2024학년도 편입학모집 영어문제지 (오전/A형)

지원 모집단위 :	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. We only went to the party to oblige some old friends who especially asked us to be there.
   ① obey ② repay ③ salute ④ indulge

2. The real thrust of the film is its examination of San Francisco's Haight-Ashbury.
   ① shock ② point ③ content ④ weakness

3. *How Far Can You Go?* (1980) examines the impact of a secular, permissive society on the personal relationships of British Catholics.
   ① liberal ② inventive ③ persevering ④ encouraging

4. The remnants of the Roman Empire can be found in many countries in Asia, Europe, and Africa.
   ① profiles ② remains ③ delicacies ④ adaptations

5. The books on the shelf were arranged haphazardly.
   ① deliberately ② skillfully ③ carelessly ④ linearly

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

6. The exhibition will _____ more than 170 artworks, including miniature paintings going back to the mid-16th century.
   ① brace ② uplift ③ advance ④ feature

7. Today more and more teenagers are overweight than before, and the main _____, nutritionists say, is increasing reliance on fast food.
   ① culprit ② arbiter ③ plaintiff ④ prosecutor

8. Since none of the polls had predicted the winner, everyone was _____ by the results of the election.
   ① disguised ② astounded ③ confronted ④ evaporated

9. It can be _____ to your health to eat decayed food.
   ① eligible ② gratifying ③ detrimental ④ intermittent

10. There was quite a _____ when the employees were asked to take pay cuts.
    ① jest ② clamor ③ windfall ④ diversion

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

11. Jennifer's ① and David's car broke down ② again, but luckily ③ they knew how to ④ fix it.

12. In the year 500 ①, ancient Greece was reaching its highest level of ② civilization, with great achievements in the fields of artistic ③, architecture, politics, and philosophy ④.

13. It was our public school system that ① allowed me, an immigrant girl from India who ② arrived as a child not knowing ③ a word of English, becoming ④ a reporter for *The Wall Street Journal*.

14. Political views held by ① newspaper owners on current topics can usually be found ② in press editorials, as well as in ③ the selection and coverage of news stories, and it is often discussed what extent ④ these influence readers.

15. Jerome was not so much upset about ① the concert cancellation but ② disappointed that ③ he would be ④ unable to spend the day with old friends.

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

16. We are indebted to the Arabs not only for reviving Greek works but also _____ useful ideas from India.
① for introducing ② they introduced ③ introducing ④ to introduce

17. When a human being gets hurt, the brain excretes _____ enkephalin to numb the pain.
① a chemical calling ② a chemical called ③ calling a chemical ④ called a chemical

18. Those were the soldiers _____ to save the city.
① their responsibility was ② whose was the responsibility
③ whose responsibility it was ④ from whom the responsibility was

19. _____ 925 public statues in Britain, only 158 are women standing on their own.
① Of ② With ③ About ④ For

20. Plastic has become a necessity of modern life, its unique combination of lightness, durability and low cost _____ undeniable utility and a high level of convenience.
① provide ② provides ③ provided ④ providing

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

21. Can we rely on Artificial Intelligence (AI) to give us unbiased information? Is it safe to let AI control machinery or drive our cars? And the big question—will it take our jobs away? There's no denying that technology makes a difference. Often, it is transformative. And it's natural for people to fear change. To worry about job security. To worry about the future, about climate change and social inequality. These aren't abstract issues. They are genuine fears for many of us, but here's the twist: _____.

① technology may also be our best bet in addressing them
② we are overwhelmed by more urgent and significant problems
③ AI will take over the repetitive, tedious, labour-intensive tasks
④ we cannot measure how much technology is impacting our daily lives

22. Cognitive neuroscience and its neighboring disciplines have for decades investigated human behavior and its neural correlates. By far, most of this research has conceived of mental states as "internal"—states that exist inside the heads of individuals. This approach has led to many important findings, yet has also had to confront important challenges. One such problem is that the cognitive concept of mind has been historically defined and investigated context-free—even excluding the rest of the body, of which the brain is one part. However, every feeling, thought and behavior _____, and thus it is intuitive that embodied experience may impact our mental processing and sense of self, and vice versa.

① occurs in the context of the body
② has its root in enduring mental states
③ constitutes what we normally call "self"
④ is a subjective as well as historical phenomenon

23. Environmental changes are a story shared across every species on the planet. The effects vary across locations and ecosystems, but the many significant problems tend to come back to one source: _____. Nature moves and evolves on its own, and it would likely have continued doing so if humans were never here at all. The reality, however, is that we are here—so even natural shifts occur on a playing board of our own design. "We're seeing the consequences of our actions play out in real time," says Shane. "Species are going extinct at an incredible rate. Natural ecosystems worldwide are being uprooted. Animal populations are being reshuffled around the globe—intentionally and unintentionally—and bringing new challenges for native species."

① natural selection ② divine purpose ③ ecological adjustment ④ human impact

24. Harlow separated newborn monkeys from their mothers and reared them in cages containing two artificial mothers. One "mother" was made of wire with a rubber nipple from which the infants could get milk. It provided food, but no physical comfort. The other artificial mother had no nipple but was made of soft, comfortable terrycloth. If attachments form entirely because caregivers provide food, the infants would be expected to prefer the wire mother. In fact, they spent most of their time with the terrycloth mother. And when they were frightened, the infants immediately ran to their terrycloth mother and clung to it. Harlow concluded that the monkeys _____. The terrycloth mother provided feelings of softness and cuddling, which were things the infants needed when they sensed danger.

① liked terrycloth better than a nipple
② were not hungry when they were afraid
③ were motivated by the need for comfort
④ showed disturbance when caregivers were unavailable

25. In our modern society, it's difficult to get enough sleep. We lead busy, overworked lives and often have to forgo sleep to get everything done. Round-the-clock television shows tempt us to stay up late. And if we do manage to get a full night's sleep or grab a nap, we run the risk of being labeled "unmotivated" or "lazy" by the go-getters around us. Yet research suggests that _____. Studies indicate that sufficient sleep is as important to health as regular exercise and a nutritious diet. It may even make us smarter.

① babies and children need more sleep than adults do
② sleep-deprived people have trouble learning new skills
③ those who insist on getting their rest are the wisest of all
④ we need to view a good night's rest as an unnecessary luxury

26. Plato mourned the invention of the alphabet, worried that the use of text would threaten traditional memory-based arts of rhetoric. In his "Dialogues," Plato claimed the use of this more modern technology would create "forgetfulness in the learners' souls, because _____," that it would impart "not truth but only the semblance of truth" and that those who adopt it would "appear to be omniscient and will generally know nothing." If Plato were alive today, would he say similar things about ChatGPT, a conversational artificial intelligence program released by OpenAI?

① they will know nothing
② they will not use their memories
③ they will not bother to seek truth
④ they will be interested in the alphabet

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

[27～28] The fate of nearly all living organisms—over 99.9 percent of them—is to compost down to nothing. When your sparkle is gone, every molecule you own will be nibbled off you or sluiced away to be put to use in some other system. That's just the way it is. Even if you make it into the small pool of organisms, the less than 0.1 percent, that don't get devoured, the chances of being fossilized are very small. In order to become a fossil, several things must happen. First, you must die in the right place. Only about 15 percent of rocks can preserve fossils, so it's no good kneeling over on a future site of granite. In practical terms the deceased must become buried in sediment, where it can leave an impression, like a leaf in wet mud, or decompose without exposure to oxygen, permitting the molecules in its bones and hard parts to be replaced by dissolved minerals, creating a petrified copy of the original. Then as the sediments in which the fossil lies are carelessly pressed and folded and pushed about by Earth's processes, the fossil must somehow maintain an identifiable shape. Finally, but above all, after tens of millions or perhaps hundreds of millions of years hidden away, it must be found and recognized as something worth keeping. **compost*: 썩다

27. Which of the following is NOT included among conditions of fossilization?

① Dying in sediment
② Composting down to nothingness
③ Decomposing without exposure to oxygen
④ Sediments being pressed and folded

28. Which of the following CANNOT be inferred from the passage?

① It is not easy to become a fossil.
② Some fossils are from tens of millions of years ago.
③ Granite is an optimal environment for fossilization.
④ Having a recognizable shape is important for a fossil to be found.

[29～30] Biologists classify organisms into species. Animals are said to belong to the same species if they tend to mate with each other, giving birth to fertile offspring. Horses and donkeys have a recent common ancestor and share many physical traits. But they show little sexual interest in one another. They will mate if induced to do so —but their offspring, called mules, are sterile. Mutations in donkey DNA can therefore never cross over to horses, or vice versa. The two types of animals are consequently considered two distinct species, moving along separate evolutionary paths. By contrast, a bulldog and a spaniel may look very different, but they are members of the same species, sharing the same DNA pool. They will happily mate and their puppies will grow up to pair off with other dogs and produce more puppies.

Species that evolved from a common ancestor are bunched together under the heading 'genus' (plural genera). Lions, tigers, leopards and jaguars are different species within the genus *Panthera*. Biologists label organisms with a two-part Latin name, genus followed by species. Lions, for example, are called *Panthera leo*, the species *leo* of the genus *Panthera*. Genera in their turn are grouped into families, such as the cats (lions, cheetahs, house cats), the dogs (wolves, foxes, jackals) and the elephants (elephants, mammoths, mastodons). All members of a family trace their lineage back to a founding matriarch or patriarch. All cats, for example, from the smallest house kitten to the most ferocious lion, share a common feline ancestor who lived about 25 million years ago.

29. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

① Mules pair off with donkeys to reproduce.
② Mutations in bulldog DNA can cross over to spaniels.
③ House kittens and cheetahs belong to the same family.
④ Horses and donkeys are not naturally attracted to each other.

30. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

① Mating is a sufficient condition for belonging to the same species.
② Genera that belong to a family share a common founding ancestor.
③ The two-part Latin name of an organism consists of species and family.
④ Sharing physical traits is a necessary condition for being members of the same species.

[31～32] During their wedding planning, Hunter Kane's future wife, Ashley Kane, tried out the sound of her first name with his original last name, Snyder—and was not loving (A)it. That was when he realized they had more than one name option to consider. Once he and Ms. Kane discussed the possibility of his taking her name, "it felt pretty comforting," he said. It helped that Mr. Kane had never had a "strong connection" to his original last name, and also was extremely close to Ms. Kane's parents and sister. "It felt like if my last name didn't mean that much, then why wouldn't we take hers, when I already feel like such a big part of their family?" he said. At their 2022 wedding, the couple chose to surprise guests with (B)the news by displaying a neon sign reading "The Kanes" at the reception. They enjoyed hearing guests' reactions, even if it did cause a bit of chaos. "We heard stories from people running back and changing the last name on a card, or people worrying about a check not clearing," Mr. Kane said.

31. Which of the following does the underlined (A) refer to?

① Hunter Kane ② Ashley Kane ③ Hunter Snyder ④ Ashley Snyder

32. Which of the following does the underlined (B) refer to?

① That Hunter took the bride's family name
② That the Kanes did not want to accept checks
③ That Ashley and Hunter decided to get married
④ That Hunter became so close to Ashley's family

[33～34] West European countries and the United States have both found it necessary to shift workers from one place to another because of changes in labor market conditions. This labor mobility can, in the two geographical areas referred to, be distinguished by a difference in approach rather than degree. In the United States, the use of labor relocation to bring about a satisfactory manpower adjustment has, for the most part, been limited to the movement of workers among different plants of the same enterprise. Conversely, most programs for the relocation of workers in Western Europe have been implemented on an inter-firm basis. This difference has meant that in the United States support for geographical mobility has largely been left to private resources, while in Western Europe the government has taken the initiative—and has accepted a major share of the financial burden in the movement of labor from one location to another.

33. Which of the following is true of West European programs for labor mobility?

① They have been dependent on personal resources.
② They have aimed at limiting the migration of labor.
③ They have permitted workers to move without changing employers.
④ They have had the same motivation as labor relocation in the US.

34. Which of the following is true of labor relocation in the US?

① Labor problems have been regarded as insignificant.
② Private firms basically have paid most of the costs.
③ The government has played a major role in geographical mobility.
④ The US workers have had more opportunities than West European workers.

[35～36] The deeds of Benjamin Franklin in just one of half a dozen areas could make men living normally busy lives feel like lazy do-nothings. Unschooled, he learned to stumble around in five languages and mastered natural science, diplomacy, and economics. Born in poverty, he prospered so well as a printer, shopkeeper, and publisher that he was able to retire at the age of forty-two. His inventions are legion. He established a university and a public library and practically invented the Philadelphia municipal government. As a diplomat, legislator, and architect of the United States government, Franklin did the work not of one founding father but of a dynasty.

35. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a field of Franklin's accomplishments?

① Law ② Education ③ Foreign affairs ④ Architecture

36. Which of the following is NOT true of Franklin's life?

① He educated himself.
② He succeeded in his business.
③ He was undisciplined.
④ He lived an unusually active life.

[37～38] It is not too much of an exaggeration to say that almost nobody in Britain drank tea at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and nearly everybody did by the end of it. Official imports grew from around six tons in 1699 to eleven thousand tons a century later, and the price of a pound of tea at the end of the century was one-twentieth of the price at the beginning. Furthermore, those figures do not include smuggled tea, which probably doubled the volume of imports for much of the century until the duty levied on tea was sharply reduced in 1784. Another confounding factor was the widespread practice of adulteration, the stretching of tea by mixing it with ash, willow leaves and more dubious substances often colored and disguised using chemical dyes. Tea was adulterated in one way or another at almost every stage along the chain from leaf to cup, so that the amount consumed was far greater than the amount imported.

Black tea began to become more popular, partly because it was more durable than green tea on long voyages, but also as a side effect of this adulteration. Many of the chemicals used to make fake green tea were poisonous, whereas black tea was safer, even when adulterated. As black tea started to displace the smoother, less bitter green tea, the addition of sugar and milk helped to make it more palatable.

37. What is the passage mainly about?

① Popularity of black tea in Britain
② Britain's peculiar enthusiasm for tea
③ Various methods of tea adulteration
④ Differences between green tea and black tea

38. Which of the following is true of the 18th century Britain?

① Green tea was safer than black tea when adulterated.
② It was mainly in the stage of leaves that tea was adulterated.
③ The amount of smuggled tea doubled that of imported tea until 1784.
④ Sugar and milk began to be added to lessen the bitterness of green tea.

[39～40] "Flight shame" has been gathering pace in Europe. The term speaks of the guilt of taking flights at a time when the world needs to dramatically cut greenhouse gas emissions. This growing resistance to aviation has reinvigorated rail travel. It is also changing our ideas of how, why and where we travel. Although "shame" is a negative term, the goals are positive—for people who take part in the movement as well as for the environment. It is less about "shaming" other people who fly than changing your own travel patterns. What's more, the aim of many promoting less flying is by no means to discourage people from exploring the world. The movement is instead about revelling in the slow, deliberate journeys that are possible without aviation. One of the obvious choices is train travel, which has one-10th the emissions of flying.

It's easy to forget that a plane is not always the fastest option, as train travel typically brings you from the center of one city to that of another. In particular, high-speed trains have huge potential as an alternative: new high-speed lines have been shown to reduce aviation transport on the same routes by as much as 80%. _____. Roger Tyers is a climate sociologist who recently returned from a "no-flying fieldtrip" to China, which took him two weeks by train each way. It might sound like a daunting expedition, but he is glowing about his trip. "I've seen some incredible things that you just wouldn't see getting on a plane." He lists a lot of other advantages: digital detox, no jetlag, talking to different people, and "just appreciating the size of our planet and how diverse it is."

39. Which of the following best fits in the blank?

① Slow travel needn't be limited to short distances, either
② The no-flying movement is also gaining popularity elsewhere
③ After all, flying is probably the most carbon-intensive activity you can do
④ The flight shame movement is about rediscovering the diversity of the earth

40. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

① High-speed trains emit more carbon than slow-speed trains.
② The round-trip journey by Roger Tyers took him two weeks.
③ Using the term "shame" for climate action is not a good idea.
④ The no-flying movement aims to urge people to alter their travel habits.