2022학년도 편입학모집 영어고사 (오전)

지원모집단위 :	수험번호 :	성 명 :

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

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

1. The graduate committee must be <u>in full accord</u> in their approval of a dissertation.
   ① indecisive ② shrewd ③ vulnerable ④ unanimous

2. The trustees came to an <u>impasse</u> in their attempt to find a solution.
   ① deadlock ② hypothesis ③ raid ④ breakthrough

3. Ecological problems usually require <u>holistic</u> solutions.
   ① notable ② impartial ③ complete ④ concrete

4. The judge clearly said that the dispute should be <u>arbitrated</u>, and we should comply with that.
   ① determined ② engaged ③ avoided ④ mediated

5. There is a <u>glut</u> of lawyers on the market, and many law school graduates cannot get good jobs.
   ① pool ② excess ③ demand ④ trade

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

6. In frogs and toads, the tongue is fixed to the front of the mouth in order to facilitate _____ it at some distance, greatly aiding in the capture of insects.
   ① contracting ② projecting ③ vibrating ④ withdrawing

7. The Great Wall of China was not _____, although it did help defend against attacks.
   ① irreversible ② impenetrable ③ inexplicable ④ irrefutable

8. Congress passed the Bilingual Education Act in 1968 and _____ amended it a number of times.
   ① simultaneously ② spontaneously ③ subsequently ④ redundantly

9. Strauss alleged that this was an _____ of his absolute privilege of free speech and as such was a contempt of Parliament.
   ① applause ② infringement ③ enticement ④ omen

10. Language problems are _____ by cultural misunderstandings.
    ① lessened ② demolished ③ accommodated ④ compounded

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

11. Gas efficiency①, secure, economical, and practical②, today's cars are better than any③ produced before④.

12. Adjacent to① the traditionalists were② the anti-Communists, many of them③ were former Marxists④.

13. Because of this ranking feature①, Google's results are more accurate② and higher quality③ than those of④ other search engines.

14. A host of popular writings from the 1980s① on have charged② universities with③ teaching too little, costing too much, neglecting students, embraced④ an "illiberalism" that has silenced open debate.

15. The best way making① employees satisfied② about their work is to help③ them get away④ from it as much as possible.

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

16. Not until the late Middle Ages _____ a major construction material.

① became glass ② glass became
③ did glass become ④ glass had become

17. This winter, there are many shades of _____ to be fully vaccinated.

① what it means ② what means it
③ it means what ④ means what it

18. Most people view cameras, intrusive apps, and smart devices _____ having helped to increasingly compromise the privacy of multitudes.

① of ② as ③ in ④ for

19. The federal government obviously had its hands full trying to enforce environmental laws while _____ residents happy.

① keep ② kept ③ to keep ④ keeping

20. In the 1960s, the registration of foreign marriages was resumed, and _____ the trickle of Russian brides abroad has turned into a powerful torrent.

① before then ② from when ③ since then ④ until when

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

21. The deadly tiger escape at the San Francisco Zoo could prove to be _____ an institution that has come under fire repeatedly in the past few years over the deaths of two elephants and the mauling of a zookeeper. The zoo could face heavy fines from regulators or be stripped of its exhibitor license or accreditation. It could be hit with a huge lawsuit by the victims or their families, or it even could face criminal charges, depending on what the investigation finds.

① a costly blow to ② a casual thing for
③ a chance for revival for ④ a deliberate performance by

22. There was an explosion of modern dance in the 1930s, particularly in Germany and the USA by choreographers such as Harald Kreutzberg, Yvonne Georgi, Doris Humphrey, Isadora Duncan, and Martha Graham. They greatly inspired a burst of explosion of new forms during the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s. Dynamic experience was examined more, in and of itself, and choreographers looked to non-linear, random, non-narrative forms. They found inspiration in improvisation and the ordinary movements and objects of everyday life. However, no new systematic coding systems for dynamic features were developed for these changes. The composition of working groups was in more flux. Improvised moves are hard to score and usually highly individual. Dances were often created in rehearsal or even during the performance. In short, _____.

① the influence of modern dance was widely felt
② dynamic features were secondary in modern dance
③ a new permanent coding system was less of a priority
④ choreography is basically repetitions of categorical elements

23. Philosophers assume that the love of wisdom is a natural endowment of the human being. Potentially everyone is a philosopher because in the depths of one's being there is an intense longing to fathom the mysteries of existence. This inner yearning expresses itself in various ways prior to any actual study of philosophy as a technical branch of human culture. Consequently every human being, insofar as he or she has ever been or is a lover of wisdom, _____.

① is content with knowledge of facts
② turns away from the findings of science
③ has, to some extent, a philosophy of life
④ thinks that wisdom is not the same as knowledge

24. Some say that nothing is more vivid or memorable than a picture. We disagree. No visual image is as vivid as the image created by the mind in response to words. The main function of the poet or the artist, in fact, is to enable people to see more deeply into things than they can with the unaided eye. There is more to life than meets the eye, and _____.

① one picture is worth a thousand words
② this is what good prose or poetry is all about
③ it takes only a few words to ignite the imagination
④ people want to think about ideas on their own terms

25. If the modern lifestyle could be characterized in a single word, it would have to be "_____." From shopping online from one's couch and having goods delivered next-day to the appropriate doorstep, to joining friends for a meetup via a social app without having to leave the house, to booking a flight and hotel across the world, smartphones allow people to perform tasks in a moment, on robust apps via the Internet, that previously would have required going in person. Essentially, technology has helped people to carry out complex tasks in a simpler, quicker manner.

① productivity
② connection
③ automation
④ convenience

26. English speakers know that their language is odd. So do people saddled with learning it non-natively. The oddity that we all perceive most readily is its spelling, which is indeed a nightmare. In countries where English isn't spoken, there is no such thing as a "spelling bee." For a normal language, spelling at least pretends a basic correspondence to the way people _____.

① use their language
② pronounce the words
③ express their thoughts
④ put the letters together

27. Perhaps you've been told from time to time not to take life so seriously. Though that may have sounded like good advice, a recent study of over 1,000 men and women conducted over 60 years reveals the contrary. The participants were evaluated with regard to various personality characteristics, such as conscientiousness, cheerfulness, and optimism. The researchers compared the personality characteristics of those who lived a long time with those who died young. The results were surprising. They discovered that those who were more conscientious as children were 30 percent less likely to die in any given year of their adulthood than their more carefree peers. Cheerfulness, however, reduced the average life span. Those who were exuberant as children were about 6 percent more likely to die in any given year than the less cheerful children. The study suggests that _____.

① being cautious and somewhat serious is a key to a long life
② being cheerful and conscientious makes you die relatively young
③ taking life optimistically contributes to reducing stress in life
④ exuberant children are likely to die earlier than their more carefree peers

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

[28～29] Between 1919 and 1920, escalating ethnic and political tensions in the United States erupted in a wave of mass paranoia and repression known as the "Red Scare." The Bolshevik Revolution of November 1917 in Russia sparked fears that a communist coup was imminent in the United States. On the domestic front, the American economy was in recession, unemployment was high, and living costs were even higher. More than 3,300 labor strikes broke out across the nation in 1919, including a nationwide strike by steelworkers, many of whom were Southern and Eastern European immigrants. The Boston police force also went on strike, forcing Governor Calvin Coolidge to enlist the state militia to protect the city and prevent looting. Even worse, several highly publicized bombings and attempted bombings of politicians and business leaders, including an explosion on Wall Street in September 1920 that killed 38 people, fueled the public's general sense of pandemonium. In all these cases, Americans blamed these incidents on communist and socialist aliens.

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

① There was a communist coup in the United States in 1919.
② 1919 and 1920 in the United States was a time of turbulence.
③ The Boston police force suppressed the workers' strike in 1919.
④ A bombing was attempted in 1920 by Southern and Eastern European immigrants.

29. Which of the following did NOT provoke the "Red Scare"?

① The Wall Street bombing in 1920
② The nationwide strike by steelworkers
③ The Russian Revolution of November 1917
④ The election of Calvin Coolidge as Governor

[30～31] Plutarch loved those who could use life for grand purposes and depart from it as grandly, but he would not pass over weaknesses and vices which marred the grandeur. His hero of heroes is Alexander the Great; he loves him above all other men, while his abomination of abominations is dishonorable action. Nevertheless he tells, with no attempt to extenuate, how Alexander promised a safe conduct to a brave Persian army if they surrendered, and then "even as they were marching away he fell upon them and put them all to the sword," "a breach of his word," Plutarch says sadly, "which is a lasting blemish to his achievements." He adds piteously, "but the only one." He hated to tell that story.

30. Which of the following did Plutarch hate most?

① Arrogance ② Greed ③ Betrayal ④ Abomination

31. How did Plutarch think about Alexander the Great?

① He loved him except for one action.
② He underestimated his achievements.
③ He thought he kept his word even to enemies.
④ He wanted to downplay his treatment of the Persian army.

[32～34] Probation offers another way to avoid a jail sentence. The person is given a suspended sentence and is set free. The purposes of probation are to allow those who can to remain in normal society and to help them not to repeat their crimes. The decision as to who should be placed on probation and who should go behind bars is up to the judge.

Parole, which allows people in prison to finish their terms in the outside world, is another way of reducing the number of inmates in the prisons. But again, unless something is done to help the person on parole, there is a good chance that he will wind up back in prison. In the past, a parole officer used to keep in touch with the person on parole and tried to help him set up a normal life. Recent studies have found, however, that parole officers themselves need help. There are just not enough of them to go around. One system that might be an effective remedy for this problem seems to be the halfway house.

Halfway houses offer job—and personal—counseling services for parolees. Society has no control over ex-convicts who are released when their jail terms are up. While a person is on parole, however, authorities at halfway houses can keep very close contact with parolees and help with problems of returning to normal life.

32. What is the passage mainly about?

① Smart life in prison
② Substitutes for prison
③ Problems parolees encounter
④ Solutions to improve the treatment of inmates

33. Which of the following is one of the duties of a parole officer?

① To decide who may be paroled
② To report to a judge about parolees
③ To help parolees return to normal life
④ To reduce the number of inmates in prison

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

① Parole officers work for halfway houses.
② A suspended sentence is given by a judge.
③ Many people on probation repeat their crimes.
④ Ex-convicts are monitored after they are released.

[35～36] It was 1990, and Wellesley College had invited the first lady Barbara Bush to speak at the school's commencement. The decision upset many students, prompting 150 of them to send a petition to the school's president arguing that as a stay-at-home mother known largely for her husband's achievements, Bush did not represent the kind of career woman Wellesley encouraged its students to become. The incident brought the growing tensions between mothers who stayed at home and those who worked into the national spotlight. "These are the Mommy Wars," declared *Newsweek*, calling it the defining feud of the decade. Two years later, the *New York Times* reported that the wars had "spilled into the national political arena, with Marilyn Quayle championing the fact that she gave up her law career for the sake of her family, and Hillary Clinton defending her decision to combine the two."

35. Which of the following is most likely referred to by the underlined expression?

① The first lady
② A royal princess
③ A stay-at-home mother
④ A high-profile lawyer

36. Which of the following is inferred from the passage?

① Hillary Clinton did not agree with Marilyn Quayle.
② Marilyn Quayle was reluctant to give up her professional career.
③ Wellesley college decided to invite Barbara Bush for her own achievements.
④ *Newsweek* and *New York Times* took different positions regarding the Mommy Wars.

[37～38] Our world is ordered with **rigid** measurements—but alongside them are much more **human** ways to scale such things as the ferocity of storms and the strength of chilis. How much spicier is a Scotch Bonnet chili pepper than a Bird's Eye? How much harder is diamond than quartz? Scales help us measure the physical world. To compare quantities, we mostly rely on quantitative scales—numerical measurements that tell us something about frequency and quantity. Inches, feet, yards and miles; ounces, quarts, liters and gallons; seconds, minutes, and centuries are all quantitative scales. But what about qualitative scales? These are yardsticks that measure observable, but not necessarily numerical, properties—and we use them all the time. Qualitative scales are sometimes **humorous** and often downright bizarre, but they are just as valuable as quantitative scales for imagining relationships between properties and standardizing ideas. They range from chili pepper heat to mineral hardness to ocean breezes. Qualitative scales allow us to label variables with little or no quantitative information. These **unusual** units of measurement are often colloquial: guesstimations and "as-the-crow-flies" rules of thumb that allow for quick assessments and comparisons. Yet qualitative scales prove their usefulness time and again. Without them, we would struggle to grade _____.

37. Which of the following is distinguished from the rest in the passage?

① rigid ② human
③ humorous ④ unusual

38. Which of the following is not suitable for the blank?

① the degree of pain
② the length of your thumb
③ the hardness of diamond or quartz
④ the strength of chili pepper spiciness

[39～40] According to Dr. Wayne Peters, director of the Lipid Consultation Service of Massachusetts General Hospital, "We evolved eating a low-fat diet, and that's what our genetic composition is really designed to handle." Studies of one of the world's most primitive diets—and one of the healthiest ones—back him up. In southern Africa's Kalahari Desert, some tribes still eat as early humans did, hunting and gathering. Anthropologists say the foods of the Bushmen are probably closest to food that, over two million years, shaped our intestines, our cutting and grinding teeth, our churning stomaches.

"Hunting and gathering may not have been such a bad way of life," says Richard Lee, an anthropologist at the University of Toronto who has studied !Kung tribe since the 1960s. "The main element for the !Kung is the mongongo, a superabundant nut eaten in large quantities. They routinely collect and eat more than 105 edible plant species. Meat is secondary."

Another student of the !Kung—Stuart Truswell, a professor of human nutrition at Australia's University of Sydney says their eating schedule is really continual "snacking" (the gathering) punctuated by occasional feasts after a successful hunt. They are nutritionally healthy, the only shortfall being fairly low caloric intake. And Bushmen show few signs of coronary heart disease. Those who avoid accidents or other calamities, says Lee, often live to "ripe old age."

39. The !Kung people _____.

① eat nuts continually
② eat plants because they are poor
③ live a short life due to their diet
④ don't have cutting and grinding teeth

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

① The primitive diets shaped our intestines.
② The !Kung diet is one of the least nutritious.
③ The !Kung diet is a low-fat and high caloric one.
④ Bushmen live to ripe old age thanks to the mongongo.