

## 영 어 시 험

1. 문맥으로 미루어 다음 괄호 안에 주어진 단어의 가장 적합한 형태는?

Statistics show that an ( overwhelm ) majority of small businesses fail within the first two years.

- ① overwhelm
- ② overwhelms
- ③ overwhelmed
- ④ overwhelming
- ⑤ overwhelmingly

2. 문맥으로 미루어 다음 괄호 안에 주어진 단어의 가장 적합한 형태는?

The paintings of the graduating seniors evoke a collective memory, ( explore ) themes associated with topics that include human conflict and fleeting memories.

- ① explore
- ② explores
- ③ explored
- ④ exploring
- ⑤ explorations

3. 문맥으로 미루어 다음 괄호 안에 주어진 단어들의 가장 적합한 배열순서는?

Many poor countries in the world have taken (the priority step a education making of positive) with the keen understanding of the importance of education.

- ① the priority education of making a step positive
- ② the positive step of making education a priority
- ③ a step of making positive education the priority
- ④ a priority step of making the positive education
- ⑤ a step of the priority making positive education

4. 다음 중 밑줄 친 단어와 문맥상 가장 의미가 유사한 것은?

When the burdens at work become great, people tend to neglect household chores and be less mindful of their own health.

- ① be attentive to
- ② unwillingly execute
- ③ fail to look after
- ④ pay attention to
- ⑤ regard highly of

5. 다음 중 밑줄 친 단어와 문맥상 가장 의미가 유사한 것은?

She was a very sensitive girl and one harsh word would send her into the depths of despair.

- ① torment
- ② inspiration
- ③ harassment
- ④ submission
- ⑤ hopelessness

6. 다음 중 밑줄 친 구와 문맥상 가장 의미가 유사한 것은?

The education of children yields benefits that extend beyond themselves to their communities and to the society at large.

- ① in extent
- ② resolutely
- ③ as a whole
- ④ in capacity
- ⑤ comprehensibly

7. 다음 중 밑줄 친 구와 문맥상 가장 의미가 유사한 것은?

He felt so bad about the betrayal of his trusted friend that he thought of getting even with him some day for making those nasty comments about him.

- ① injuring him physically
- ② coming to terms with him
- ③ revealing his mean actions
- ④ taking his offense personally
- ⑤ retaliating against him

8. 다음 중 밑줄 친 단어와 문맥상 가장 의미가 유사한 것은?

A gratuity, commonly called a tip, is money given by a client to a service worker in addition to the basic price. In some parts of the world tipping is a customary practice.

- ① routine
- ② generous
- ③ cumbersome
- ④ violable
- ⑤ extraordinary

**9. 다음 중 밑줄 친 단어와 문맥상 가장 의미가 유사한 것은?**

The forest, an important agent of ecological balance, bears clear signs of disturbance and only a small portion of trees is left standing.

- ① activity
- ② accident
- ③ outburst
- ④ tranquility
- ⑤ disruption

**10. 다음 중 밑줄 친 구와 문맥상 가장 의미가 유사한 것은?**

Our speaker's lecture brought home the urgency and importance of environmental protection through coordinated efforts.

- ① made us realize
- ② reminded repeatedly
- ③ urged involvement in
- ④ emphasized family issues on
- ⑤ raised in a comfortable manner

**11. 다음 중 문맥으로 미루어 빈칸에 가장 알맞은 것은?**

The Maya believed in the cyclical nature of life and time, which is mirrored in their religious beliefs and the calendar. For instance, all gods perform their functions in helping or hindering one through the endless cycles of life, and likewise the Mayan calendar reflects the idea that time \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① flies like a shot arrow
- ② has no beginning or end
- ③ does not exist in reality
- ④ stretches like a single line
- ⑤ is only a limited resource

**12. 다음 중 글이 전달하고자 하는 주요 내용으로 가장 알맞은 것은?**

Five people are still unaccounted for after a San Marcos apartment fire Friday morning, city officials said. The officials posted their names and urged people to contact the police with any information about them. The fire began at the Iconic Village apartments in Hays County. Seven people were injured, but the number of injured may increase later in the day as more apartment residents go to hospitals on their own to get checked out. As many as 200 people in San Marcos have been affected by the fire that burnt down three buildings. Investigators have not yet determined a cause for the fire. The San Marcos Regional Animal Shelter is temporarily taking in the pets of residents displaced by the fire.

- ① 화재사고의 피해자들이 당국의 구호를 요청함
- ② 화재사고로 주민들과 애완동물들이 다수 사망함
- ③ 방화범에 의한 화재로 역사적인 시설물이 소실됨
- ④ 3개 건물의 화재로 200여 명이 사망하는 참사가 일어남
- ⑤ 화재사고에서 생사여부가 확인되지 않은 사람들이 있음

**13. 다음 중 문맥으로 미루어 빈칸에 가장 알맞은 것은?**

Making an efficient icebox was not as easy as we might now suppose. In the early nineteenth century, the knowledge of the physics of heat, which was essential to a science of refrigeration, **was** rudimentary. The commonsense notion that the best icebox was one that prevented the ice from melting was of course mistaken, for it was the melting of ice that performed the cooling by circulating the cooled air. Nevertheless, people focused on insulation only, so early efforts included wrapping the ice in blankets, which kept the ice from doing its job. Not until near the end of the nineteenth century did inventors achieve the delicate balance of \_\_\_\_\_ needed for an efficient icebox.

- ① heat and cold
- ② melting and freezing
- ③ cooling and warming
- ④ insulation and circulation
- ⑤ temperature and humidity

**14. 다음 중, 저자가 전달하고자 하는 주된 내용과 가장 가까운 것은?**

Big mammalian species react to danger from predators or humans in different ways. Some species are nervous, fast, and programmed for instant flight when they perceive a threat. Other species are less nervous, slower, seek protection in herds, stand their ground when threatened, and don't run until necessary. Most species of deer and antelope are of the former type, while sheep and goats are of the latter. Naturally, the nervous species are difficult to keep in captivity. If put into an enclosure, they are likely to panic, and either die of shock or batter themselves to death against the fence in their attempts to escape. That's true, for example, of gazelles, which for thousands of years were the most frequently hunted game species in some parts of the Fertile Crescent. There is no mammal species that the first settled tribes of that area had more opportunity to domesticate than gazelles. But no gazelle species has ever been domesticated. Just imagine trying to herd an animal that bolts, blindly bashes itself against walls, can leap up to nearly 30 feet, and can run at a speed of 50 miles per hour!

- ① 가젤은 포획상태에서는 금방 온순해진다.
- ② 동물들은 위협에 대처하는 방법을 후천적으로 배운다.
- ③ 위협에 예민한 동물종은 가축으로 길들이기가 어렵다.
- ④ 대형 포식자 동물들은 주로 먹잇감을 급습하여 잡는다.
- ⑤ 모든 동물들은 가두어 두면 공포 때문에 생명이 단축된다.

**15. 다음 중, 글의 주된 내용과 가장 잘 부합한 것은?**

Throughout the 19th century, cities in Europe and North America exploded in size. The working-class of cities created their own demand for entertainment, which led to the construction of large theaters. Accelerating this change was the growth of the railways. In the United States the Theatrical Syndicate established great fortunes from the New York theaters and the almost unlimited touring circuit that the railways opened up. The change in status from enterprise to industry gave rise to the commercial theater systems of the West End in London and Broadway in New York City. Improvement in travel in general made it possible to increase the links between the two systems early in the 20th century, and the exchange of productions further extended the possibilities of profitable exploitation.

- ① 도시와 교통의 발달은 영국과 미국의 연극산업에 큰 영향을 주었다.
- ② 철도의 발달은 도시의 발달을 촉진하여 문화산업을 크게 성장시켰다.
- ③ 전 세계의 연극산업은 런던과 뉴욕의 모델을 재현하고자 노력하였다.
- ④ 연극산업은 초기의 예술성 추구에서 이윤 추구로 방향이 전환되었다.
- ⑤ 영국과 미국의 연극산업은 유럽 대륙 국가들과 매우 큰 차이를 보인다.

[16-17] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Is love an art? Then it requires knowledge and effort. Or is love a pleasant sensation, which to experience is a matter of chance, something one "falls into" if one is lucky? This little book is based on the former premise, while undoubtedly the majority of people today believe in the latter. Not that people think that love is not important. They are starved for it; they watch endless numbers of films about happy and unhappy love stories, and they listen to hundreds of trashy songs about love – yet hardly anyone thinks that there is anything that needs to be learned about love. [A] This peculiar attitude is based on several premises which either singly or combined tend to uphold it. Most people see the problem of love primarily as that of being loved, rather than that of loving, of one's capacity to love.

16. 다음 중 윗글의 핵심 주제로서 가장 적절한 질문은?

- ① 사랑받지 못하는 이유는 무엇인가?
- ② 사랑의 감정은 왜 통제하기 어려운가?
- ③ 사람들은 왜 쓰레기 같은 사랑 노래를 듣는가?
- ④ 사랑의 본질은 배워야 하는 기술인가 느껴야 하는 감정인가?
- ⑤ 우연하게 시작된 사랑이 궁극적으로 어떻게 인생을 바꾸는가?

17. 다음 중 글의 문맥으로 미루어 밑줄 친 [A]가 가리키는 태도를 설명한 것으로 가장 적합한 것은?

- ① 사랑은 노력과 기술이 필요하다.
- ② 사랑은 배워서 되는 것이 아니다.
- ③ 모든 사람은 사랑에 목말라 하게 되어 있다.
- ④ 사랑은 삶에 차지하는 비중이 비교적 적다.
- ⑤ 사랑의 본질은 문학작품을 통해 배울 수 있다.

**[18-19]** 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

The 20th century has witnessed the two greatest wars in history and social upheaval without parallel. The political movements of the "proletariat" were manifested in theater by such movements as realism, naturalism, symbolism, impressionism and highly stylized anti-realism as society battled to determine the ultimate goals and meaning of political philosophy in the life of the average person. At the same time, commercial theater advanced in full force, manifesting itself in the development of vastly popular forms of drama such as major musicals beginning with *Ziegfeld's Follies* and developing into full-blown musical plays such as *Oklahoma!*, *Porgy and Bess*, and *Showboat*. Ever greater technological advances permitted spectacular shows such as *The Phantom of the Opera* and *Miss Saigon* to offer competition to another new innovation: film. Ultimately, the cost of producing major shows such as these, combined with the organization of actors and technical persons in theater, have limited what live theater can do in competing with Hollywood.

**18. 다음 중 윗글의 핵심 주제로서 가장 적절한 것은?**

- ① 20세기 공연연극 예술의 발달과 쇠퇴
- ② 20세기 사회적 격변이 예술 전반에 끼친 영향
- ③ 지그펠드 폴리즈가 연극사에 가지는 중요성
- ④ 플로레타리아 정치사상이 연극과 영화에 미친 영향
- ⑤ 정치적 이데올로기와 예술적 비현실주의의 탄생

**19. 본문의 내용으로 미루어 다음 중 연극예술의 발달에 부정적인 영향을 준 것으로 보기 어려운 것은?**

- ① 영화산업의 발달
- ② 배우들의 조직 결성
- ③ 연극예술 철학의 극단화
- ④ 제작 기술자들의 단체 행동
- ⑤ 대형 연극 제작의 과다한 비용

**[20-21]** 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Installation Art describes an artistic genre of three-dimensional works that are often site-specific and designed to transform the perception of a space. Generally, the term is applied to interior spaces, whereas exterior interventions are called Land Art; however, the boundaries between these terms overlap. Installation art can be either temporary or permanent. Installation artworks have been constructed in exhibition spaces such as museums and galleries, as well as public and private spaces. The genre incorporates a broad range of everyday and natural materials, which are often chosen for their "evocative" qualities, as well as new media such as video, sound, performance, immersive virtual reality and the internet. Many installations are site-specific in that they are designed to exist only in the space for which they were created.

**20.** 다음 중 위글의 핵심 주제로서 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① 설치예술의 범주와 경계
- ② 설치예술의 예술사적 의의
- ③ 설치예술의 발달과정과 전망
- ④ 설치예술의 정의와 특징
- ⑤ 설치예술 제작에 사용되는 재료

**21.** 본문의 내용으로 미루어 다음 중 대지예술(Land Art)에 대해 가장 잘 부합한 것은?

- ① 설치예술보다는 규모상으로 소규모이다.
- ② 통상 설치예술과 달리 실외 예술작품이다.
- ③ 일시적 전시 또는 영구적 설치의 형태를 띤다.
- ④ 설치예술과 대조적으로 장소특정적이지 않다.
- ⑤ 설치예술과 분명하게 구획되는 예술 장르이다.



[22-23] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

The !Kung are a part of the San people who live in the Kalahari desert and Ovamboland. In their nomadic hunting-gathering life, travelling from one source of food to another through the seasons, always going back and forth between food and water, they carry their young children and their belongings. With plenty of most materials at hand to replace artifacts as required, the !Kung have not developed means of permanent storage and have not needed or wanted to encumber themselves with surpluses or duplicates. They do not even want to carry one of everything. They borrow what they do not own. With this ease, they have not hoarded, and the accumulation of objects has not become associated with status. Instead of keeping things, they use them as gifts to express generosity and friendly intent, and to put people under obligation to make return tokens of friendship. Even more specifically, they mitigate jealousy, to which the !Kung are prone, by passing on to others objects that might be [A]\_\_\_\_\_ by them.

22. 다음 중 본문의 쿵족(the !Kung)에 대한 대표적인 특징으로 가장 가까운 것은?

- ① 수공예품이 특별히 발달되었다.
- ② 많은 것을 소유하려고 하지 않는다.
- ③ 많은 것을 소유한 사람이 지도자가 된다.
- ④ 생존에 급급하지만 물질적 풍요를 선망한다.
- ⑤ 개인보다는 단체에 의한 소유를 우선시한다.

23. 문맥으로 미루어 다음 중 [A]에 가장 적합한 것은?

- ① envied
- ② obtained
- ③ borrowed
- ④ duplicated
- ⑤ replaceable

[24-25] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Goryeo celadon ware, called *cheongja*, which reached its height of production both artistically and technically in the twelfth and the thirteenth century, owes much of its initial inspiration to Chinese ceramic production. Celadon or green-glazed ware is stoneware covered with a glaze containing a slight amount of iron-oxide and fired in a reduced oxygen atmosphere to achieve a grayish blue-green color. Goryeo potters in time developed a thinner, more translucent glaze than that used in Chinese celadons, which allowed the carved, incised, and inlaid designs to be seen clearly. Early celadons were left unornamented or were decorated with designs that were incised, carved, or mold-impressed. Goryeo potters are renowned for their use of inlay (*sanggam*) in the decoration of ceramics. The inlay technique consists of incising or carving a design into the unbaked, leather-hard clay body and filling in the resulting depressions with a white or black substance to highlight the design.

24. 다음 중 윗글의 핵심 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① 고려청자의 초기와 후기 작품의 차이점
- ② 고려청자가 동북아시아 도예에 끼친 영향
- ③ 고려청자 도예의 역사와 특징
- ④ 고려청자의 신비한 색깔에 숨겨진 화학적 비밀
- ⑤ 고려청자의 디자인에 나타난 고려인의 우주관

25. 다음 중 본문에서 저자가 주장하는 것으로 가장 적합한 것은?

- ① 고려청자는 외국의 영향 없이 독자적으로 개발, 발전되었다.
- ② 고려청자는 주로 이전 시대에 개발된 상감법을 사용하였다.
- ③ 고려청자의 전성기에는 주로 문양이 없는 청자가 생산되었다.
- ④ 상감은 초벌구이를 한 표면에 조각을 하는 형태로 이루어졌다.
- ⑤ 고려 도공들은 중국보다 더 얇고 투명한 유약을 개발하였다.