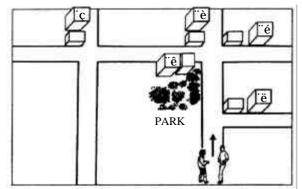
°ø Åë

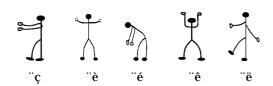
ز $\ddot{\mathbb{U}}$ ± 1 % $\hat{\mathbf{u}}$ (ز μ % $\hat{\mathbf{u}}$) ز μ ز a

ÀüüC®ÀÌ

´eÈ-¸¦ μè°í, Áöμμ¿¡¼- ¿®ÀÚ°; ã¾Æ°; ´Â °÷À» °í ¸£¼Ã¿À. [1Á;]



2. ´ëÈ-¸¦ µè°í, ¿©ÀÚ°¡ ÃëÇØ%B ÇÒ µ¿ÀÛÀ» °í¸£%ÿÀ. [1Á¡]



3. ´ÙÀ½ Àϱâ ¿¹°¸¿¡¼- ¸»ÇÏ´Â ³»ÀÏÀÇ ³¬¾¼¸ | °í¸£¼Ã ¿À. [1Á¡]

"ç sunny "è rainy "é cloudy "ê foggy "ë snowy

4. 'eÈ-, | μ è°í, ³²ÀÚ°; ¿ì¿ïÇØ ÇÏ´Â ÀÌÀ-, | °í,£¼Ã ¿À.

"ç À̰; μ͡І °^{ЗЗ}а ¾ÆÄļ-

 $\ \ \ \ \ \dot{a}\dot{o}\,\dot{n}^{\circ}\dot{n}\,\dot{a}\dot{c}\,\dot{l}\,\dot{c}\,\dot{l}\,\,\dot$

"é Ä¡°ú ÀÇ»ç°; ÀÌ ; ¾ÆÇÁ°Ô »Ì¾Æ¼

"ê Ä¡°ú Àǻ簡 ´Ü °ÍÀ» ¸ø ¸Ô°Ô ÇØ¼-

"ë À̰; ¾ÆÇµ¥ Ä;°ú °′¿ø¿; °¥ ¼Ã°£ÀÌ ¾ø¾î¼-

TELEPHONE MESSAGE

To: "ç <u>David</u> From: "è <u>Ann Brown</u>

Message: "é Change appointment to Fri. 5:30

"ê Due to car breakdown

"ë Return her call at 629-7451

6. ´ëÈ-¸¦ μ è°í, ³²ÀÚ°¡ ´Ù´Ñ ´ëÇб³°¡ ÀÖ´Â $\mu\mu^{1/\!\!\!/\!\!\!A}$ ¸¦ °í¸£¹Ã¿À.

"ç Atlanta

"è London

"é Paris

"ê Sydney

"ë Washington, D.C.

7. ´ëÈ-¸¦ μ è°í, μ Î »ç¶+ÀÇ °ü°è¸¦ °¡Àà Àß ³aŸ³»´Â °ÍÀ» °í¸£ \sqrt{A} ¿Å.

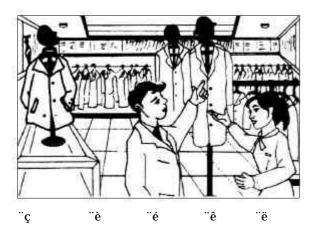
"ç husband wife
"è customer clerk
"é dentist patient
"ê doctor nurse
"ë boss secretary

8. ´ëÈ-¸¦ µè°í, ³²ÀÚÀÇ ½ÉÁ¤À» °¡Àà Åß ³aŸ³»´Â °Í À» °í¸£½Ã¿À.

"ç lonely "è relaxed "é pleased

"ê frustrated "ë indifferent

- 9. ´ëÈ-¸¦ µè°í, ¿®ÀÚ°¡ ³²ÀÚ¿¡°Ô ¾î¶² °ÎŹÀ» ÇÏ´Â Áö °í¸£¼Ã¿À.
 - "ç Taking a day off
 - "è Working tomorrow
 - "é Giving her a raise
 - "ê Working with her mother
 - "ë Getting her grandmother a job
- 10. ´ÙÀ½ ±×¸²ÀÇ »óȲ¿¡ °¡Àà ÀûÀýÇÑ ´ëÈ-¸¦ °í¸£¼Ã ¿À.



- 11. TÌÀ½ ¸»À» μ è°í, ´©°¡ ´©±¸¿¡°Ô ¸»Çϰí ÀÖ´ÂÁö °í ¸£¼Ã¿À.
 - "ç ¼ÃÇè °"μ¶°üÀÌ ÀÀ¼ÃÀÚ¿¡°Ô
 - "è °ü±¤ ¾È3»¿øÀÌ °ü±¤°´¿¡°Ô
 - "é ±3Àà ½±»ý ÔÀÌ ±3»ç;;°Ô
 - "ê °"μ¶ÀÌ ¿îμż ¼±¼ö¿;°Ô
 - ¨ë ¼-Á¡ ÁÖÀÎÀÌ ¼Õ´Ô¿¡°Ô
- 12. Từ ½ ¶ó μ ð ¿À ½ Ž Å μ è° í, ¹«¾ ù ¿; ° üÇѰ Í À Î Áö° í ¸£¼Ã; À.
 - "ç winter heating
 - "è fruit and vitamin C

- "é prevention of the flu
- "ê importance of exercise
- "ë health and cleanliness
- 13. ´ëÈ-¸¦ ´Ù μè°í, ³²ÀÚÀÇ ¸¶Áö¸·¸»¿¡ ´ëÇÑ ¿®ÀÚ ÀÇ ÀÀ´äÀ,·Î °¡Àà ÀûÀýÇÑ °ÍÀ» °í ,£¼Ã¿À.

Woman:

- "c Right. It's wrong to take your shoes off.
- "è After a while, you won't feel that way. Believe me.
- "é I agree. There are some strange-looking houses around here.
- "ê It's strange that you feel more comfortable here than at home.
- "ë Why don't you have your shoes repaired? Then you'll feel better.
- 14. ´ëÈ-¸¦ ´Ù μè°í, ¿®ÀÚÀÇ ¸¶Áö¸· ¸»¿¡ ´ëÇÑ ³²ÀÚ ÀÇ ÀÀ´äÀ¸·Î °¡Àà ÀûÀýÇÑ °ÍÀ» °í¸£¼Ã¿À.

Man:

- "ç Calm down! I'll do my best.
- "è I could have run out of gas.
- "é Come on. Let's go to that boy.
- "ê You should have missed the train.
- "ë I might have checked on the students.
- 15. ´ÜÀ½ Ç¥¸¦ °¸¸é¼- ´ëÈ-¸¦ ´Ù μè°í, ³²ÀÚÀÇ ¸¶Áö¸· ¸»¿¡ ´ëÇÑ ¿®ÀÚÀÇ ÀÀ´äÀ¸·Î °¡Àà ÀûÀýÇÑ °ÍÀ» °í, £¼Ã¿À

| | Flight Timetable | |
|------|------------------|--------|
| Time | Destination | Gate # |
| 8:30 | New York | 9 |
| 8:40 | Chicago | 10 |
| 9:00 | Los Angeles | 11 |
| 9:30 | New York | 12 |
| 9:50 | Chicago | 13 |

Woman : _____

- "c Then, you should take gate #9.
- "è Then, you have to board from gate #10.
- "é Then, your plane is boarding at gate #11.
- "ê Then, your plane is leaving from gate #12.
- "ë Then, your flight will depart from gate #13.

16. ´ëÈ-¸¦ ´Ù μè°í, ³²ÀÚÀÇ ¸¶Áö¸·¸»¿¡ ´ëÇÑ ¿®ÀÚÀÇ ÀÀ´äÀ¸·Î °¡Àä ÀûÀýÇÑ °ÍÀ» °í¸£¼Ã;À.

Woman : _____

- "ç I just can't get up at 7:30.
- "è My mother wakes me up at 7:00.
- "é I have to study for the entrance exam.
- "ê Well, I'm glad you've switched schools.
- "ë Sorry to hear that. It'd be nice if you could.

So, I want you to keep in mind that _____

"ç we can ignore the simple truth.

- "è we took serious steps to stop pollution.
- "é our children will keep our environment clean.
- "ê we should keep the earth clean for our descendants.
- "ë there are many ways to see the longterm effects of pollution.

$$\begin{split} &\hat{A}\hat{I}\hat{A}^{\dagger} \mid \mu \hat{e} \pm \hat{a}^{-1}\hat{\otimes}\hat{A}^{\dagger} \mid \hat{A} \mid \hat{A} \mid \hat{U} \mid \hat{a}^{\dagger} \mid \hat{U}. \quad 18^{1} \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \hat{a}^{\dagger} \mid \hat{A} \mid \hat{$$

18. ¾Æ·¡¿¡ ÁÖ¾îÁø »çAü ¶æÇ®ÀÌ °¡¿îµ¥, ´ÙÀ½ ¹®Àà¿¡
ȍ¿ëµÈ ¹ØÁ٠ģ <u>over</u>ÀÇ ÀǹÌ¿Í ÀÏÄ¡ÇÏ´Â °ÍÅ? [1Á¡]

The manager <u>over</u> a staff of 10 workers is on vacation. She will be back tomorrow.

oirver (ōiṇvər), prep. 1. above in place or position: the roof over one's head 2. above and to the other side of: to leap over a wall. 3. above in authority, rank, power, etc, so as to govern, control, or conquer: She is over the department now. He will be over the occupied zone. 4. so as to rest on or cover, on or upon: Throw a sheet over the bed. 5. on or upon, so as to cause an apparent change in one's mood, attitude, etc. : I can't imagine what has come over her.

"ç 1 "è 2 "é 3 "ê 4 "ë 5

19. ´ÜÀ½ ±Û¿¡¼- ¹ØÁ٠ģ <u>ones¿</u>Í <u>they</u>°; °; ®Å°´Â
°ÍÀ» ¿Ç°Ô ¦ÁöÀ° °ÍÀ°? [1Á¡]

Computers are not superhuman. They break down. They make errors-sometimes dangerous <u>ones.</u> There is nothing magical about them, and they are assuredly not "spirits" or "souls" in our environment. Yet with all these qualifications, <u>they</u> remain among the most amazing of human achievements, for they enhance our intelligence.

ones they

"ç errors computers

"è computers "spirits" or "souls"

"é computers all these qualifications

"ê errors all these qualifications

"ë superhumans human achievements

20. Từ $\lambda = \hat{V}$ λ

"ç One day a truck hit a pedestrian on the street. "è The driver argued that the careless pedestrian was to blame for the accident. "é It was difficult to determine exactly where the accident had taken place. "ê Many witnesses insisted that the accident should take place on the crosswalk. "ë So, the driver was held responsible for the accident.

21. Từ 1 ½ 1 ½ 1 ½ 1 ½ 1 ØÁ \ Ä£ 1 1 1 Ä£ 1 2 1 3 ÄE 1 ÂA 2 2 ÄA 3 ÄE 1 AA 2

It is important for <u>this man</u> to be honorable and to write about both sides of a problem. If he explains only one side of a story, he is not being just. <u>This man</u> must never change facts to please any person or any group.

It is also important for <u>this man</u> to remember that his duty is to serve his readers. Some of his readers may not like him or may even be angered by his stories. However, it is not necessary for him to please everyone. If his facts are true, that is all that counts.

"ç poet "è judge "é journalist "ê accountant "ë novelist

[22-28] ° ό Ä-¿; μέ¾î °¥ ¸»·Î °; λὰ λûλýÇÑ °Íλ°?

22. It was said that the Chinese used their cats as clocks in the days before the invention of the watch. The pupils of the cat's eyes were believed to gradually change _____ with the position of the sun in the sky. At midday they were a narrow line and they gradually became rounder until sunset. [1Ái]

"ç habits "è feelings "é time "ê schools "ë shape

23. I was riding my bicycle fast and a truck drove in front of me. When I put on the brakes, my bike stopped, but I didn't. I recall flying over the handlebars and slamming into the road head first, my shoulder hitting the pavement. I was then taken to the hospital and treated. When I woke up, a nurse said, "You're really lucky." showing me my helmet. It was split in half. That could have been my

- "ç head
- "è shoulder
- "é knee
- "ê helmet
- "ë injury
- 24. We begin life as an infant, totally dependent on others. We are directed, nurtured, and sustained by others. Without this nurturing, we would only live for a few hours or a few days at the most. Then gradually, over the following months and years, we become more and more independent physically, mentally, and emotionally-until eventually we _______.

"ç are nurtured by our seniors

- "è are too immature to be independent
- "é are directed and sustained by others
- "ê can take care of ourselves, becoming selfreliant
- "ë become young enough to be taken care of by others

25. A common belief is that if we find someone who likes to do the same things we do, then we will get along and we will be happy. Participating in activities together is a great start for relationships; however, I am sure you know people who like to do the same things but who don't get along. This is true with individuals who belong to the same social groups, companies, and teams, as well as other organizations. Obviously, it is not a _____ alone that creates harmonious relationships.

"ç mutual respect

- "è humble feeling
- "é common interest
- "ê sense of achievement
- "ë feeling of satisfaction

26. The American economy now exhibits a wider gap between rich and poor than it has at any other time since World War \(\frac{1}{2}\)±. The most basic reason, put simply, is that America itself is ceasing to exist as an economic system separate from the rest of the world. One can no more meaningfully speak of an "American economy" than of a "California economy." America is becoming _______.

"ç an independent economic power

"è only a region of a global economy

"é more and more highly industrialized

"ê richer than any other country in the world

"ë economically dependent on the state of California

Researchers said that playing with a computer will not increase a preschooler's reading scores or train him or computer science. But computers have two special qualities that very young kids find irresistible: infinite patience and obedience. Computers are willing to do the same thing over and over. This allows kids to build up self-confidence. Every time they computers, kids can get a wonderful sense of being good at something. The benefit of computer use to preschoolers is chiefly

*preschooler: ÃëÇĐÀü ¾Æµ¿

"ç sociable

"è physical

"é economic

"ê psychological

"ë technological

28. It is perfectly normal not to feel good. This does not mean that it is normal to feel rotten all the time, or even to feel bad too often. "All

things in moderation." said the Greeks, and that is the rule for feeling good and bad. A person who feels bad with reasonable regularity will enjoy the occasional period of feeling good far more than somebody who feels ______ so often that he is bored by it. [2\hat{A};]

"c bad

"è good

"é terrible

"ê normal

"ë reasonable

29. ´ÜÀ½ ±ÛÂÇ ¹ØÁÜ Ä£ "I lost quite a bit."ÂÇ ÂǹÌ
 ·Î Betty°; ÂÇμμÇÑ °Í°ú Sally°; óÀ½; ÀÌÇØÇÑ °Í
 À» ¹Ù £°Ô ¦ÁöÀ° °ÍÀ°?

One day Sally, a American student, went to a party in England. Her English friends, Betty Joan, were engaged in a conversation. She was curious and walked Approaching over to them. them, overheard Betty say, "I lost quite a bit." As Betty was quite overweight and had been trying to lose weight for some time, Sally wanted to know how much Betty had lost. Breaking into the conversation, she asked, " May I ask how much you lost?" Betty replied rather abruptly, "Fifty pounds or so. I'm not sure exactly how much." Sally was surprised. Later, however, she learned that Betty had lost a lot of money at a fancy department store.

Betty°; λζμμζѰÍ Sally°; óλ½; λÌζØζѰÍ

"ç μ·À» ¸ 'ÀÌ ÀÒ¼ĩ ¹ö È Ù ¸ ö¹ «° Ĝ° ¡ ¸ 'ÀÌ ÁĎ¼ĩ Ù
"è ¹éÈ-Á¡¿¡¼ μ·À» ¸ 'ÀÌ ½è Ù ¸ ö¹ «° Ĝ° ¡ ¸ 'ÀÌ ÁĎ¾ĩ Ù
"é ¸ö¹ «° Ĝ° ¡ ¸ 'ÀÌ ÁĎ¾ĩ Ù μ·À» ¸ 'ÀÌ ÀÒ¾ĩ ¹ö È Ù
"ê ¸ö¹ «° Ĝ° ¡ ¸ 'ÀÌ ÁĎ¾ĩ Ù ¹éÈ-Á¡¿¡¼ μ·À» ¸ 'ÀÌ ½è´ Ù
"ë μ·À» ¸ 'ÀÌ ÀÒ¾ĩ ¹ö È Ù ¹èÈ-Á¡¿¡¼ μ·À» ¸ 'ÀÌ ½è´ Ù

30. TÀM ±ÛÀÇ Á¦ ÑÀ ·Î °; Àà ÀûÀýÇÑ °ÍÀ°? [1Á;]

Reading involves a complex form of mental activity. Television viewing does not demand complex mental activities. Reading develops the powers of imagination and inner visualization. Television viewing limits the workings of the viewer's imagination. Reading is a two-way process: the reader can also write; television viewing is a one-way street: the viewer cannot create television images. Books are ever available, ever controllable. Television controls.

- "ç What happens when you read
- "è Reading habits in the television era
- "é How to read books while watching TV
- "ê How reading changes TV viewing habits
- "ë Difference between reading and TV viewing

[31-32]
$$\hat{U}\hat{A}^{\prime\prime} \pm \hat{U}\hat{A}^{\circ} \,^{1} \times ^{3}\hat{u}_{\dot{c}\dot{i}} \,^{\circ}\hat{u}\hat{c}\tilde{N} \,^{\circ}\hat{I}\hat{A}\hat{I}^{\circ}\dot{i}$$
?

31. Today let me tell you about an experience I had on the bus. The bus was full and I was standing near the door. As people got on, they stepped on each other's feet and pushed one another in the back. I realized that the riders didn't like it, but they understood that's the way it is. In my country, when getting on a bus, people will apologize if they touch a person at all. Where I come from, everyone worries about individual space no matter where they are.

- "ç cultural difference
- "è work experience
- "é breakdown of a bus
- "ê travel destinations
- "ë means of transportation

32. How many times have you heard it said,
"Just believe you can do it and you can!" It
is the act of believing that is the starting

force or generating action that leads great men and women to accomplishment. "Come on, men, we can beat them," shouts someone in command. Whether in a game, or on a battlefield, that sudden voicing of belief reverses the tide. "I can do it... I can do it... I can do it!"

"¢ conflict of life "è self-suggestion "é power of success "ê effects of shouting "ë great men and women

33. ´ÙÀ½ ±ÛÀÇ ÁÖÁ¦·Î °¡Àà ÀûÀýÇÑ °ÍÀ°?

An ecosystem, such as a tropical rain forest, suddenly appear overnight. It develops over decades or centuries. Ecosystems mature, just as people do, from infants to adults. An open field will eventually turn into a forest, but first it must go through several stages, similar to human's developmental stages.

*ecosystems: »ýŰè

"ç tropical ecosystems

"è ecosystems in danger

"é relations between ecosystems

"ê development of an ecosystem

"ë ecosystems and human beings

34. ´ÙÀ½±ÛÀ» ¾´ ¸ñÀûÀ ¸ Î ° ¡Àà ÀûÀýÇÑ °ÍÀ°?

Just as you may sometimes need to talk things over with someone, your mom may need to, also. When she discussed your homework with others, she may have been looking for suggestions.

Calmly explain to her how it embarrasses you when she tells others your problems. Perhaps you and she can come to an agreement about what should be kept between just you two and what need not.

"ç to report "è to praise "é to advise "ê to complain "ë to advertise

35. Î\hat{\hat{N}} \psi \hat{\hat{\hat{V}}} \psi \hat{\hat{\hat{V}}} \psi \hat{\hat{\hat{V}}} \hat{\hat{\hat{V}}} \hat{\hat{\hat{V}}} \hat{\hat{\hat{V}}} \hat{\hat{\hat{V}}} \hat{\hat{\hat{V}}} \hat{\hat{\hat{V}}} \hat{\hat{\hat{V}}} \hat{\hat{\hat{V}}} \hat{\hat{V}} \hat{\hat{V}}

Don't be surprised if you start hearing the term "information literacy" a lot. The digital revolution means that sooner or later students and adults are going to need an entirely new set of skills: how to get information, where to find it, and how to use it. Becoming good at handling information is going to be one of the most important skills of the twenty-first century, not just in school but in the real world. Thus you are going have to master these skills to eventually anyway. So deal with them now.

"ç ÄÄÇ»ÅÍ Çõ¸íÀ¸·Î ¹®¸ÍÀ» ÅðÄ¡ÇÒ ¼ö ÄÖ´Ù.
 "è ÄÄÇ»ÅÍÄÇ ¼°´É°ú Á¤°¸Ã³¸® ¼Óμμ´Â °ñ·ÊÇÑ´Ù.
 "é Á¤°¸¸¦ ´É¼÷ÇϰÔ Ã³¸®ÇÏ´Â ±â¼ûÀ» ÀÍÇô¾ß ÇÑ´Ù.
 "ê ¹Ì·¡¿¡´Â ÄÄÇ»ÅͰ¡Çб³±³À°À» ´ëüÇÒ ¼ö ÀÖ´Ù.
 "ë 21¼½å¿¡´Â ÄÄÇ»ÅͰ¡Àΰ£À» Áö¹èÇÒÁöμμ¸ð¸¥´Ù.

36. ´ÙÀ½ À̾B±â°; ¼Ã»çÇÏ´Â ¹Ü¿Í Àǹ̰; °¡Àà ÀB Åë ÇÏ´Â °ÍÀ°?

According to ancient lore, every man is born into the world with two bags suspended from his neck-one in front and one behind, and both are full of faults. But the one in front is full of his neighbor's faults; the one behind, full of his own. Consequently, men are blind to their own faults but never lose sight of their neighbor's.

- "ç Look before you leap.
- "è Blood is thicker than water.
- "é The pot calls the kettle black.
- "ê Slow and steady wins the race.
- "ë Two heads are better than one.

- 37. ´ÜÀ½ ¾È³»¹®ÀÇ ³»¿ë°ú, ±× ¾È³»¹®ÀÌ Á¦¼ÃμÉ λά¼Ò °; λûλýÇϰÔ ¿¬°áμÇÁö ¾ÊÀ° °ÍÀ°?
 - (A) SORRY- ALL TABLES FULLY BOOKED

¡é Library

(B) LATECOMERS WILL BE ADMITTED ONLY DURING INTERMISSION

¡ė Concert Hall

(C) ALL PRICES REDUCED THIS WEEK

¡é Bank

(D) PLEASE LOWER VOLUME FROM 10 PM

¡é Dormitory

(E) THANK YOU FOR NOT SMOKING

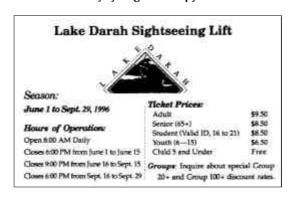
Hospital

"ç (A), (C) "è (B), (D)

"é (C), (E) "ê (A), (D)

"ë (B), (E)

38. ´ÙÀ½¾È³» Á¤° ÀÇ ³»; ë°ú ÀÏÄ; ÇÏ´Â °ÍÀ°?



- "ç ÀÌ ¼Ã¼³¹°À° ¿¬Áß ¹«ÈÞ·Î ¿îÇàÇÑ´Ù.
- "è ¿î Çà ¼Ã°£¿; μû¶ό ÇÒÀÎ À²ÀÌ ´Ù¸£´Ù.
- ¨é 6¿ù 15Àϰú 9¿ù 29ÀÏÀÇ ¿îÇà ¼Ã°£À° ¼·Î ´Ù¸£´Ù
- "ê 60 î ÀÌÇÏÀÇ ´Üü °ü±¤°´À° Æ⁻°°ÇÒÀÎÀ» ¹ÞÁö øCÑ´Ù.
- "ë À-È¿ÇÑ ÇĐ»ýÁŏÀ» Á¦¼ÃÇÏ´Â 20¼¼ÂÇ °³ÀÎ °ü±¤°´ À° \$8.50À» ³½°Ù.

39. ´ÙÀ½ ±Û¿¡¼- »ç¶÷ÀÌ ¾î¶² À½⁄ÄÀ» ¸Ô´ÂÁö °áÁ¤ÇÏ
´Â ¿äÀÎÀ¸·Î ¾ð±ÞμÇÁö ¾ÊÀ° °ÍÀ°? [1Á¡]

We eat many foods in order to live and grow. We eat grains, vegetables, fruits, nuts, meat, and fish. We are so accustomed to a varied diet that we usually take it for granted that other people also have a variety of foods. Many things determine what foods people eat. Climate plays a part. So does soil. In addition, there are many other factors which play their part, such as the amount of money and crop land available.

"ç°æÀÛÁö¸éÀû "è ¼ÄÀÌ ¿ä¹ý "é°æÁ¦·Â "ê ±âÈÄ "ë Åä¾ς

40. ´ÙÀ½ ±ÛÀÇ ³»¿ë°ú ÀÏÄ¡ÇÏ´Â °ÍÀ°?

Railroads were the unchallenged leader in transportation for a hundred years. But beginning in the early 1900s, railroads faced competition from newer forms of transportation. Today millions of people own automobiles. Buses offer inexpensive services between cities. Airplanes provide quick transportation over long distances. The result has been a sharp drop in the use of trains. Almost all railroads face serious problems that threaten to drive them out of business. But provide low-cost, fuel-saving transportation. One gallon of diesel fuel will haul about four times as much by rail as by truck. In this view, railroads are the form of transportation that has much to offer when the world is concerned about saving fuel.

"é öμμλÇ °æ¿μ³-λ° ¿î¿μ°ñλÇ λý° Å» ÅëÇØ ±Ø°¹μÉ
½ö λÖ´Ù.

- "ê Àà±âÀûÀÎ Ãø¸é¿¡¼- öµµ´Â ´Ù¸¥ ¿î¼Û ¼ö´ÜÀ¸·Î 'ëüµÇ¾î¾B ÇÑ´Ù.
- "ë öμμ¿Í °æÀïÇϰÔ μ\ ¿î¼Û \\"ö´Ü\\...\Î \\\¿ë\\...\A \\"Ö\\...\Ö \\"À \\...\Ä \\...\Ö \\"Ä \\...\Ö \\...\Ö \\...\Ä \\...\Ö \\...\\Ö \\...\\Ö \\...\\Ö \\...\\Ö \\...\\Ö \\...\\Ö \\...\\Ď \\\\Ď \\...\\Ď \\...\\Ď \\...\\Ď \\...\\Ď \\...\\Ď \\...\\Ď \\...\\Ď \\\Ď \\...\\Ď \\\Ď \\...\\Ď \\\Ď \\...\\Ď \\\Ď \\\Ď \\...\\Ď \\\Ď \\\Ď \\...\\Ď \\\Ď \\\Ď \\...\\Ď \\\Ď \\\Ď \\\Ď \\\Ď \\\Ď \\...\\Ď \\\Ď \\\Ď \\\Ď \\\Ď \\\Ď \\\\Ď \\\Ď \\\Ď \\\\Ď \\\Ď \\\

41. ´ÙÀ½ ±ÛÀÇ "He"¿; °üÇÑ ⅙³ ſÀ ¸·Î ¿Ã¹Ù ¸¥ °ÍÀ°?

He is one of the most famous yet mysterious celebrities of recent times. Although he has been silent for more than five thousand years, he has told us much about early European humans. He is the Iceman, the intact mummy found sticking out of the ice by a German couple hiking in the Alps in 1991. He was thought at first to be a modern victim of a hiking accident, but scientific study has proved him to be from the Copper Age.

"ç ¾Ë· ÁÁöÁö ¾Êð ³»¿ëÀÌ °ÅÄÇ ¾ø´Ù.
 "è ÃÖ±Ù¿¡ ÇÑâ Àαâ ÀÖ´Â ¿¬¿¹ÅÎÀÌ´Ù.
 "é ÁΒ¼¼ À¬· ´ÀÇ ¸í¹®°¡ Ãâ¼ÅŸ·Î ¹àÇôÁ³´Ù.
 "ê μ¶ÀÏÀÎ °Î°Î°¡ μî»êÀ» ÇÏ´Ù°¡ ¹B°BÇB´Ù.
 "ë ¾ËÇÁ½²¿¼- μî»êÀ» ÇÏ´Ù°¡ ´ÜÄ£ ÀûÀÌ ÀÖ´Ù.

I'm waiting for my blind date. He appears, sees me, and comes close to me. In a second his brow relaxes, and his eyes brighten. Why is this man suddenly so cheerful? I already know the reason: it's because I'm pretty. And does this little scene make me feel great? Well, yes. But I'm used to it. I've been pretty most of my life. I know this because people tell me-both directly and in more subtle ways. There is no denying the effect of my good looks. As I walk by, man turn and react appreciatively. I haven't figured out why my looks appeal, but I can't escape this kind of attention.

[&]quot;ç öμμ°; Æ®·°°¸´Ù ¿¬·áÀÇ È¿À²¼ºÀÌ ¶³¾îÁø´Ù.

[&]quot;è 1900° â´ë ÃʰÎÅÍ Ã¶µµ°; ÁÖ¿ä ¿î¼Û ½ö´ÜÀ¸·Î µîÀáÇÏ¿´´Ù.

*blind date: $\tilde{A}^3\tilde{A}^{1/2}$ $3^{3a}\tilde{A}$ $\mu \hat{A}\hat{A}^{B}$ »ó´ë

"ç self-critical

"è disappointed

"é self-satisfied

"ê angry

"ë self-disciplined

43. ´ÙÀ½ ±Û¿; ³aŸ³a´Â ÇÊÀÚÀÇ ¾âÁ¶¸¦ °¡Àà ÀûÀýÈ÷ Ç¥ÇöÇÑ °ÍÀ°? [2Á¡]

My best school report was in the first grade from Mrs. Varulo. First, she told my parents about my amazing physical energy: "Lisa never tires of chasing and punching her classmates." Next, she praised my class participation and active, questioning mind:

"After every instruction-even one as simple as 'Please take out your pencils'-Lisa asks 'Why?'" Mrs. Varulo was so impressed with my vocabulary that she commented, "I don't know where Lisa has picked up some of the words she uses, certainly not in my classroom" Somehow she even knew I would become a famous fiction-writer. "More than any other student I have ever had," she wrote. "Lisa is a born liar."

"ç annoyed and bitter

"è ironic and humorous

"é angry and revengeful

"ê regretful and solemn

"ë serious and critical

44. ´ÙÀ½ ±ÛÀÇ Èà¸ŞÀ¸·Î °¸¾Æ, °ó Ä- (A)¿Í (B)¿¡ μέ¾î °¡±â¿¡ °¡Àà λûÀýÇÑ °ÍÀ» ¿Ç°Ô ¦ÁöÀ° °ÍÀ°?

Every parent knows how crucial the choice of friends is for every child. Childhood friendships tell parents which ways their children are tending. They are important __(A)_ good friendships bring you up, and bad friendships bring you down. __(B)__ it

matters who our children's friends are. And it matters, as examples to our children, who our friends are. Friends should be allies of our better nature.

(<u>A</u>) (<u>B</u>)

"c because--- So

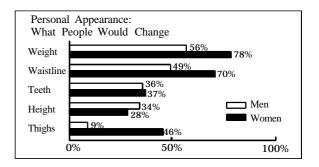
"è when---- So

"é where---- As

"ê since---- But

"ë while---- But

45. ´ÙÀ½ µµÇ¥ÀÇ ³»¿ëÀ» ÀB_ø Ç¥ÇöÇÑ °ÍÀ°?



- "ç Men would like to change their height more than women.
- "è Both men and women are most concerned with their weight.
- "é Both men and women are least concerned with their thighs.
- "ê Forty-nine percent of men would like to trim their waistline.
- "ë Thirty-seven percent of women would like to change their teeth.

46. ´ÙÀ½ ±Û¿;¼- Àüü Èà ,§°ú °ü°è ¾ø´Â ¹®ÀàÀ°?

Boys and girls speak differently. "ç Scientists say that their differences create problems when mothers talk to sons and fathers talk to daughters. "è For instance, a mother's good counsel cannot work on her son and fathers often side with their sons. "é That doesn't mean, though, that parents and their other-sex child are doomed to miscommunicate with each other. "ê As a result, children prefer to talk to

their other-sex parent. "ë Their communication will be more successful if parents respect their other-sex child's different way of speaking.

47. ±ÛÀÇ Èà SÀ ·Î ° ¾E, ÁÖ¾îÁø ¹®ÀàÀÌ μέ¾î°;±â¿;
°;Àà λûλýςÑ °÷À°?

These essays were then evaluated according to the criteria of purity, truthfulness, elegance, and propriety.

To pass the civil service examinations in ancient China was no easy matter. ("ç) Preparation took years, since candidates were required to know thousands of logographs merely to read the classics. ("è) Furthermore, they had to memorize whole texts. ("é) On the examinations, they wrote essays about particular questions on particular texts. ("ê) These criteria were, however, so vague that candidates had little choice but to try to detect the literary preferences of the examiners. ("ë)

*logograph: ǥÀÇ 1 ®ÀÚ(Áï, ÇÑÀÚ)

48. ´ÜÀ¼À° μÎ À¨ÜÁ÷ ¹Ì±¹ ´¨ËÅË·ÉÀÌ ÇÑ ¸»ÀÌ´Ü. ±× ³» ¿¨ËÀ» ÇÑ ¹®ÀàÀ¸·Î ¿ä¾àÇÒ ¶Ş, °ó Ä-¿; μέ¾î°;±â¿; °;Àà ÀûÂýÇÑ °ÍÀ°?

Rutherford B. Hayes: "The strain is hard to bear. It grows harder as time passes."

"Human nature cannot stand this too long."

Dwight D. Eisenhower: "I would say that the presidency is probably the most taxing job, as far as tiring of the mind and spirit."

"The old saying is true, i®A President never escapes from his office."

The presidency of the United States

- "ç often leads to disgrace
- "è renders life burdensome
- "é symbolizes the American dream
- "ê is the highest office in the nation
- "ë guarantees the president's popularity

- 49. ´ÜÀ¼À° ¼¼°è ¿^{©. за}¶ό¿¡¼- ÀϾĩ^{за}°í ÀÖ´Â ÀÏμé ÀĨ´Ù. ±× Áβ ¼°°ÝÀĨ <u>´Ù.¥</u> ÇÏ^{за}´Â? [2Á¡]
 - "ç The people of Wales struggle through mostly nonviolent means to keep their language and literature alive.
 - "è The state of Quebec, Canada, penalized individuals for speaking English and forbade English street signs.
 - "é In northeastern Spain, the Catalan language, forbidden during the dictatorship of Franco, has been reinstalled as the official language.
 - "ê The republics of Latvia and Lithuania emphasize their ethnic identities and their own languages as they became independent from the Kremlin.
 - "ë English is being used more and more in most southeast Asian countries, although it is not the first language of most of the population.

[50-51] ´ÙÀ¼ÀÇ (1)À° ¼ö¾÷ ¼Ã°£¿¡ Åä·ĐÇÑ ³»¿ëÀÌ °í, (2)´Â À̸¦ ¿ä¾àÇÑ ±ÛÀÌ´Ù. μÎ ³»¿ëÀÌ ÀÏÄ¡ÇÏ μμ·Ï °ó Ä-¿; ¾Ë¸ÂÀ° °ÍÀ» °í¸£¼Ã¿À.

(1)

Teacher: What do you think is the best way to solve traffic jams in big cities?

Tom: We should get rid of all the cars in the world. And all of us should use bicycles rather than automobiles. Then, we won't have to worry about air pollution, either. Im convinced that's the best way.

Teacher: I see your point. But, well, I'm afraid that may be too extreme an approach. Don't you think so, Tom?

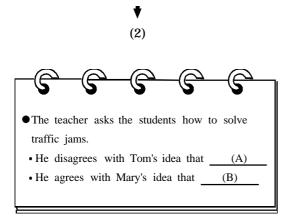
Tom: Well... I think it's possible. As a matter of fact, I bike to school everyday. That's why I think I stay in shape.

Teacher: Good for you. I'm not against using bicycles. Actually, I'm all for it. I still find your idea out of the question, though. What I'm saying is we can't expect everyone to bike to work or school.

Mary: The way I see it, the major cause is that too many people live in big cities. Un-

less we take action now, traffic congestion will get worse and worse. I know it's easier said than done. But, at least, we have to work out a practicable solution.

Teacher: Your point is well taken. I also think there are simply too many people in big cities. I firmly believe drastic measures should be taken before it's too late. ThereII be no simple answer.



50. °
ó Ä- (A)¿; μ é¾î°;±â¿; °;Àà Àû
ÀýÇÑ °ÍÀ°? [1Á;]

- "ç health is above economy.
- "è riding a bike keeps us healthy.
- "é pollution results in traffic jams.
- "ê we should remove all automobiles.
- "ë we don't have to worry about air pollution.

51. °ó Ä- (Β)¿¡ μέ¾î°¡±â¿¡ °¡Àà ÀûÀýÇÑ °ÍÀ°?

- "ç we can get a lot of exercise.
- "è it is easy to take action now.
- "é people want to live in big cities.
- "ê there is an easy solution to traffic jams.
- "ë overpopulation causes traffic congestion.

[52-53] $\hat{U}A^{1/2} \pm \hat{U}A \Rightarrow \hat{A}D^{\circ}i^{-1}\hat{A}^{1/2}i^{-1}\hat{a}\hat{C}\hat{I}^{1/2}\hat{A}_{i}\hat{A}$.

Once upon a time, the animals organized a school. They adopted a curriculum consisting

of running, climbing, swimming and flying. All animals took all the subjects.

The duck was excellent in swimming, better in fact than his instructor, and made excellent grades in flying, but he was very poor in running. Since he was low in running he had to stay after school and also drop swimming to practice running. This was kept up until his feet were badly worn and he was only average in swimming. But average was acceptable in school, so nobody worried about that except the duck.

The <u>(A)</u> was excellent in climbing until he developed frustrations in the flying class where his teacher made him start from the ground up instead of from the tree-top down. He also developed charley horses from over-exertion and he got poor grades in climbing and running.

The <u>(B)</u> was a problem child. In climbing class he beat all the others to the top of the tree, but insisted on using his own way of getting there. He had to be disciplined severely.

The <u>(C)</u> started at the top of the class in running, but had a nervous breakdown because of so much time spent in making up for his poor performance in swimming and flying. So he dropped out of school and started his own private school for running and hopping.

*charley horse: ¾Õ¹βÀÇ ±ÙÀ° °æÁ÷

52. ÀÌ ±ÛÀÇ ³»¿ë»ό °ό Ä- (A), (B), (C)¿¡ μέ¾î°¥ μ¿¹°ÀÌ °¡Àà ¾Ë¸Â°Ô ¹è¿-μÈ °ÍÀ°?

(A) (B) (C)

"ç rabbit eagle squirrel

"è squirrel rabbit eagle

"é rabbit squirrel eagle

"ê eagle squirrel rabbit

"ë squirrel eagle rabbit

53. ÀÌ ±ÛÀÌ ¼Ã»çÇÏ´Â ¹Ù·Î °¡Àà ÀûÀýÇÑ °ÍÀ°?

"ç $\pm \emptyset$ ´ÜÂûÂÎ °Í°¸´Ù´Â ÁB¿ËÀ» ÁöŰ´Â °ÍÀÌ ¹Ù¶÷Á÷ CÏ´Ù.

"é ÇÑ °¡Áö Àϰ¸ 'Ù ¿ $^{\odot}$. ¯ °¡Áö ÀÏÀ» °í \cdot ç Àß ÇØ¾ß ÇÑ 'Ù.

"ê ÇĐ¹®¿¡´Â ¿Õμμ°; ¾αλ¸¹Ç·Î ²ÙÁØÇÑ ¿¬¼λ¸¸ÀÌ ÃÖ ¼±ÀÌ´Ù.

"ë °Ò°; ´ÉÀ» °; ´ÉÀ¸·Î ¸¸µé ¼ö ÀÖ´Ù´Â ¼Å³äÀ» °;Á® ¾ß CÑ´Ù.

[54-55] ´ÙÀ½ ±ÛÀ» Àаí ¹°À½; ´äÇϼÿÀ.

It was one o'clock and I was hungry.

I walked into a restaurant, and seated myself. My table companion rose.

"Sir," said he, "do you wish to force your company on those who do not want you?"

No, said I, I wish to eat.

"Are you insisting on social equality?"

Nothing of the sort, sir, it is hunger- and I ate.

The day's work done, I sought a hotel. The clerk frowned.

"What do you want?"

Rest, I said,

"This is a white hotel." he said. "We don't keep niggers, we don't want social equality."

Neither do I, I replied gently, I want a bed.

I walked thoughtfully to the train. I'll take a sleeper through Texas.

"Can't sell you one."

I only want to hire it, said I, for a couple of nights.

"Can't sell you a sleeper in Texas," he maintained. "They consider that social equality."

I consider it barbarism, I said, and I think I'll walk.

Walking, I met another wayfarer. He immediately walked to the other side of the road, where it was muddy. I asked his reason.

"Niggers are dirty," he said.

So is mud, said I. Moreover, I am not as dirty as you.

"But you're a nigger, aren't you?" he asked.

My grandfather was so called.

"Well then!" he answered triumphantly.

I gave up.

Go on, I said, either you are crazy or I am.

* sleeper: ±âÂ÷ÀÇ ÄŞ´ëÄ-

54. ÀÌ ±Û¿¡¼- "I"°; °ÞÀ° ÀÏÀÌ ¾Æ´Ñ °ÍÀ°?

"ç »ç°í ½ÍÀ° $\pm \hat{a}\hat{A}\div \hat{C}Y$, | ȍÁö $_{,}$ øÇÑ´Ù.

"è $\pm \mathbf{a}^{\circ} \mathring{\mathbf{A}}_{\circ}$ "¿¡¼- $\tilde{\mathbf{o}}_{\circ}$ -¿î »ç¶÷ $\tilde{\mathbf{A}}\ddot{\mathbf{e}}\pm\mathbf{p}\grave{\mathbf{A}}$ » ´çÇÑ´Ù.

"é ¼Ä´ç¿¡¼- ¼Ä»ç¸¦ ÇÏÁö ¸øÇϰí ÂѰܳ-´Ù.

"ê »çÈ Àû Æòµî ¿; ´ëÇØ »ý°¢ÀÌ ´Ù ¥ »ç \P ÷À» , 3-´Ù.

¨ë È£ÅÚ¿¡¼- ÈÞ¼ÄÀ» ÃëÇÏ·Á°í ÇÏÁö¸¸¹æÀ» ¾òÁö¸ø ÇÑ´Ù.

55. ÀÌ ±ÛÀÇ ¼-¼ú»óÀÇ Æ-¡À¸·Î °¡Àà ÀûÀýÇÑ °ÍÀ°?

"ç ÁÖ°-ÀÇ ¹è°æÀ» ÀÚ¼Æ÷ ¹¦»çÇÑ´Ù.

"è »ç°ÇÀ» °£°áÇϰí ¾ĐÃàÀûÀ Û Á¦¼ÃÇÑ´Ù.

"é »óȲ¿¡ ´ëÇÑ °Đ¼®ÀûÀÎ ¼³¸íÀÌ ¸¹´Ù.

"ê "I"ÀÇ 3 »¸éÀÇ 9 ¥ μ îÀ» »6½½È÷ $\pm \hat{a}$ ½úÇÑ´Ù.

"ë °ÝÁ¤ÀûÀÎ ¹®Ã¼ Î μ¶ÀÚÀÇ ¹ÝÀÀÀ» À μμÇÑ´Ù.