2020학년도 편입학모집 영어고사 (A형)

지원모집단위 :	수험번호 :	성 명 :	감독자 확인 ㊞

문항별 배점	1~10: 2점, 11~30: 2.5점, 31~40: 3점

Ⅰ. Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the underlined expression. (1～5)

1. It is the very pursuit of happiness that <u>thwarts</u> happiness.
   ① compels ② impedes ③ spawns ④ augments

2. The results may <u>facilitate</u> the optimum design and fabrication of the sensors needed for safe autonomous driving.
   ① go along with ② make easy ③ put into action ④ put in jeopardy

3. She claimed that the opening lines of *Kubla Khan* filled her with an <u>unquenchable</u> yearning.
   ① uncertain ② undesirable ③ unrevealed ④ unsatisfiable

4. Liberty is the Englishman's <u>prerogative</u>; we must preserve that at the expense of our life.
   ① prejudice ② prediction ③ project ④ privilege

5. It is now evident that neither <u>heredity</u> alone nor experience alone can account for individual differences.
   ① archetype ② genetics ③ milieu ④ constitution

Ⅱ. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. (6～10)

6. At one point in his talk, the speaker _____ to tell us of an interesting incident.
   ① digressed ② lulled ③ squealed ④ exaggerated

7. The method of storage altered as the information became alphabetized and the eye _____ the ear as the chief organ employed for this purpose.
   ① outlasted ② constricted ③ supplanted ④ ushered in

8. Gender-neutral clothing is back in vogue, but the _____ has mirrored broader social changes throughout the 20th century.
   ① fraud ② enigma ③ hustle ④ craze

9. _____ is a universal team value that promotes high commitment and cooperation in the workplace.
   ① Empathy ② Aversion ③ Detachment ④ Meritocracy

10. Hess, however, took it with _____, and laughed at Edward's own unease.
    ① equity ② equation ③ equinox ④ equanimity

Ⅲ. Identify the one underlined word or phrase that should be corrected or rewritten. (11～15)

11. The custom of trading ① Valentine's Day cards seems ② to begin ③ in Europe and ④ the United States in the 18th century.

12. All of companies ① I invested in ② went bankrupt ③ and were taken into ④ public ownership.

13. Ariana Grande's Manchester memorial concert ① was aired lively ② on BBC One ③ and other major networks ④.

14. It ① is both what you say it ② and how you say it ③ that matters when it ④ comes to communicating with others.

15. We often think of ① indigenous languages in the context of colonization—languages used by ② people who were originally inhabited ③ regions that were later colonized ④.

Ⅳ. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. (16～20)

16. Deaf people are often politically and socially isolated, have fewer educational opportunities, _____ limited access to information and services.

① have ② having ③ and have ④ which have

17. The *Washington Post* editorial today, _____ the hierarchy of rich and poor, worried about the claims of the working class as a political force.

① it criticized ② it criticizing ③ while criticizing ④ while criticized

18. So common are cases of people dying from overwork in Japan _____ the country has a special term for it, *karoshi*.

① and ② which ③ where ④ that

19. Refugees are people who are fleeing armed conflict or persecution and _____ denial of asylum has potentially deadly consequences.

① who ② whom ③ whose ④ for whom

20. Saving $1 at the age of 20 is _____ in retirement as saving $1 at the age of 40.

① twice as valuable ② as twice valuable ③ valuable as twice ④ valuable twice as

Ⅴ. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. (21～26)

21. Despite its pronunciation, *Mrs.* is derived from the title mistress. Mistress is the counterpart of master, which is abbreviated to *Mr*. While mistress may have distasteful connotations today, in the mid-18th century the title referred to a woman of economic or social capital. A woman referred to as *Mrs*. generally had servants or was part of an upper social class. Notably, the title *Mrs*. did not signify that a woman was married. In fact, Samuel Johnson's dictionary of 1755 offers six definitions for the word *mistress*, which range from the respectful ("a woman who governs") to the ironic ("a whore or concubine"), but no definition mentions _____.

① social class ② marital status
③ gender identity ④ change in meaning

22. Very small children are unable to imagine themselves in a future where they might feel differently than they do in this moment. The psychologist Janie Busby Grant found that if you ask three-year-olds what they might do the following day, only a third can give an answer judged to be plausible. When the psychologist Cristina Atance gave small children some pretzels to eat followed by the option of more pretzels or some water, it won't surprise you to learn that, thirsty after eating the salt, most chose _____. But when she asked them what they would like to have when they came back the next day, most still opted for _____.

① water – water
② water – pretzels
③ pretzels – water
④ pretzels – pretzels

23. John Bartlett's painting confers the dignity of the European tradition of history painting on the poll tax riot in Trafalgar Square on 31 March 1990. In the background is the National Gallery, where you can see paintings of historical battles. Here, in a style that consciously echoes those paintings, is a dramatic portrayal of a real battle that took place in the heart of London. As an eyewitness and unwilling participant that day, I have to say it didn't look much like Bartlett's painting. For the real battle of Trafalgar Square _____.

① did not actually happen
② demonstrated the people's power
③ was like one great heroic drama
④ showed something less than dignity

24. Gandhi was sent off to England as a young man to study law. England, of course, prided itself as a great meat-eating country. But his mother made him promise not to eat meat. She packed a trunk full of food for him to take along. During the sea voyage he scavenged a little bread from the ship's table and for the rest ate out of his trunk. In London he faced a long search for lodgings and eating-houses that served his kind of food. Social relations with the English were difficult because _____. It wasn't until he fell in with certain fringe elements of English society—Fabians, theosophists, and so forth—that he began to feel at home. Until then he was just a lonely little law student.

① he could not accept or return hospitality
② he often encountered racial discriminations
③ he had to reveal his belief in national liberation
④ he was not accustomed to the English legal system

25. Modern tech companies try to discourage customers from fixing their devices using deterrents like stickers that warn the device's warranty will be void if the sticker is removed. They open and repair devices using specialized tools that ordinary people or repair shops just don't have access to. All of this makes it much more likely that users who can't afford "standard" repairs will _____. Inevitably, this contributes to a culture of disposability and planned obsolescence.

① simply replace older products for new ones
② take their devices somewhere else for repair
③ be given less control over their tech devices
④ have to purchase specialized tools for repair

26. Dear Customer Relation Manager, I took AF1281 from London to Paris on Feb 5th, 2019. When I arrived at Paris, I found out that the surface of my baggage was scratched by your agent. Meanwhile, I called at your Customer Service number to double check the mileage and found the mileage points not credited into my account. The Customer Service Agent lacked knowledge and enthusiasm for solving my problems. I should appreciate it if you look into these matters of _____ as soon as possible. Thanks for your attention.

① lost baggage retrieval and reduced mileage points
② delayed baggage report and flight attendant retraining
③ baggage damage compensation and missing mileage credit
④ the double award miles program and priority check-in service

Ⅵ. Read the following passages and answer the questions. (27～40)

[27～28] What we now think of as "time" is largely an invention of the industrial age. Factories and the economic system that grew around them in the 19th century depended on disconnecting workers' sense of time from the natural rhythms of day changing into night and season into season. Instead of waking more or less when the sun rose and dropping off not long after it set, sleeping more in the lean winter months and less in harvest times, and punctuating their days with naps, workers had to learn to rise consistently to the sound of a factory bell and organize their downtime accordingly. Schedules for travel, school, and commerce followed these industrial patterns of uniform clock time: a time newly homogeneous across season, region, or profession. When employers demanded too much of the workers' time, depriving them of adequate sleep, the workers advocated for sleep that was *more* standardized, rather than less. What they pictured was a time that was reserved exclusively for sleep, a time both demanded by industry and made impossible by it. The eight-hour ideal as we know it is largely a result of this push and pull between management and labor.

27. Which of the following does the passage mainly discuss?

① How research on sleep contributed to economic development
② How modern industry changed the human experience of time
③ How technology affected the nightlife of people in urban areas
④ How the fight between management and labor led to social unrest

28. According to the passage, which of the following is true?

① The industrial workers accepted uniform clock time.
② Standardized, universal time spread from schools to industry.
③ Throughout the 19th century, workers normally slept for eight hours.
④ Before the industrial age, the bedtime for workers was quite regular.

[29～30] The division of Europe into a Catholic and a Protestant camp affected even the art of small countries like the Netherlands. The southern Netherlands, which today we call Belgium, had remained Catholic, and we have seen how Rubens in Antwerp received innumerable commissions from churches, princes and kings to paint vast canvases for the glorification of their power. The northern provinces of the Netherlands, however, had risen against their Catholic overlords, the Spaniards, and most of the inhabitants of their rich merchant towns adhered to the Protestant faith. The taste of these Protestant merchants of Holland was very different from that prevailing across the border. These men were rather comparable in their outlook to the Puritans in England: devout, hard-working, parsimonious men, most of whom disliked the exuberant pomp of the southern manner. Though their outlook mellowed as their security increased and their wealth grew, these Dutch burghers of the 17th century never accepted the full Baroque style which held sway in Catholic Europe. Even in architecture they preferred a certain sober restraint. When, in the middle of the 17th century, at the peak of Holland's successes, the citizens of Amsterdam decided to erect a large town hall which was to reflect the pride and achievement of their new-born nation, they chose a model which, for all its grandeur, looks simple in outline and sparing in decoration.

29. Rubens was a painter who _____.

① was supported by the wealthy Protestant merchants of Holland
② had a liking for huge canvases to decorate churches and palaces
③ felt no inclination towards the exuberant style of the southern Netherlands
④ made a profound impact on the 17th-century northern Netherlands paintings

30. According to the passage, which of the following is true?

① The large town hall of Amsterdam was built in the full Baroque style.
② The victory of Protestantism was conspicuous in the southern Netherlands paintings.
③ The Protestant merchants of Holland wanted to demonstrate the pride of their nation.
④ The painters of Protestant Holland produced numerous paintings for the Spanish patrons.

[31～32] The idea that you can't buy happiness has been exposed as a myth, over and over. Richer countries are happier than poor countries. Richer people within richer countries are happier, too. The evidence is unequivocal: Money makes you happy. You just have to know what to do with it.

Stop buying so much stuff, psychologist Daniel Gilbert said in an interview a few years ago, and try to spend more money on experiences. We think that experiences can be fun but leave us with nothing to show for them. But that turns out to be a good thing. Happiness, for most people, comes from sharing experiences with other people; experiences are usually shared—first when they happen and then again and again when we tell our friends.

On the other hand, objects wear out their welcome. If you really love a rug, you might buy it. The first few times you see, you might admire it, and feel happy. But over time, it will probably reveal itself to be just a rug. Try to remember the last time an old piece of furniture made you ecstatic.

31. Which of the following does the author recommend?

① Buy experiences rather than objects.
② Be friendly to other people.
③ Change your life in a meaningful way.
④ Be satisfied with what you already have.

32. What does the underlined sentence imply?

① We can shop our way out of a bad mood.
② Objects are usually preferred to experiences.
③ Our happiness from buying things declines with time.
④ We usually buy what we want rather than what we need.

[33～35] Conflict is seen in all socially living animals, occurring over scarce resources such as food, space, or mates. But in the late 20th century, our view of animal conflict changed. In the older view, threats and other aggressive displays were held to reduce actual violence by spacing individuals and arranging them in a stable hierarchy, and field research seemed to support this view. Only humans, it was said, kill our own kind, because weapons distance us from our victims, making submissive displays and other natural restraints on violence ineffective.

We now know this is false. It persisted in part because of lack of opportunity to observe animal killings. If a baboon* troop had the same violent death rate as humans do, it could take centuries to observe even a single killing. But as field observations accumulated, deadly violence was seen in many species.

An example is competitive infanticide, first studied in Hanuman langurs.* At the core of langur groups are female relatives and their young; males may stay for a year or more but are ultimately transient. At some point new males appear, drive off the previous ones, and take their places. They soon kill all infants below six months of age; females resist for a time, but without success, and they soon become fertile again and mate with the new males. Various forms of competitive infanticide were described in chimpanzees, lions, wild dogs, and many other species.

*baboon, langur: 원숭이의 일종

33. Which of the following does the passage mainly discuss?

① human cruelty
② natural selection
③ animal violence
④ interracial struggle

34. What was the finding in the late 20th century?

① That it is only humans that kill their own kind.
② That threats reduce actual violence among animals.
③ That weapons make submissive displays ineffective.
④ That conflict among animals may involve killing.

35. According to the passage, which of the following is true?

① Unlike many other animals, baboons never kill each other.
② Male chimpanzees were seen to kill infants of other males.
③ Male langur relatives constitute the core of langur groups.
④ Female langurs will probably kill the males that commit infanticide.

[36～38] Originally, election days varied by state, but in 1845 a law was passed to set a single election day for the entire country. At first, it applied only to presidential elections, but it was later extended to congressional elections as well. At that time, the United States was still a largely agrarian society. For farmers, who made up a majority of the labor force, much of the year was taken up by the planting, tending, and harvesting of crops. Early November was a good time to vote because the harvest was over but the weather was still relatively mild.

Still, some days of the week were better than others. Two days were definitely out of the question. Most Americans were devout Christians and thus set aside Sunday as a day of rest and worship. Wednesday in many areas was a market day, when farmers sold their crops in town. In addition, a travel day was sometimes required. In rural areas, the nearest polling place might have been several miles away, and, in an era before automobiles, getting there could take a while. If people couldn't use Sunday or Wednesday as their travel day, then that meant election day couldn't be on Monday or Thursday, either. And so Tuesday was perceived as the best option.

The reason that election day was specified as the Tuesday "after the first Monday" was to prevent it from falling on November 1. That day was considered unfavorable because some Christians observed it as All Saints' Day and also because merchants typically took the first day of the month to settle their books for the previous month.

36. Which of the following was NOT a factor to consider when the election day was decided on Tuesday?

① weather ② worship
③ sale ④ transportation

37. What does the underlined Two days refer to?

① Sunday and Wednesday ② Monday and Thursday
③ Friday and Saturday ④ Tuesday and Thursday

38. For whom was the first day of November avoided?

① workers ② farmers
③ merchants ④ politicians

[39～40] A century ago, Gustave Le Bon wrote about the mysterious forces that operated when people congregated to form crowds. Feelings of membership within a crowd, he argued, contributed to an enlargement of the ego (a sense of power), the release of impulses, a *sense of contagion*, and heightened suggestibility. These psychological characteristics, Le Bon argued, derived from the absorption of an individual's identity into that of the crowd. The effective crowd leader, Le Bon reasoned, relied on the affirmation of simple, imagelike ideas that point directly to action, and on the repetition of these imagelike ideas: The affirmation evokes the image, the image evokes a sentiment, and the sentiment leads to action. Individuals in the crowd mimic the actions of the leader, and this mimicry, once initiated, inflects all in attendance. Although Le Bon was not interested in emotional contagion per se, his observations of mob behavior may contain clues to some of the features of individuals most likely to be susceptible to emotional contagion.

39. According to Le Bon, an effective crowd leader _____.

① acts without speaking ② provides imagelike ideas
③ repeats the same action ④ listens to the people's voice

40. According to Le Bon, which of the following is NOT true of individuals in a crowd?

① They feel themselves to be powerful.
② They are likely to catch emotions of each other.
③ They tend to be dominated by collective identity.
④ They mimic each other before mimicking the leader.