2019학년도 편입학모집 영어고사 (B형)

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. Historical records reveal that Jefferson reiterated his ideas about a meritocracy.
   ① withdrew ② repeated ③ emphasized ④ published

2. Teaism is a cult founded on the adoration of the beautiful among the sordid facts of everyday existence.
   ① rigorous ② defiant ③ filthy ④ impudent

3. He has often been criticized for offering ideas that seem a little too outlandish.
   ① ambitious ② superficial ③ regressive ④ eccentric

4. J. S. Mill devoted much of his youthful energies to the advancement of the principle of utility.
   ① establishment ② abolishment ③ promotion ④ clarification

5. Vasco da Gama's mission—to make discoveries and go in search of spices—had the potential to tilt the whole world westwards.
   ① incline ② allure ③ abdicate ④ instigate

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

6. According to the Foundation for Endangered Languages, the majority of languages are vulnerable not just to decline but to _____.
   ① prosperity ② evolution ③ domination ④ extinction

7. Addiction is the relentless pull to a substance or an activity that becomes so _____ it ultimately interferes with everyday life.
   ① imposing ② compulsive ③ incompatible ④ mandatory

8. Authors have come and gone, but Shakespeare has remained a _____ favorite.
   ① bilateral ② hilarious ③ perennial ④ transient

9. Some of the same problems that seemed to have always _____ humanity—hunger, disease, violence and war—continue to weigh heavily on the lives of millions of people.
   ① censured ② rejuvenated ③ disparaged ④ afflicted

10. Education is supposed to be the nation's great socioeconomic _____, but pay gaps between white and black workers have grown since 1979.
    ① leveler ② carrier ③ driver ④ indicator

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

11. The ability to tell a liar from ① a truth-teller is one ② that most people feel they ③ need it ④.

12. Although ① how a steam engine works are ② widely known, we still cannot doubt that some ③ people have never heard of ④ steam engines.

13. The secretary, sluggish enough to be a burden to ① the company, announced ② her long-expecting ③ resignation Friday ④.

14. Liu Xiaobo, a democracy advocate, impassioned literary criticism①, and political essayist repeatedly jailed② by the Chinese government for his activism③, has won the Nobel Peace Prize in recognition of④ his long struggle for human rights in China.

15. More than 65 million people are displaced① from their homes, the largest number since② the Second World War, and nearly 25 million of whom③ are refugees living④ outside their own country.

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

16. For many in the British new media, the engagement of Prince Harry to Meghan Markle, a divorced biracial American, reflected _____ egalitarian Britain had become.

① how ② when ③ where ④ whether

17. The room contained a great number of students, of whom one-third were boys and _____ girls.

① other ② the other ③ others ④ the others

18. After the oil embargo, no longer _____ gas-guzzling cars as the cost of gasoline increased.

① that people could afford ② people could afford
③ people to be able to afford ④ could people afford

19. Cacao plants are expected to disappear _____ due to warmer temperatures and drier weather conditions.

① as early by as 2050 ② as by early as 2050
③ as early as by 2050 ④ by as early as 2050

20. The fort _____ as Fort McHenry was built prior to the War of 1812 to guard Baltimore harbor.

① now known ② is now known
③ has now known ④ having now known

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

21. According to some scientists, there is an innate and presumably genetically determined ability to recognize faces, and this capacity gets focused in the first year or two. One experimental study shows that babies at six months recognize and respond to a broad spectrum of faces, including those of other species, like monkeys, but that this range narrows, so that the response diminishes over time to kinds of faces to which the infant is not exposed (monkey faces cease to elicit a response unless this is repeatedly reinforced). The implications of this work for humans are profound. To a Chinese baby brought up in her or his own ethnic environment, Caucasian faces may _____.

① all look the same ② be easily recognizable
③ probably be objects of fear ④ look identical to Chinese ones

22. In the creative arts of Africa and Oceania, sculpture is predominant. It is a sculpture very different in technique and in formal tradition from that of the west. The distinctions among the arts _____ are unknown to it, so that it is notably less “pure” than such theories of distinctions would demand. Primitive sculpture quite naturally employs color to enhance, or even simply to produce, any desired plastic effect, just as it can add modeled clay to a carved core of wood.

① held by Africans and Oceanians ② through a simplified, symbolic form
③ by the conditions of their importation ④ familiar to traditional European aesthetics

23. Humans have two kinds of ability that make us useful: physical ones and cognitive ones. The Industrial Revolution may have led to machines that did away with humans in jobs needing strength and repetitive actions. But the takeover was not overwhelming. With cognitive powers that machines _____, humans were largely safe in their work. For how much longer, though? AIs are now beginning to outperform humans in the cognitive field. And while new types of jobs will certainly emerge, we cannot be sure, says Harari, that humans will do them better than AIs, computers and robots.

① excelled at ② could not touch ③ deprived us of ④ got rid of

24. The peculiar character of Victorian servants' wings was the result of early nineteenth-century arrangements being revised to make them _____. Efficiency involved analyzing the different functions performed by different servants, giving each function its own area and often its own room, and grouping the related functions into territories accessible to the gentry part of the house which they serviced. Morality meant—in addition to compulsory attendance at daily prayers and Sunday church—separation of the sexes except when they were under supervision. The organization of related jobs into territories achieved this fairly efficiently in the daytime. At night, infinite care was taken to see that men and women slept in different parts of the house.

① organized efficiently
② more moral and more efficient
③ separated according to their sexes
④ more useful and more convenient

25. Technology is transforming our lives at an alarming pace and its effect on language is proving to be just as transformatory. "Living languages are in a continuous state of change," comments the writer Peter Howard, "Only dead languages stay still." But change, as we know from other areas of life, is not always comfortable. It is often tempting to look back to a golden age, when things seemed better. And so it is sometimes with language. Conservative writers frequently talk about declining standards and hark back to periods of British national life when language appeared to be more under control. But if you examine any period of history closely enough you see there has never been a time when _____.

① languages have progressed in the way sciences have
② the key challenge for us has been to live with change
③ controversies about language use have not worried people
④ the survival of languages has depended on commercial and political power

26. In the nineteenth century, British industrialists saw wage levels tied to the price of bread. They campaigned (in alliance with workers) against the interests of the landed aristocracy to abolish the tariffs on imported wheat in order to bring down the price of bread. The industrialists' aim was not to raise the standard of living of labor (though they often claimed it was in order to get the workers' support) but to reduce wages and increase their own profits. They preached the gospel of free trade as long as it was advantageous for them to do so. The contemporary situation in the United States is similar. If the wage of the workers is fixed by the price of, say, Nike shoes and Gap shirts, then _____.

① the capitalists in the United States will no longer suffer from a high wage level
② lots of manufacturers in the country will want to make Gap shirts or Nike shoes
③ American industrialists will espouse free trade in these items as a convenient gospel
④ the government will subsidize Nike and Gap to keep the price of their products low

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

[27～28] Carl Bosch made it possible to produce huge quantities of ammonia, much of which is made into nitrogen-rich ammonium nitrate fertilizer. Careful estimates suggest that synthetic fertilizers feed about half of the world's population. Plants rely upon nitrogen compounds for building proteins and DNA. In nature, nitrates come from decaying plant and animal matter and from certain bacteria, which fix nitrogen from the air. Bosch's lasting legacy is double-edged, however. Artificial fertilizers saved millions from starvation, but the huge increases in population they allowed, from nearly 1.8 billion in 1910 to nearly 7 billion a century later, have put a strain on the world's resources. Their manufacture accounts for about one percent of the world's total energy consumption and their use causes pollution; agricultural run-off creates 'harmful algal blooms' in lakes and estuaries due to the extra nitrogen.

27. Carl Bosch made it possible _____.

① to reduce water pollution
② to manufacture synthetic fertilizers
③ to get nitrogen from the water
④ to prevent the creation of algal blooms

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

① Agricultural run-off causes bacterial infection when animals take it.
② Carl Bosch was actively engaged in establishing a starvation relief fund.
③ Decaying plant and animal matter is a major cause of pollution in lakes.
④ The manufacture of ammonia enabled the production of fertilizers on a large scale.

[29～30] These days most people around the world dress in much the same way: the same jeans, the same sneakers, the same T-shirts. There are just a few places (A) where people hold out against the giant sartorial* blending machine. One of them is rural Peru. In the mountains of the Andes, the Quechua women still wear their brightly coloured dresses and shawls and their little felt hats, pinned at jaunty angles and decorated with their tribal insignia. Except that these are not traditional Quechua clothes at all. The dresses, shawls and hats are in fact of Andalusian origin and were imposed by the Spanish Viceroy Francisco de Toledo in 1572, in the wake of Túpac Amaru's defeat. Authentically traditional Andean female attire consisted of a tunic, secured at the waist by a sash, over which was worn a mantle, which was fastened with a *tupu* pin. What Quechua women wear nowadays is a combination of these earlier garments with the clothes they were ordered to wear by their Spanish masters. The bowler hats popular among Bolivian women came later, when British workers arrived to build that country's first railways. The current fashion among Andean men for American casual clothing is thus merely the latest chapter in a long history of sartorial Westernization.

*sartorial 의복의

29. What does the underlined (A) imply?

① where people wear cheap clothes
② where people dislike baggy clothes
③ where people refuse mass-produced clothes
④ where people follow a current fashion trend

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

① Today women in rural Peru generally wear jeans and T-shirts.
② These days many Andean men wear American casual clothing.
③ Contemporary Quechua women's attire is not authentically traditional.
④ The Spanish Viceroy forced the Quechua women to wear Andalusian-style dresses.

[31～32] In 2006, researchers at Cornell University released results of a long-term study containing some hypotheses about the reorganization of television in the 1980s. The research project assembled data to suggest a correlation between television viewing by very young children and autism. One of the most urgent problems in autism studies has been to explain the extraordinary and anomalous rise in its frequency beginning in the mid to late 1980s. From the late 1970s, when autism occurred in one out of 2,500 children, the rate of incidence has risen so fast that, as of a few years ago, it affected approximately one in 150 children, and showed no sign of leveling off. Obviously, television had been pervasive in North American homes since the 1950s: Why then might it have markedly different consequences beginning in the 1980s? The study proposes that a new coalescence of factors occurred in that decade—in particular, the widespread availability of cable TV, the growth of dedicated children's channels and video cassettes, and the popularity of VCRs, as well as huge increases in households with two or more television sets. Thus conditions were, and continue to be, in place for the exposure of very young children to television for extended periods of time on a daily basis. Their specific conclusions were relatively cautious: that extended television viewing before the age of three can trigger the onset of the disorder in "at risk" children.

31. What led the researchers at Cornell University to take interest in television was _____.

① the increase of the cases of autism in the 1980s
② the nationwide spread of television sets in the 1950s
③ the emergence of new visual instruments such as VCRs
④ new evidence of the relation between television and autism

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

① In North America, dedicated children's channels were already popular in the 1950s.
② In the late 1970s, the rate of child autism incidence was no higher than one in 2,500 children.
③ Watching TV for an extended period of time tends to cause autism in adults as well as in children.
④ A few years ago, the rate of child autism incidence stabilized with approximately one in 150 children affected.

[33～34] Of all the horrors Louis Zamperini endured during World War II—a plane crash into the Pacific, 47 days stranded at sea, two years in a prisoner-of-war camp—the one experience that truly haunted him was when a Japanese guard tortured and killed an injured duck. The episode, recounted in Laura Hillenbrand's best seller "Unbroken," also traumatized many readers. So when she was writing a new edition aimed at young adults, she left that scene out. "I know that if I were 12 and reading it, (A) that would upset me," Ms. Hillenbrand said. Inspired by the booming market for young adult novels, a growing number of biographers and historians are retrofitting their works to make them palatable for younger readers. Prominent nonfiction writers like Ms. Hillenbrand are now grappling with how to handle unsettling or controversial material in their books as they try to win over this impressionable new audience. These slim-down, simplified and sometimes sanitized editions of popular nonfiction titles are fast becoming a vibrant, growing and lucrative niche.

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

① Writers' effort to attract young readers
② Growing market for young adult books
③ Lack of interest in books among young readers
④ Recent fluctuation in the popularity of nonfictions

34. What does the underlined (A) refer to?

① A writer modifying her or his original works
② A guard torturing an injured animal to death
③ A child being inspired by a novel at the age of 12
④ A man being in a prisoner-of-war camp for two years

[35～36] The Egyptians were certainly the first civilization to preserve food on a large scale. Those narrow fertile strips on either bank of the Nile were their principal source of food, and a dry year in which the Nile failed to flood could be disastrous. To be prepared, Egyptians put up food in every way they could, including stockpiling grain in huge silos. This fixation on preserving a food supply led to considerable knowledge of curing and fermentation. Were it not for their aversion to pigs, the Egyptians would probably have invented ham, for they salt-cured meat and knew how to domesticate the pig. But Egyptian religious leadership pronounced pigs carriers of leprosy*, made pig farmers social outcasts, and never depicted the animal on the walls of tombs. They tried to domesticate for meat the hyenas that scavenged** the edge of villages looking for scraps and dead animals to eat, but most Egyptians were revolted by the idea of eating such an animal. Other failed Egyptian attempts at an animal husbandry include antelope and gazelle. But the Egyptians did succeed in domesticating fowl—ducks, geese, quail, pigeon, and pelican. Ancient walls show fowl being splayed, salted, and put into large earthen jars.
*leprosy 나병, 한센병 **to scavenge 쓰레기를 뒤지다

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

① Preservation of food in Ancient Egypt
② Food and wall-painting in Ancient Egypt
③ Domestication of animals by the Egyptians
④ Importance of the Nile in Egyptian civilization

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

① They managed to domesticate the hyenas.
② They knew how to preserve meat in salt.
③ They suffered from floods from the Nile.
④ They were the first civilization to invent ham.

[37～38] Today we are confronted with an expanding array of technical means for making acts of seeing themselves into objects of observation. The most advanced forms of surveillance and data analysis used by intelligence agencies are now equally indispensable to the marketing strategies of large businesses. Widely employed are screens or other forms of display that track eye movements, as well as durations and fixations of visual interest in sequences or streams of graphic information. One's casual perusal of a single web page can be minutely analyzed and quantified in terms of how the eye scans, pauses, moves, and gives attentive priority to some areas over others. Even in the ambulatory* space of big department stores, eye-tracking scanners provide detailed information about individual behavior—for example, determining how long one looked at items that one did not buy. A generously funded research field of optical ergonomics** has been in place for some time. Passively and often voluntarily, one now collaborates in one's own surveillance and data-mining.

*ambulatory: 보행의 **ergonomics: 인체공학

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

① Technological innovations in the process of production
② New methodologies of data analysis in management science
③ The ways an observer is turned into an object of observation
④ The prison surveillance system utilizing inmates' optical activities

38. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

① Internet searching habits
② People's behaviors in shopping
③ Instruments for tracking eye movements
④ Government funds for intelligence agencies

[39～40] We talk about food in the negative: What we shouldn't eat, what we'll regret later, what's evil, dangerously tempting, unhealthy. (A) The effects are more insidious than any overindulgent amount of "bad food" can ever be. By fretting about food, we turn occasions for comfort and joy into sources of fear and anxiety. And when we avoid certain foods, we usually compensate by consuming too much of others. All of this happens under the guise of science. But a closer look at the research behind our food fears shows that many of our most demonized foods are actually fine for us. Consider salt. It's true that, if people with high blood pressure consume a lot of salt, it can lead to cardiovascular events like heart attacks. It's also true that salt is overused in processed foods. But the average American consumes just over three grams of sodium per day, which is actually in the sweet spot for health. Eating too little salt may be just as dangerous as eating too much. This is especially true for the majority of people who don't have high blood pressure. Regardless, (B) experts continue to push for lower recommendations. (C) Many of the doctors and nutritionists who recommend avoiding certain foods fail to properly explain the magnitude of their risks. In some studies, processed red meat in large amounts is associated with an increased relative risk of developing cancer. The absolute risk, however, is often quite small.

39. What does the underlined (A) mean?

① The effects of food fears
② The effects of "bad food"
③ The effects of eating too much
④ The effects of eating processed food

40. The author agrees _____.

① with both (B) and (C)
② with (B), but not with (C)
③ with (C), but not with (B)
④ with neither (B) nor (C)