2025학년도 편입학모집 영어문제지 (오전/A형)

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. The Taiwanese director reverently follows the conventions of the genre that he says occupied a great deal of his movie-going life in '50s and '60s.
   ① derisively ② affectedly ③ deferentially ④ garrulously

2. A doting mother, Emma was far more likely to praise her son's crude attempts at art than to disparage them.
   ① docile ② obedient ③ tyrannic ④ affectionate

3. The medicine proved to be potent, alleviating the patient's pain.
   ① effective ② fragile ③ flawless ④ persistent

4. Most of our conversations were about scarcity and how things were tight.
   ① fright ② shortage ③ hardship ④ unrest

5. A district council leader has warned that proposals to streamline local government are a threat to democracy.
   ① relocate ② undercut ③ merge ④ rationalize

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

6. The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission advises investors to be _____ for possible signs of online investment fraud.
   ① vivacious ② alert ③ fervent ④ prolix

7. Please use a coaster under your glass in order to avoid _____ the wood furniture.
   ① marring ② aggrandizing ③ abating ④ miring

8. Machines are _____ more and more of the attributes we used to think of as uniquely human.
   ① taking on ② turning to ③ making up ④ running into

9. Universal Pictures announced this week that Christopher Nolan will be directing a cinematic _____ of "The Odyssey," an ancient poem believed to be written by Homer between 750 and 650 BCE.
   ① adjustment ② reparation ③ adaptation ④ commendation

10. By the summer of 2022, the majority of people had been fully vaccinated and accordingly all mandatory mask-wearing requirements _____ in most countries.
    ① lifted ② impaired ③ installed ④ decreed

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

11. The idea of human rights as ① fundamental rights is ② not without their ③ critics, even at this otherwise ④ receptive time.

12. It's one of the great injustices ① of this era that ② countries contribute ③ negligible amounts to global carbon emissions are now feeling the most ④ harrowing impacts of climate change.

13. The process which① public or private lands are② transformed into③ park areas is④ complex.

14. According to a new analysis from① LinkedIn, which examined millions of jobs from January 2022 to July 2024, some of fast-growing jobs② for 2025 barely existed③ at the turn of the century④.

15. That① we often derive sorrow from the sorrow of others②, is a matter of fact so③ obvious to require any instances④ to prove it.

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

16. Some people find the idea of seeking out emotional well-being _____.
① incredible appeal ② incredibly appeal ③ incredible appealing ④ incredibly appealing

17. The world is already facing _____ the Cornell agricultural economist Chris Barrett calls a “food polycrisis.”
① with ② what ③ that ④ whether

18. _____ people see an advantage in moving to the city than they used to.
① Few ② A few ③ Fewer ④ A fewer

19. In 2016, she won the Man Booker International Prize for fiction for *The Vegetarian*, the first of her novels to be translated into English and _____ her major international breakthrough.
① consider ② considered ③ considering ④ was considered

20. New York City’s _____ congestion pricing began on January 5, marking a new era for driving into Manhattan.
① long-awaiting ② awaiting-long ③ long-awaited ④ awaited-long

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

21. Digital technology has eliminated the need for grand productions of old days in cinema. Crowds can be replicated, buildings reconstructed, and characters invented within the confines of the computer. Yet whether digital is aesthetically preferable to the old way is another matter entirely. *Gladiator* is a good instance that _____ as in *Ben Hur* (1959), and *Spartacus* (1960); its digital technique is remarkable but premature with its absence of dirt, natural movement, and human detail; its settings and supplements are too clean. Visually, the past never looked so perfect.

① digital productions cannot replace old ones
② digital technology can invoke new nostalgia
③ digital reproductions pay tribute to old epics
④ the past can be digitally replicated in aesthetically new ways

22. KEEP YOUR EDGE: Sologig.com reduces the pressure of marketing yourself and lets you focus on what you do best. Our job is to keep you in touch with your most important client and your next one as well. Being a Gold or Platinum Level member is the definitive way to stay ahead of your competition and promote your services to thousands of companies. Put simply, enhancing your Membership Level _____. A higher Membership Level ensures that your profile appears higher in an employer’s search than those with lower service level memberships.

① improves your working competence to the utmost ② solidifies your relationship with other members
③ changes your view about job training methods ④ increases your visibility to potential customers

23. Man is a rational animal—so at least I have been told. Throughout a long life, I have looked diligently for evidence in favor of this statement, but so far I have not had the good fortune to come across it, though I have searched in many countries spread over three continents. On the contrary, I have seen the world _____.

① plunging continually further into madness
② left unassisted to face the mundane reality
③ stuck in the irresistible forces of reasoning
④ possessing strong desires and abilities to express rationality

24. Many animals and insects have an inborn ability to camouflage themselves in order to hide from prey or predators. Camouflage is a form of deception. It isn't in an animal's best interest to _____. The more it blends, the longer it lives.

① play dead ② live longer ③ draw attention to itself ④ avoid being noticed by others

25. For the majority of human history, most people didn't go to school. Formal education was a privilege for the Alexander the Greats of the world, who could hire Aristotles as private tutors. Starting in the mid-19th century, the United States began to establish truly _____. It was a social compact: the state provides public schools that are free and open to all. And children, for most of their childhood, are required to receive an education.

① universal and compulsory education
② privileged and accessible education
③ inclusive and vocational education
④ targeted and innovative education

26. The bacterium *Acinetobacter baumannii* is _____. The microorganism causes a range of infections, and its ability to survive drying up means it can persist for weeks on hospital air vents, computer keyboards and human skin. Its metabolic and genetic flexibility has allowed it to become resistant to the few antibiotics that can make it through its two protective cell membranes. Antibiotic-resistant microbes kill more than one million people each year. The global threat posed by *A. baumannii* has put the microbe high on the list of priority pathogens drawn up by the World Health Organization (WHO).

① a portrait of resilience
② a source of inspiration
③ a subject of controversy
④ a case of misunderstanding

27. The EU has fallen behind the US and Asia in recent decades in important digital technologies: semiconductor manufacturing has shifted to East Asia and Europe lacks any consumer-facing firms with the scale of America's digital monoliths. The EU sees this as a risk to Europe's autonomy, security and commitment to competitive markets. Its regulatory proposals and public investments are increasingly aimed at curbing the power of US tech giants while securing European leadership in emerging technologies. But China and the US also want sovereignty over how technology is regulated in their own jurisdictions and to control global technology standards. This poses threats to Europe's _____.

① engagement with global environmental issues
② prospects for regaining technological leadership
③ project to integrate all nations into a single market
④ endeavor to outsource semiconductor manufacturing

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

[28～29] The word disability hints at something missing either fiscally, physically, mentally or legally. To be disabled evokes a marginalized place in society, culture, economics and politics. It is concentrated in some parts of the globe more than others, caused by armed conflict and violence, malnutrition, rising populations, child labour and poverty. Yet it is increasingly found to be everywhere as well, and disability affects us all, transcending class, nation and wealth. The notion of the TAB (Temporarily Able Bodied) recognizes that many people will at some point become disabled. Most impairments are acquired (97%) rather than congenital, and world estimates suggest a figure of around 500－650 million disabled people, or one in ten of the population. Currently, 150 million of these are children and it is estimated that 386 million of the world's working-age population are disabled. 88% live in the world's poorest countries and 90% of those in rural areas. People with impairments tend to be ignored, pitied, patronized, objectified and fetishized. And while impaired bodies and minds have always been part of everyday life, demeaning societal responses to impairment, which we can define as (A) <u>'disablement' or 'disablism,'</u> are historically and culturally relative.

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

① Social discrimination of impairment
② Equal rights of people with impairment
③ Common features of disabled people
④ Cultural values of the TAB (Temporarily Able Bodied)

29. Which of the following is NOT discussed in the passage?

① The global nature of disability
② The impacts of disability upon economy
③ The social and economic context of disability
④ The size of the disabled population worldwide

[30～31] Most persons are surprised, and many distressed, to learn that essentially the same objections commonly urged today against computers were urged by Plato in the *Phaedrus* and in the *Seventh Letter* against writing. Writing, Plato has Socrates say in the *Phaedrus*, is inhuman, pretending to establish outside the mind what in reality can be only in the mind. It is a thing, a manufactured product. The same of course is said of computers. Secondly, Plato's Socrates urges, writing destroys memory. Those who use writing will become forgetful, relying on an external resource for what they lack in internal resources. Writing weakens the mind. Today, parents and others fear that pocket calculators provide an external resource for what ought to be the internal resource of memorized multiplication tables. Calculators weaken the mind, relieve it of the work that keeps it strong. Thirdly, a written text is basically unresponsive. If you ask a person to explain his or her statement, you can get an explanation; if you ask a text, you get back nothing except the same, often stupid, words which called for your question in the first place. In the modern critique of the computer, the same objection is put, "Garbage in, garbage out." Fourthly, in keeping with the agonistic mentality of oral cultures, Plato's Socrates also holds it against writing that the written word cannot defend itself as the natural spoken word can: real speech and thought always exist essentially in a context of give-and-take between real persons. Writing is passive, out of it, in an unreal, unnatural world. So are computers.

30. What is the passage mainly about?

① A defense of writing
② A charge against writing
③ Differences between writing and computing
④ Comparisons between internal and external resources

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

① Socrates wrote the *Phaedrus*.
② Plato cherished external resources.
③ Unlike writing, computers are not passive.
④ Socrates favored spoken words.

[32～34] In 2020 our school board announced it was eliminating the school's entrance exams and adopting new admissions requirements in an effort to increase the diversity of the student body. No one argued against such a noble goal but many of us had plenty to say about (A) the method. It crushed the kids who had worked hard and sacrificed so much to gain entrance to the school based on merit. I was part of a group including parents, students and alumni that sued to reinstate merit-based admissions. The school board insists the new admissions requirements are based on merit. A federal judge ruled this year that the changes to the admissions requirements were "patently unconstitutional" and discriminatory to Asian American kids. We are confident we will prevail while the school board appeals the ruling.

Unfortunately, these misguided policies are spreading across the education landscape. In California, school districts are moving to decrease the number of D and F grades distributed and putting in place "equitable grading," like making a 50 (instead of a 0) the lowest grade a student can receive and allowing missed deadlines in new "reasonable late work policy" guidelines. School districts in other parts of the country are eliminating academically advanced programs and advanced placement classes. This race to the bottom doesn't help the young people it aims to uplift, including students with learning disabilities, people facing socioeconomic challenges and new English language learners.

32. What would be the best title of the passage?

① Success Stories in Education
② Equity Over Excellence in Education
③ Defending Merit in Education Policy
④ The Case for Diversity in Education

33. Which of the following is the author most likely to argue for?

① More generous grading
② A reasonable late work policy
③ Elimination of entrance exams
④ Academically advanced programs

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

① How to attract outstanding students
② How to improve the quality of education
③ How to enhance the diversity of the student population
④ How to assist students from disadvantaged backgrounds

[35～36] In 1948 half a million workers were employed in mining coal; the great bulk of those jobs had disappeared by the early 21st century not because we stopped mining coal—the big decline in coal production, in favor first of natural gas and then of renewable energy, started only around 15 years ago—but because technologically advanced surface mining and mountaintop extraction made it possible to extract an increasing amount of coal with many fewer workers. It's true that the jobs that disappear in the face of technological progress have generally been replaced by other jobs. But that doesn't mean that the process has been painless. Individual workers may not find it easy to change jobs, especially if the new jobs are in different places. They may find their skills devalued; in some cases, as with coal, technological change can uproot communities and their way of life.

This kind of dislocation has been a feature of modern societies for at least two centuries. But (A) something new may be happening now. In the past, the jobs replaced by technology tended to involve manual labor. Machines replaced muscles. On the one hand, industrial robots replaced routine assembly-line work. On the other hand, there has been ever-growing demand for knowledge workers, a term coined by Peter Drucker for people engaged in nonrepetitive problem-solving. Many people, myself included, have said that we're increasingly becoming a knowledge economy. But what if machines can take over a large chunk of what we have historically thought of as knowledge work?

35. What caused the large-scale disappearance of coal miners in the early 21st century?

① Exhaustion of coal reserves
② Decrease in miners' wages
③ A shift towards environment-friendly energy
④ Technological advancements in mining methods

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

① The rise of a knowledge-based economy
② The arrival of an era of technology-driven knowledge work
③ The collaboration between human workers and industrial robots
④ The decrease of coal production in favor of clean energy resources

[37～38] 2024 was the hottest year on record, according to new data published by the Copernicus Climate Change Service. It was also the first year the planet surpassed the 1.5 degrees Celsius global warming target set forth in the Paris Climate Accord. But years from now, you're unlikely to remember 2024 as an especially hot year, because it will also be one of the coolest years of the rest of your life. As humanity keeps burning fossil fuels and heating up the Earth, your future self will look back on the present as a time of calmer weather, snowier winters, and milder temperatures. To children born today, the hotter, stormier climate conditions of the future will feel normal. This is due to a mind trick known as shifting baseline syndrome, which causes people to grow accustomed to whatever environmental conditions they're currently experiencing. The phenomenon can lead to a gradual erosion of society's environmental standards, whether those standards concern acceptable levels of air pollution or the number of fish in the sea. When it comes to climate change, shifting baseline syndrome may be causing society to normalize progressively hotter temperatures—and a host of other planetary impacts.

37. What is this passage mainly about?

① What has caused abnormal climate conditions so far
② What humans should do to cope with climate changes
③ How extreme the year 2024 was in terms of temperature
④ How people will feel about environmental crises in the future

38. According to the passage, shifting baseline syndrome may _____.

① affect children more easily than adults
② diminish people's willingness to combat climate change
③ enhance people's awareness of harsh environmental conditions
④ cause lawmakers to set stronger targets in conservation policies

[39～40] Populist parties and political movements have risen or become stronger all over Europe in the aftermath of the European Union's financial crisis, the politics of austerity, and the increasing number of refugees and immigrants. This development has been similar in countries such as Greece and Spain where radical cuts to welfare transfers and services were implemented as a precondition for bailout loans but also in countries such as Finland, France, Germany, and the Netherlands that contributed to the bailout while struggling with the crisis themselves. Together, the downturn that was initiated by the crisis and its management created a reservoir of discontent, despair, and anger among many Europeans. These collective emotions have fueled protests against governments held responsible for unjustified and unpopular politics. The question is, why have these processes predominantly harbored support for the political right rather than the left that has traditionally benefited from wide-ranging social dissatisfaction?

39. What is this passage mainly about?

① The process and the result of bailout in Greece and Spain
② The failure of welfare systems in Central and Northern Europe
③ Different types of political populism in diverse European regions
④ The economic and psychological context for populist politics in Europe

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

① Currently left-wing rather than right-wing populism prevails in Europe.
② The rise of populism in Europe is partly due to the EU's financial crisis.
③ In Greece and Spain welfare transfers and services were seriously reduced.
④ Traditionally it is the left that has thrived on people's social dissatisfaction.