitted by Ants: Examples, Symptoms and Treatment
- ④ Nest Mate Recognition in Ants with Complex Colonies

문 4. 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?

Several theories ① have been proposed to explain why owning a dog might be good for you. Some say that the exercise ② associated with walking a dog benefits your physical and psychological health. Others argue that dogs act as the ultimate 'non-judgmental friend', patiently listening to your innermost thoughts, and never passing on your secrets to others. ③ Seeing in this way, dogs are like a devoted therapist with woolly ears, a wet nose and low fees. It is also said that simply touching a dog ④ has a calming and beneficial effect.

문 5. 밑줄 친 부분의 의미와 가장 가까운 것은?

Everyone is completely free, but freedom does not come without baggage; anguish, forlornness, and despair.

- ① fortitude                      ② suffering
- ③ infliction                      ④ immunity

문 6. 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

If man were to \_\_\_\_\_ his desire to aspire for the better, progress will be hampered and everything will be doomed to complete stagnation.

- ① unleash                      ② maintain
- ③ renounce                    ④ articulate

문 7. 다음 글의 흐름상 가장 어색한 문장은?

Throughout history in all human societies, one of the most potent forces of influence has been based on the principle of reciprocity. The principle of reciprocity is based on the principle “If you scratch my back, I will scratch yours.” ① You may not admit that reciprocation plays a role in your interactions – you may even argue that I’m wrong in my assertion – but empirical evidence demonstrates that when you do someone a favor, you expect the other person to pay you back in some manner. ② Further research demonstrates that people feel compelled to pay back any favor they receive, no matter what the cost of the original gift or favor, and often in amounts that exceed. ③ Paying others back works because it’s a shortcut for making decisions. ④ So don’t be surprised if you get back something even bigger than what you gave in order for the other person to redress the balance.

문 8. 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

A: Hey, you look upset. Your face is all red.  
B: It’s because of Tim, my project partner in my sociology class.  
A: What’s the problem?  
B: I have perfect ideas for the sociology project, but he only cares about his own ideas.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: No, that won’t work. He’s too stubborn.

- ① Why don’t you discuss them together and meet halfway?
- ② Why did you guys become a team in the first place?
- ③ Have him do all the work and you reap the benefits.
- ④ Why can’t you come up with a better idea?

문 9. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

A child’s reactions to abuse or neglect can have lifelong and even intergenerational impacts, aside from the immediate physical injuries children can experience through maltreatment. Childhood maltreatment can be linked to later physical, psychological, and behavioral consequences as well as costs to society as a whole. These consequences may be independent of each other, but they also may be interrelated. For example, abuse or neglect may stunt physical development of the child’s brain and lead to psychological problems, such as low self-esteem, which could later lead to high-risk behaviors, such as substance use. The outcomes for each child may vary widely and are affected by a combination of factors, including the child’s age and developmental status when the maltreatment occurred; the type, frequency, duration, and severity of the maltreatment; and the relationship between the child and the perpetrator. Additionally, children who experience maltreatment often are affected by other adverse experiences (e.g., parental substance use, domestic violence, poverty), which can make it difficult to separate the unique effects of maltreatment.

- ① Childhood experiences of maltreatment may lead to consequences that last a lifetime or even across generations.
- ② The impacts of childhood maltreatment can range from the victim’s physical and mental suffering to social costs.
- ③ The specific effects of maltreatment can be relatively easily separated from those of other adverse experiences.
- ④ The outcomes of abuse or neglect depend on a wide variety of factors such as the victim’s age, how long the maltreatment lasted, etc.

문 10. 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?

Some people focus so much energy on part of a problem ① that they totally ignore other important aspects of it. The commitment to one goal or problem ② necessarily involves the sacrifice of other problems. One of my acquaintances focused her energies on her desire ③ to be promoted to a higher position in her company. It worked. She got the promotion. However, she complained that she would not do it again because too much of her energy was focused on that single goal. Other important aspects of her life ④ was neglected, such as good social relations and physical fitness.

문 11. 밑줄 친 부분 중 글의 흐름상 가장 어색한 것은?

Students and parents alike have been worried by the sense of ① namelessness that exists in many modern schools. This problem is usually not a teacher's fault. Many teachers have to work with over a hundred different students per day, as well as manage troublemakers, do paperwork, and, of course, do their best to teach! It can be difficult to remember all of them, let alone any more ② personal details. It can also be ③ impossible to notice small changes in individual students that might indicate more serious problems. Under the current system, some students are just faces in a crowded classroom. If they aren't exceptional in an obvious way — such as being especially outgoing, academic, or athletic — they will be ④ overestimated by their teachers and made to feel like nobodies.

문 12. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

There is no doubt among educators that, once everything is said and done, the entire educational system revolves about one pivot: the teacher. Yet, in times as dynamic as ours, teachers are confronted with a serious dilemma: If they keep teaching the way they were taught, they will be left behind by the rapid progress in subject matter. Yet, seldom is time or compensation provided for the additional effort required. Hence, the continuing education remains one of the most difficult issues in modern schools. One way to solve this problem is by offering teacher-training graduate courses based on concrete problems of interest to teachers. By searching deeply into the new aspects of their work, teachers can get new enthusiasm for their work.

- ① pros and cons of teacher-centered instruction
- ② hindrance factors for teachers' continuing education
- ③ necessity of refresher courses for educators
- ④ dilemmas teachers face in the classroom

문 13. Spider silk에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Long ago, people used spider silk for healing. They spread the silk across cut or burned skin. Then the skin healed quickly. Even today, scientists say spider silk is awesome. Imagine a thread made of steel as thin as spider silk. The silk is actually many times stronger than the steel! Spider silk can stretch like a rubber band. Then it springs right back without breaking. In addition, spider silk does not dissolve in water. Scientists are trying to make artificial spider silk. It could make strong fishing lines — or even seat belts or bulletproof clothing! Doctors could use the silk to sew up cuts. They could also make artificial body parts with it. As you see, spider silk has a great future.

- ① 고무 밴드처럼 늘어날 수 있다.
- ② 과거에는 베이거나 화상을 입은 피부 위에 치료 목적으로 쓰이기도 했다.
- ③ 쉽게 끊어지지 않고, 물속에서 용해되지 않는다.
- ④ 오늘날 강한 낚싯줄, 안전벨트 등을 만드는 데 이용된다.

※ 밑줄 친 부분의 의미와 가장 가까운 것을 고르시오.

[문 14.~문 15.]

문 14.

Economic analysts surmise the economy is deteriorating because an increasing number of people are filing for unemployment benefits.

- ① repudiate
- ② interfere
- ③ disrupt
- ④ reckon

문 15.

Nick told everyone that he would be picked for the team, but when he was not chosen he had to eat his words.

- ① prove it right
- ② withdraw his statement
- ③ put up with his words
- ④ insist on saying anything

문 16. 주어진 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 것은?

So at the next team meeting he lied, telling them how grateful he was that people were increasingly putting their coffee mugs in the dishwasher.

Social norms can be powerful when trying to change the behavior of everyone in a team. Consider the manager of a sales team who was tired of his team leaving the office kitchen in a mess. ( ① ) What particularly irritated him was that they left dirty coffee mugs sitting on the kitchen counter rather than putting them in the dishwasher. ( ② ) He had tried asking them again and again to stack the dishwasher, but with little impact. ( ③ ) At the same time, he put up a picture of two eyes in the kitchen. The week after, he put up a sign saying, “80 percent of people in this office put their used coffee mugs directly in the dishwasher.” ( ④ ) And sure enough, people started doing just that. There were always some people who did not clean up after themselves, but very soon 80 percent of people really did tidy up their dirty mugs.

문 17. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

In August 2006 the International Astronomical Union (IAU) downgraded the status of Pluto to that of “dwarf planet.” According to the adopted definition, a dwarf planet is, “a celestial body orbiting a star that is massive enough to be rounded by its own gravity but has not cleared its neighboring region of planetesimals and is not a satellite. More explicitly, it has to have sufficient mass to overcome its compressive strength and achieve hydrostatic equilibrium.” In essence, the term is meant to designate any planetary-mass object in the solar system that is neither a planet nor a natural satellite that fits the following criteria. For one, it must be in direct orbit of the Sun and not be a moon around another body. Second, it must be massive enough for it to have become spherical in shape under its own gravity, but at the same time should not be massive enough to gravitationally dominate its region, which is an important difference from a planet.

\* planetesimal: 미행성

\*\* hydrostatic: 유체 정역학의

- ① A dwarf planet has sufficient mass for its self-gravity to form a spherical shape.
- ② Some dwarf planets have gravitational dominance over its surrounding.
- ③ Every dwarf planet in the solar system orbits around the Sun.
- ④ About one and a half decades ago, Pluto was reclassified as a dwarf planet by IAU.

문 18. 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Time can be given as a gift without face-to-face contact. Perhaps the most peculiar of all types of waiting is when people choose to publicly spend their time as an offering of respect. After John F. Kennedy's assassination, for example, almost a quarter of a million people waited up to 10 hours in cold weather outside the Capitol Rotunda, where his body lay in state. These people simply chose to offer their time to their beloved leader. No superior forced their presence. They received no gratitude from a superior. As one participant put it, "We were going to watch the funeral on television in our room. However, the more we watched, the more we felt we had to do something — something meaningful." In a society where time is money, \_\_\_\_\_ is indeed a precious offering. The offering is a valuable instance of using time to demonstrate reverence of their own will.

- ① waiting voluntarily
- ② yielding to the leader
- ③ appreciating each other's time
- ④ respecting the presence of others

문 19. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Transpiration is the cycle in which water passes through a plant. The outer cells of the leaves are constantly losing water through evaporation.

- (A) Therefore, the concentration of minerals and sugars in the outer vacuoles becomes higher than the concentration of minerals and sugars in the cell's inner vacuoles. The rate of evaporation is slower inside the cell's inner vacuoles because they are not directly under the sun's rays.
  - (B) This is especially true on a hot, sunny day when water evaporates more quickly. When this occurs, the plant cell's vacuoles shrink in size because they are losing water.
  - (C) Water then travels from the cells with a higher concentration of water to those on the surface with a low concentration of water. In doing so, water is pulled up through the stem and roots.
- \* transpiration: 증산 작용  
\*\* vacuole: (세포질 속의) 액포

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

문 20. 우리말을 영어로 잘못 옮긴 것은?

- ① 아빠는 떨리는 손으로 편지를 열었다.  
→ Dad opened the letter with trembling hands.
- ② 몇 년 동안 나는 여자친구와 커피를 마시러 가보지도 않았다.  
→ For years I never so much as went for coffee with a girlfriend.
- ③ 너 살이 빠진 것 같다.  
→ You appear to have lost weight.
- ④ 그는 그날 밤 정확히 무슨 일이 있었는지를 알아내는 데 전념했다.  
→ He devoted to digging out what exactly had happened that night.