# 24지방직대비 실전어법/영작 1차

## \*<u>실제 수업진행 시 해설지도 전달드리며</u> 단어와 해석본이 제공됩니다.

	다	음	문장들	중	괄호가	있는	것은	괄호	안에서	어법적.	<u> </u>	맞는	것을
Į.	25	2,	밑줄이	있는	: 것은	어법	적으로	맛있	는지 틀	틀렸는지	를 펼	<u>단하</u>	고 수
정	칸	후	문장을	해석	하라.	어법실	실력과	해석	실력이	동시에	늘 경	천이다.	

01. The human ribs are capable to move so as to allow
room for the lungs to expand during breathing.
이유 :
해석 :
02. Be sure to wash these vegetables thorough as a lot
of pesticide residue can <u>find</u> on unwashed produce.
이유 :
해석 :
03. In recent years travel companies have succeeded
in selling us the idea that the farther we go, we will
be the better.
이유 :
해석 :

04. In the past democratic privileges were belonged to
the rich only.
이유 :
해석 :
05. The meeting [put / was put] off because we objected
to [have / having] it without everyone being present.
이유 :
해석 :
06. In order to give useful explanations, the sociologist,
like the historian, at times simplify the facts.
이유 :
해석 :
07. Ginseng's health benefits are believed to range from
boosting energy to [prevent / preventing] cancer.
이유 :
해석 :
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

08. Continuously exposure to stress leads to worsened
functioning of the immune system.
이유 :
해석 :
09. Since this glass is fragile, be careful lest you should
not break it.
이유 :
해석 :
10. Hardly they have arrived at the shelter when the
earthquake shook the island.
이유 :
해석 :
11. They decided [trying / to try] a wonderful restaurant
[serving / served] raw fish and other dishes.
이유:
해석 :

12. Sometimes looking for papers <u>[which / where]</u> the citations only come at the end of paragraphs <u>[is / are]</u> important. 이유:
13. The nation's fiscal imbalances are already driving up interest rates, [which / it] could imperil economic recovery. 이유: 해석:
14. Self-awareness is the ability that <u>people have to differentiate them from their environment.</u> 이유:  해석:
15. The criminal suspect <u>objected to give an answer when</u> <u>questioned by the police</u> . 이유: 해석:

16. The cultural industries often think of as those that
produce our films, music, television, publications, and so on.
이유 :
해석 :
17. The manager refused to explain us the reason why
he cancelled the meeting.
이유 :
해석 :
10 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
18. I hardly sat down to have lunch when my children
<u>rushed</u> toward me.
이유 :
해석 :
19. The private hospital [which / where] the twins had
been born [was / were] badly damaged by the heavy rain.
이유 :
해석 :
" •

<b>20.</b>	He came into his room and	saw	his	father	lying	on
the	couch with his eyes closing	tigh	tly.			
이유	:					
해석	:					

- 다음 한글 문장들을 영어로 잘못 옮긴 것이 있다면 바로잡아라.
- 21. 그는 내가 생각하기에 똑똑해 보이는 젊은이와 함께 왔다.
- → He came with a young man whom I thought looked smart.
- 22. 그녀는 그녀가 돌봐야만 하는 자폐증을 가진 아들이 하나 있다.
- → She has a son with autism of that she should take care.
- 23. 그가 2년 전에 이루어냈던 결과물은 다소 놀라운 것으로 입증되었다.
- ightarrow The result that he had achieved two years ago proved somewhat surprised.
- 24. 어제 나는 학창시절에 내가 늘 놀렸던 한 친구를 만났다.
- → Yesterday I met a friend of mine who I had made fun of him in school days.
- 25. 지원자 수가 증가하고 있어서 우리는 기쁘다.
- $\rightarrow$  We are glad that a number of applicants is increasing.

- 26. 차를 잠그는 것을 잊어버렸기 때문에, 나는 누군가 내차에 침입할까 봐 걱정이다.
- → Since I forgot locking my car, I'm worried that someone might break into it.
- 27. 그는 경쟁자를 이겼다기보다는 자신의 문제들을 극복했다.
- $\rightarrow$  He did not so much overcome his problems as beat his competitor.
- 28. 새로운 역할과 관계에 적응하는 것은 항상 쉬운 일은 아니다.
- $\rightarrow$  Adjusting to the new roles and relationships are not always easy.
- 29. 그 소녀는 외모에 있어서 그의 언니보다 확실히 우월했다.
- $\rightarrow$  The girl was decidedly superior in appearance than her sister.
- 30. 기후 변화는 알레르기를 더 심하게, 그리고 알레르기 기간을 더 길게 만들 수 있다.
- → Climate change can make allergies more severely and allergy seasons longer.

## 24지방직대비 실전독해기술-1차

### \*<u>실제 수업진행 시 해설지도 전달드리며</u> 단어와 해석본이 제공됩니다.

1. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

As science moved toward experimentation to prove its theories, tools of measurement became vital.

- (A) People in the Middle Ages tried to measure the minutes and hours of the day with a mechanical clock that used gears, wheels, and weights, but these clocks were unreliable. Galileo discovered that a pendulum always takes the same amount of time to swing whether the swing is narrow or wide.
- (B) The measurement of time was probably the most important of all, but in Galileo's time, scientists had not yet invented a dependable timepiece. Ancient humans could measure years, months, and days with the movements of Earth, the Moon, and the Sun.
- (C) Sixteen years after Galileo's death, the Dutch scientist Christiaan Huygens attached a pendulum to the gears of a mechanical clock, and the grandfather clock was born. Humans finally knew what time it was, and science had a new important tool.

$$\textcircled{1}$$
 (B) - (A) - (C)

$$3$$
 (C) - (A) - (B)

$$(C) - (B) - (A)$$

#### 2. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Child-rearing experts always caution parents not to tell children they're bad when they misbehave, but rather to scold them for doing bad things. This concept applies to adults, as well. Good people occasionally do bad things, and bad people sometimes behave like angels. In looking for patterns, it is critical not to confuse occasional behavior or feelings with a more permanent personality trait or quality. If you're considering rehiring someone who worked for you a few years earlier, you'd be wise to recall your past experience with him. But you'd be ill-advised to base the decision on a single occasion when he disagreed with you, unless you saw other behavior that indicated he was argumentative by nature. Isolated episodes don't usually reveal a permanent state of mind. As you search for patterns, ask yourself whether the clue you are evaluating is just an isolated event.

- ① 단편적인 모습으로 그 사람을 판단해서는 안 된다.
- ② 시대의 변화에 따라 자녀 양육 방식도 달라져야 한다.
- ③ 옳고 그름을 판단하는 기준은 사람마다 다를 수 있다.
- ④ 성과보다는 성장 가능성을 고려하여 사람을 평가해야 한다.

#### 3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Some people believe that you can't change human nature, and thus they see the idea of an evolving human consciousness as no more than unwarranted idealism. Yet, what is human nature? The dictionary defines nature as the inherent character or basic constitution of a person or thing—its essence. But does the inherent character and essence of a person ever change? We can gain insight into this key issue by asking an analogous question: Does the inherent character of a seed change when it grows into a tree? Not at all. The potential for becoming a tree was always resident within the seed. When a seed grows into a tree, it represents only a change in the degree to which its potential, always inherent in its original nature, is realized. Similarly, human nature does not change; yet, like the seed with the potential of becoming a tree, human nature is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. We human beings can grow from a primitive to an enlightened condition without a change in our basic human nature.

- ① not only an inherent trait but a social product
- 2 not a static thing but a spectrum of potentials
- 3 fertile soil with the potential to nurture creativity
- @ a stepping stone as well as a handicap to the future

#### 4. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

We argue that the ethical principles of justice provide an essential foundation for policies to protect unborn generations and the poorest countries from climate change. Related issues arise in connection with current and persistently inadequate aid for these nations, in the face of growing threats to agriculture and water supply, and the rules of international trade that mainly benefit rich countries, Increasing aid for the world's poorest peoples can be an essential part of effective mitigation. With 20 percent of carbon emissions from (mostly tropical) deforestation, carbon credits for forest preservation would combine aid to poorer countries with one of the most cost-effective forms of abatement. Perhaps the most cost-effective but politically complicated policy reform would be the removal of several hundred billions of dollars of direct annual subsidies from the two biggest recipients in the OECD – destructive industrial agriculture and fossil fuels. Even a small amount of this money would accelerate the already rapid rate of technical progress and investment in renewable energy in many areas, as well as encourage the essential switch to conservation agriculture.

- ① reforming diplomatic policies in poor countries
- 2 increasing global awareness of the environmental crisis
- 3 reasons for restoring economic equality in poor countries
- 4 coping with climate change by reforming aid and policies

#### 5. 빈칸에 가장 적절한 것은?

Investigators as a personality type place a high value on science, process, and learning. They excel at research, using logic and the information gained through their senses to conquer complex problems. Nothing thrills them more than a "big find." Intellectual, introspective, and exceedingly detail-oriented, investigators are happiest when they're using their brain power to pursue what they deem as a worthy outcome. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and they dislike overly structured environments that necessitate a set response to challenges. Investigators are not interested in leadership, and developing the interpersonal skills necessary to fuel collaboration is a hurdle for many of them. They may feel insecure in their ability to "keep up" in their fields and can react badly when forced to put more important work on hold to complete a task that doesn't intrigue them.

- ① attempt to go with the flow
- 2 prefer to march to their own beat
- 3 dare to take the lead from the front
- 4 tend to work shoulder to shoulder

#### 6. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some people work long hours even at very high levels of income. Have they got their priorities right? Most people would agree that, at a low level of income, an increase in income is likely to improve your quality of life, even if it means longer working hours. At this level, even if you have to work longer in your factory, higher income is likely to bring a higher overall quality of life by improving your health through better food, heating, hygiene and healthcare and by reducing the physical demands of household work through more household appliances. However, above a certain level of income, the relative value of material consumption in relation to leisure time is diminished, so earning a higher income at the cost of working longer hours may reduce the quality of your life.

- ① Happier People Work Harder
- 2 Equal Pay for Equal Work
- 3 Does Working More Always Pay?
- **4** Consume Less, Save More

#### 7. 주어진 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 것은?

It's easy if your train starts with a jolt, of course, but not if your train moves very smoothly.

You are in a train, standing at a station next to another train. Suddenly you seem to start moving. But then you realize that you aren't actually moving at all. It is the second train that is moving in the opposite direction. (①) The illusion of relative movement works the other way, too. (②) You think the other train has moved, only to discover that it is your own train that is moving. (③) It can be hard to tell the difference between apparent movement and real movement. (④) When your train overtakes a slightly slower train, you can sometimes fool yourself into thinking your train is still and the other train is moving slowly backwards.

\* jolt: 덜컥하고 움직임

#### 8. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The dog's natural tendency to memorize landmarks can actually hinder training. Younger dogs are so good at learning locations that they often spontaneously memorize their surroundings as part of the set of cues that tells them to do something. (A), puppies taught the verbal command "sit" in a training class may appear to have forgotten it as soon as they get home—because, in addition to the command, they have spontaneously memorized as the relevant cue some feature of the room where the class was held and, in different surroundings, do not recognize the command. (B), many dog trainers repeat a training exercise in a variety of places, in order to break such associations and isolate the intended cue, in this case, the verbal command alone.

(A)
(B)
① For example
② For example
③ In contrast
④ In contrast
④ Otherwise

#### 9. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

In many Catholic countries, children are often named after saints; in fact, some priests will not allow parents to name their children after soap opera stars or football players. Protestant countries tend to be more free about this: however. in Norway. certain names such as Adolf are banned completely. In countries where infant mortality is very high, such as in Africa, tribes only name their children when they reach five years old, the age in which their chances of survival begin to increase. Until that time, they are referred to by the number of years they are. Many nations in the Far East give their children a unique name which in some way describes the circumstances of the child's birth or the parents' expectations and Some Australian aborigines can keep hopes for the child. changing their name throughout their life as the result of some important experience which has in some way proved their wisdom, creativity or determination. For example, if one day, one of them dances extremely well, he or she may decide to re-name him/herself 'supreme dancer' or 'light feet'.

- ① Children are frequently named after saints in many Catholic countries.
- ② Some African children are not named until they turn five years old.
- 3 Changing one's name is totally unacceptable in the culture of Australian aborigines.
- 4 Various cultures name their children in different ways

#### 10. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Years ago, when I was working with dogs in Europe, I witnessed an intelligence test given by some of the foremost trainers and behaviorists in the field.

- (A) <u>I</u>, on the other hand, concluded the poodle was the smartest of all the dogs tested. When confronted with this obstacle, he analyzed the situation and chose the easiest way of achieving the goal of getting to the other side of the wall—he simply walked around it!
- (B) <u>The test</u> involved having various breeds of dog negotiate a high wall in order to get to the other side. Dog after dog jumped over the wall. Finally, it was the standard poodle's turn. The poodle stood there for a moment, as if to size up the obstacle in front of him.
- (C) Then  $\underline{\underline{he}}$  casually walked around the wall and joined his fellow competitors on the other side of it. <u>These so-called experts concluded</u> that the poodle had failed the test— $\underline{\underline{he}}$  hadn't possessed the intelligence to jump over it.

$$\textcircled{1}$$
 (B) - (A) - (C)

$$(C) - (A) - (B)$$