2021학년도 편입학모집 영어고사 (오전)

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. As it turns out, Doctor Oz wasn't actually the first bona-fide doctor to give terrible medical advice.
   ① infamous ② high-profile ③ ill-willed ④ genuine

2. There is a huge discrepancy in the reviews about the cleanliness of the hotel.
   ① difference ② protest ③ falsity ④ indignation

3. Winston acknowledged that his comments could be construed as racist.
   ① understood ② criticized ③ laughed at ④ reported

4. Whether in Africa, India or even Cyprus, the British never hesitated to imprison nationalist leaders, often on flimsy charges.
   ① heavy ② civil ③ feeble ④ false

5. We plan to implement a policy allowing students to choose a humane alternative.
   ① make up ② stand for ③ put into action ④ ask for

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

6. When a country undergoes economic change, the effects of the _____ are not only financial.
   ① transition ② recession ③ commerce ④ underside

7. Marine construction technology like this is very complex, somewhat _____ to trying to build a bridge under water.
   ① appropriate ② analogous ③ conducive ④ dissimilar

8. The court ruled he could not be held personally _____ for his wife's debts.
   ① suitable ② legitimate ③ liable ④ indispensable

9. The bomb attacks have generally been _____ to a group of international terrorists, but now Flynn is telling a different story altogether.
   ① impeded ② attributed ③ recounted ④ refuted

10. Please keep me _____ on your progress, for I am very interested in seeing the outcome.
    ① comprehended ② noted ③ acquainted ④ posted

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

11. Over the past decade, several companies devoted ① to develop ② meat alternatives have emerged ③, and they're now beginning to prosper ④.

12. With the COVID-19 pandemic, we have had to ① make tough decisions, from moving classes online, to requiring ② those employees who can to teleworking ③, to sending ④ dormitory residents home.

13. Movies that ① tackle historical themes may help foster ② interest in learning ③ more about the past, but they can also risk of obscuring ④ what really happened.

14. During ① the twentieth century there were ② much concern over ③ the relationship between ④ social conditions and mental health.

15. An early form ① of softball that originated ② in 1895, when a Minneapolis fire fighter ③ decided to provide a simple and inexpensive recreational outlet for his colleagues ④.

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

16. A 2019 study found that cows _____ 3.3 percent of all greenhouse gas emissions in the US, compared with 50 percent from electricity production and transportation.

① account for ② are accounted for
③ have been accounted for ④ have been accounting for

17. He predicted that beef eating may peak in 2020, not because people don't like beef anymore, but because there are so many innovative options _____.

① which replacing it ② which to replace it
③ with which replacing it ④ with which to replace it

18. Awareness of the harmful effect plastic can have _____ has exploded in recent years.

① the environment ② on the environment ③ in the environment ④ on in the environment

19. About a third of jazz music is in the blues form and _____ over half of the rock 'n' roll pieces.

① are also ② also are ③ so are ④ are so

20. At the center of our solar system _____ the Sun.

① is a star called ② called is a star ③ is called a star ④ called a star is

Ⅴ. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. (21～27)

21. Self-control is the ability to do something that benefits your long-term goals, instead of something that might satisfy your immediate desires. But for many of us, short-term satiations are irresistible－we end up sacrificing the well-being of _____ all too easily.

① our neighbors ② our inner selves
③ our future selves ④ our future generations

22. There are two ways to fight epidemics. The modern way is to surrender to the power of the pathogens: Acknowledge that they are unstoppable and try to soften the blow with modern inventions, including new vaccines, antibiotics, hospital ventilators and thermal cameras searching for people with fevers. The medieval way, inherited from the era of the Black Death, is brutal: Close the borders, quarantine the ships, pen terrified citizens up inside their poisoned cities. The White House, in defiance of recent American history, opted to _____. It took aggressive measures like barring entry to non-Americans who were recently in China.

① be selfish
② contain a deadly virus
③ cause more panic
④ go medieval

23. We're all familiar with procrastination: waiting until the last minute to catch up with pressing tasks, often leading to subpar or incomplete work. The antidote is simply to start on your assignments sooner, long before the deadline so that your work reflects your full potential. But in your quest to beat procrastination, is it possible to go too far? David Rosenbaum certainly thinks so. His research focuses on the perils of "precrastination," the tendency to _____. It can result in an expenditure of unnecessary effort that could be avoided with a bit of planning.

① rush too quickly into tasks
② put less efforts on a task
③ focus on unimportant things
④ want to get ahead of others

24. Our first task as embryologists was to induce spawning in our sea cucumber. One morning we arrived to see that it had eviscrated—vomited out its guts. Filmy strands floated in the water. Evisceration can be a response to stress, the professor explained, a smart adaptive behavior. The sea cucumber evolved this desperate strategy to _____. Offering a writhing, tasty morsel for the predator is a brilliant distraction; the sea cucumber then covertly floats away like a piece of debris. In a few weeks, its organs regenerate and it carries on, good as new.

① avoid reproduction
② harm predators
③ escape from predators
④ facilitate reproduction

25. For years, doctors advised their patients that the only thing taking multivitamins does is give them expensive urine. After all, true vitamin deficiencies, such as scurvy and pellagra, are practically unheard of in industrialized countries. Now it seems _____. The results of a growing number of studies suggest that even a modest vitamin shortfall can be harmful to your health. Although proof of the benefits of multivitamins is still far from certain, the few dollars you spend on them is probably a good investment.

① those doctors may have been wrong
② taking multivitamins can be positively harmful
③ the cost outweighs the potential benefit tremendously
④ all vitamin supplements were evaluated in a rigorous way

26. The concept of childhood as a distinct stage, together with new ideas about child psychology, became fashionable in the 1920s, as evidenced in journals like *Parents' Magazine*. The younger generation was gradually becoming a more identifiable group with, for example, specifically designed children's clothing appearing in the shops. Pocket money became more common in the 1920s; some middle-class children received 3 shillings a week; working-class children, if they received anything at all, about a halfpenny. Yet there was still an abiding belief that _____. The methods of child expert Dr. Frederic Truby King, who advocated a firm regime, such as not 'spoiling' the child with too much attention, strict potty training and suppression of thumb-sucking, remained influential, if controversial, from the twenties until after the Second World War.

① working-class children should help in the home
② a proper religious education was required for children
③ children needed old-fashioned control and discipline
④ no contact was necessary between parents and children

27. Social distancing during the coronavirus outbreak could alter our greenhouse gas emissions. The actual effects on emissions of staying home will greatly depend on _____. For the roughly 25 percent of Americans living in the suburbs and another 25 percent in rural areas, cutting out a commute often means driving far less. But about 50 percent of Americans live in urban areas, and for those who use mass transit, avoiding a commute doesn't necessarily cause much of a dip in emissions.

① what you do
② where you live
③ how much you eat
④ how you spend money

Ⅵ. Read the following passages and answer the questions. (28～40)

[28～29] If *2001: A Space Odyssey* was forcefully categorized into a single film type or genre, the answer would almost definitely be Science Fiction. Containing many Sci-Fi tropes, *2001* certainly uses several motifs of the genre. Travelling millions of miles through space, various different types of spacecraft, astronauts floating through space without the restraints of gravity—all of these images are perpetually attached to Science Fiction cinema, and rightly so. Why then, despite employing a range of classical genre elements, does *2001* feel like so much more than just a Science Fiction film? A possible explanation is the high-brow themes and ideologies that diverge themselves in *2001*, which, in the vast majority of other Science Fiction films, are largely avoided. Perhaps with the exception of *Blade Runner*, no other Sci-Fi blockbuster can claim to address existentialism, theology and the condition of the human purpose to such a complex, intellectual and elaborate degree; very few films at all can declare as much philosophical consciousness as *2001*.

28. What is this passage mainly about?

① The ideological character of the Sci-Fi genre
② The philosophical aspects of *2001: A Space Odyssey*
③ The motifs of the Sci-Fi genre found in *2001: A Space Odyssey*
④ The special techniques with which *2001: A Space Odyssey* was made

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

① *Blade Runner* shares essential themes with *2001: A Space Odyssey*.
② *2001: A Space Odyssey* cannot in fact be categorized into the Sci-Fi genre.
③ Sci-Fi films have only a few common features as the genre is relatively new.
④ The condition of the human purpose is one of the common motifs of Sci-Fi films.

[30～31] Kate Szumanski still remembers the note her professor wrote at the top of an essay in her senior year: "This is a good argument ... Why don't you come visit me at office hours and we'll talk about graduate school." By all accounts this was a good note. Szumanski got an A on the paper—and she'd done well in the political science class all semester. But that note terrified her. "I started to shake, my cheeks turned bright red," she told me recently. In all four years of college, she'd never once gone to office hours. The next week, she mustered up the courage to climb the three flights of stairs to her professor's office. The first time she got to his door, she kept walking. And the second. And the third. Eventually, she just left. "I never worked up the nerve to go in," she recalls. "I remember feeling just intimidated and frightened; as if I'm an imposter and he's going to figure me out." Ask just about any college student, and they'll tell you a similar story.

30. What is the passage mainly about?

① Office hours in college
② Values of college experiences
③ Conflicts between professors and students
④ Strategies for receiving support from professors

31. According the passage, which is true of Kate Szumanski?

① She was planning to go to graduate school.
② She got a good grade in the political science class.
③ She was finally able to see her professor in his office.
④ She wanted to talk with her professor about her graduation.

[32～33] Most people know nowadays that bees are really important to our ecosystem. In fact, there is concern that too many bees are being killed off thanks to "pesticides, parasites, disease and habitat loss," according to the BBC. That's because bees pollinate a lot of the food we eat. And then there's the delicious honey and (less delicious) wax that can be used to make candles. But in the early 1990s, people feared bees, specifically the dreaded "Africanized honeybees." According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, they were brought to Brazil in the 1950s with the idea that they'd be suited to the South American climate. The bees were ultimately called "killer bees" and swarmed around the world until arriving in the U.S. in 1990. When they arrived in the U.S., a couple people died after disturbing large colonies, and concern grew that the bees would kill many more people. As the BBC noted, the reputation of killer bees was that they were "huge and are equipped with lethal venom." However, the reality was that "killer bees are actually smaller than regular honeybees" and "their venom is also less powerful." The main difference is that they're more likely to sting and pursue targets for longer distances than regular bees do. But the killer bees were never the threat they seemed to be based on horror movies like *The Swarm*.

32. According to the passage, which of the following is true of Africanized honeybees?

① They are mostly found in the U.S.
② They came to be called killer bees later.
③ They originated in Brazil and spread to the U.S.
④ They were brought to the U.S. by two Brazilians.

33. Why do people worry about bees nowadays?

① Because bees can kill human beings.
② Because bees are putting other insects in danger.
③ Because bees can spread diseases to plants.
④ Because the number of bees is decreasing.

[34～35] James Watt, an ingenious Scot and the patron saint of electric bills, hadn't quite invented the steam engine, but improved it greatly and decided that his major achievement would be to persuade tight-fisted mine owners to actually buy this new machine. What he needed, he realized, was a risk-free offer, showing that their savings from the new machine would more than offset the cost of buying it. But for that he needed to measure the savings, which meant he had to find a catchy way of summarizing what the horses dragging the carts and driving the pumps in the mine were doing. He found that a horse could tug a 500-pound weight quite steadily, and came up with the idea of "horsepower": the rate at which an average horse could keep working through a long day. If he could offer a mine owner a steam engine that cost less than a horse and its feed, yet would operate at more than the rate of one horsepower, then, he realized, he had a chance of making a sale. With the spread of the metric system, his original term was replaced, most justly, by the term watt. Horses are strong, and the power of a single watt was defined as a small fraction－just about 1/750th－of a single horsepower.

34. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

① Nowadays a horsepower is approximately 1/750th of a watt.
② James Watt found that a horse could pull a 500-pound weight steadily.
③ A horse power means the rate at which an average horse could keep working all day long.
④ James Watt finally could offer a steam engine cheaper than keeping a horse.

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

① He proposed initially to use the term, watt.
② He tried to sell the steam engine to mine owners.
③ He invented the steam engine and improved it a lot as well.
④ He opened a bank for mine owners.

[36～37] How do you envisage the pursuit of happiness? For many, it is a relentless journey, and the more you put in, the more you get out. Just consider the following episode from Elizabeth Gilbert's best-selling inspirational memoir *Eat, Pray, Love*, in which she recounts some advice from her Guru. "Happiness is the consequence of personal effort. You fight for it, strive for it, insist upon it, and sometimes even travel around the world looking for it," she writes. "You have to participate relentlessly in the manifestations of your own blessings. And once you have achieved a state of happiness, you must make a mighty effort to keep swimming upward into that happiness forever, to stay afloat on top of it. If you don't, you will leak away your innate contentment." While this kind of attitude may work for some, the latest scientific research suggests that **it** can also seriously backfire for many people－leading, for instance, to feelings of stress, loneliness, and personal failure. According to this view, happiness is best seen as a timid bird: the harder you strive to catch it, the further it flies away.

36. What does the underlined **it** refer to?

① happiness
② a timid bird
③ a mighty effort to be happy
④ the latest scientific research

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

① The author regards happiness as a timid bird.
② The author recommends striving for happiness.
③ The author argues that happiness cannot be pursued.
④ The author thinks people have different attitudes to happiness.

[38～40] In Europe, and throughout much of the twentieth century, the term "Americanization" referred to the exercise of American influences, especially those of Hollywood. Not all concerns about Hollywood and Americanization, however, led inevitably to support for the European film industries. The intellectuals who expressed concerns over Americanization were hostile to film as a medium. In Britain, this attitude was represented by the Cambridge literary critics F. R. Leavis and Q. R. Leavis, who were outspoken in their disdain for the democratization of culture and in their view that elitist tastes and values must be vigorously asserted and defended. According to F. R. Leavis, film was not a medium that allowed audiences to exercise their critical faculties. Rather, it was an "insidious" medium that had a "potent influence" over audiences, forcing them to "surrender, under conditions of hypnotic receptivity, to the cheapest emotional appeals." At the heart of Leavis' thinking was the assumption that the mechanized age, hastened by the American enthusiasm for progress, had replaced an earlier social order in which cultural life was more humane, complex and intellectually rewarding. This idea—that a bland consumer culture was supplanting older and more distinctively national cultural forms and practices—was taken up later by Richard Hoggart in *The Uses of Literacy* (1957).

38. What is this passage mainly about?

① Why European film makers and producers went to Hollywood
② How largely Hollywood dominated the European film market
③ How film and literature interacted in twentieth-century Britain
④ Why some British critics took issue with film as a medium

39. F. R. Leavis was concerned about Americanization because _____.

① it seemed to be responsible for a general decline in cultural standards
② it meant the collapse of the British and other European film industries
③ he was afraid of the growing economic power of America over Europe
④ he thought cultural minorities would surrender to mainstream culture

40. Richard Hoggart was _____.

① a pioneer of British film
② a seeker of spiritual truth
③ a follower of F. R. Leavis
④ a defender of American culture