2021학년도 편입학모집 영어고사 (정오)

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. Our defence policy had to meet three <u>criteria</u> if it was to succeed.
   ① procedures ② standards ③ probabilities ④ rationales

2. Each of these subsystems has two <u>nascent</u> technologies in common.
   ① dawning ② confidential ③ expensive ④ dangerous

3. The monsoon failure in parts of India brought severe famine, which was <u>exacerbated</u> by a simultaneous outbreak of plague.
   ① made worse ② lessened ③ brought about ④ stripped

4. The <u>meticulous</u> manager checked to see that everything in the room was in perfect order.
   ① vicious ② nervous ③ perverse ④ cautious

5. This legislation can be used by malicious and <u>vindictive</u> people to get at their neighbors who might have a puppy or a dog next door.
   ① hysterical ② vengeful ③ compelling ④ shameless

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

6. Fred often _____ when he witnessed her rudeness, but he realized she was right.
   ① lauded ② winced ③ hustled ④ concurred

7. I am surprised that Robert, usually so modest and shy, had the _____ to talk back to his teacher.
   ① humility ② ingenuity ③ impudence ④ forbearance

8. He was chosen for this particular mission as he was himself a Hungarian magnate _____ with Hungarian issues.
   ① conversant ② prominent ③ defiant ④ intricate

9. As it was too dreadful to be under the burden of these insoluble problems, he looked for any _____ in order to forget them.
   ① congestion ② perversion ③ distraction ④ sanitation

10. In the United States the tax on distilled spirits was _____ in 1817, but was reimposed at the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861.
    ① detained ② mobilized ③ delineated ④ repealed

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

11. Who you are, where you are and <u>how</u> ① your family has in the bank have a lot <u>to do with</u> ② whether your child will <u>be claimed by</u> ③ obesity or emerge <u>unharmed</u> ④.

12. <u>What</u> ① sets human beings apart from animals is not the pursuit of happiness, <u>which</u> ② occurs all across the natural world, <u>but also</u> ③ the pursuit of meaning, <u>which</u> ④ is unique to humans.

13. There are many complaints these days <u>about gentrification</u> ① – <u>the idea</u> ② of wealthy people <u>revitalize</u> ③ forgotten, <u>crime-ridden</u> ④ urban neighborhoods.

14. <u>With</u> ① the start of the penny papers in the 1830's, <u>a number of</u> ② people <u>regularly reading</u> ③ a newspaper rose <u>considerably</u> ④.

15. I think using your smartphone <u>when</u> ① you <u>are with</u> ② other people <u>are rude</u> ③, but I still <u>do it</u> ④ all the time.

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

16. I wish that my boss _____ different.
① be ② is ③ were ④ to be

17. The goal of unemployment insurance _____ workers who have lost their jobs until they are reabsorbed into industry.
① support ② supporting ③ to support ④ is to support

18. Public goods are those commodities _____ enjoyment nobody can be excluded.
① from whose ② of which ③ by whatever ④ with whom

19. Nowhere has the need for mathematical precision _____ more apparent than in the field of computer technology.
① be ② is ③ was ④ been

20. The nature of viruses made _____ to detect for years, even after bacteria had been discovered and studied.
① impossible ② it impossible ③ them impossible ④ impossible for them

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

21. It's been a lot of years since we all believed that the ideal female body was voluptuous and well-fed. Somewhere along the line we developed a new ideal – women should be thin and bonus points if you can see a couple ribs or a backbone. Since that day, we've been trying to find the most effective way to drop those extra pounds, preferably with as little effort as possible. In other words, we want to have our slim bodies and _____, too.
① eat our cake ② keep our assets
③ boost our self-esteem ④ enjoy our workouts

22. When you buy a cup of coffee, you might have noticed that of the three size options－small, medium and large －the medium-sized serving often costs almost as much as the large. Given the apparent bargain, have you ever opted for the biggest and most expensive option? If so, you have been nudged by a cognitive bias known as the "decoy effect," in which the deliberate presentation of an additional, slightly less attractive option－in this case, _____－pushes you to pay out more money than you would have rationally chosen.

① the small-sized coffee
② the relatively cheap large-sized coffee
③ the most expensive large-sized coffee
④ the relatively expensive medium-sized coffee

23. If you're an Uber driver, it pays to be young. And male. According to new research, the average 30-year-old driver makes 10 percent more than the average 60-year-old driver, while men make 7 percent more than women. But don't blame implicit bias. Pay disparities are better explained by _____. Young men drive faster and in heavier traffic, and they're more willing to pick up drunk passengers from busy party areas on weekends. Meanwhile, women often work fewer hours and play it safer. Older drivers stick to the suburbs, which spaces out trips. Drivers are basically being paid for how quickly they can get to places and take good routes. Anyone inclined to do that could be on the road to a raise.

① age differences
② driver behavior
③ vehicle efficiency
④ gender inequalities

24. A study revealed how children's birth order affects their speech. Firstborns often speak earlier than later-born children, most likely because they get more one-on-one attention from parents. And they favor different words than their siblings. Whereas firstborns gabble on about _____, the rest of the pack cut to the chase with "brother," "sister," "hate" and such treats as "candy," "popsicles" and "donuts." The social dynamics of siblings, it would appear, prime their vocabularies for a reality different than the firstborns' idyllic world of sheep, owls, the green of the earth and the blue of the sky.

① toys and friends
② family and favorite snacks
③ animals and favorite colors
④ vehicles and other mechanical objects

25. Some argue that imperialism has successfully survived the mechanics and process of decolonization, and continues to operate today. Inequities in wealth, in the ability to use resources, in education and literacy, in health care and any number of other critical factors keep previously colonized nations _____ the wealth of developed countries, many of them former colonizing powers. If Britain's Empire is but a shadow of its earlier and massive presence, its legacy indubitably lives on.

① away from
② subject to
③ mindless of
④ in collusion with

26. Dance was very popular in Portland in the early 1910s, when the city had more than twenty dance halls. Not that all were enthusiastic about dance. "Dance the tango and you face arrest," Portland's dance hall inspector said in 1913. So when the Cotillion Hall opened for business in Portland in January 1914, Montrose Ringler, the dance hall's operator, knew he was going to have to confront Detective Lola Baldwin, who supervised the officers of the Portland Police Department Women's Protective Division, and who believed that _____.

① Ringler's business must be taken over by a more competent manager
② dance halls were responsible for the moral decline of girls and women
③ women would benefit from dance for it could be an outlet for their stress
④ the rise in the popularity of dancing was due to a new kind of music: ragtime

27. A drop of water is wet, but an ice crystal and a cloud of steam aren't, even though they're made of identical water molecules. Why? Because the property of wetness depends only on the arrangement of the molecules. It makes absolutely no sense to say that a single water molecule is wet, because the phenomenon of wetness emerges only when there are many molecules, arranged in the pattern we call liquid. So solids, liquids and gases are all emergent phenomena: they're more than the sum of their parts, because _____.

① the patterns of moving particles cannot be predicted
② they can easily be transformed from one state to another
③ the arrangement of the molecules depends on the environment
④ they have properties above and beyond the properties of their particles

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

[28～29] By the 1750s, the supremacy of the harpsichord among keyboard instruments was being challenged by a newcomer of Italian origin: the piano. Its full name－piano-forte, meaning "soft-loud"－indicates the reason for its appeal. The instrument's percussive notes could be played at any volume, making possible an expressiveness the harpsichord's inflexible plucking could not match. Gradually, the piano gained ascendency over its long entrenched rival. Its popularity rose sharply after the world's first public piano concert was given in London in 1767. Craftsmen turned out ever-finer pianos: the superb example made by Johann Jacob Könicke of Vienna, displays the burnished woods, polished ivory and precision metalwork that matched the quality put into harpsichords. Though pianos were very expensive instruments, manufacturers found no dearth of customers. London firms shipped their products everywhere, even across the Atlantic. In 1771, one of the first pianos imported into America was given by Thomas Jefferson to his fiancée Martha Wayles Skelton. By the 1790s, when Mozart and Hayden made clear their enthusiasm for the piano, the days of the harpsichord were numbered.

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

① The advantage of the harpsichord was its expressiveness.
② The first public piano concert held in Vienna made the piano very popular.
③ Before the 1750s the harpsichord was the most popular keyboard instrument.
④ An English musician invented the piano whose hammering could play at any volume.

29. The piano was a musical instrument which _____.

① Mozart and Hayden showed little interest in
② nobody wanted to buy because of its high price
③ was imported to England from the United States in the late eighteenth century
④ gained its popularity over the harpsichord in the middle of the eighteenth century

[30～31] Over the course of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, slave labor gradually replaced the earlier and widespread use of white labor, often Irish, in British colonies. Indentured labor* had been widespread in the West Indian and the American colonies before the boom in the slave trade in the eighteenth century. White colonial labor had included a good number of convicts and a group often known as "redemptioners" who, if they failed within an agreed timeline to repay the captain of the ship in which they sailed, could be sold by him to pay off that debt. Convicts transported across the Atlantic consisted of both criminals (convicted largely of minor pick-pocketing, vagrancy and thieving) and political prisoners. Oliver Cromwell used transportation in the seventeenth century to rid himself of the Irish rebels who opposed his plantation policies. Religious dissenters who persistently defied the law could also find themselves aboard a convict transport bound for the colonies along the Atlantic seaboard. These groups were the least free among the poor whites who worked in the Atlantic colonies. Indentured servants, by contrast, contracted with an employer for an agreed period, generally in return for a free passage to the colony where they would work. Some renewed their contracts. Some left the colonies. Some stayed on in non-indentured capacities. Their choices were often limited, but they did enjoy the exercise of choice unlike the enslaved. Throughout the eighteenth century, as slave labor came to dominate, African migration massively outstripped white migration to the region. Only after abolition of the slave trade in 1807 did white migrants again start to dominate numerically.

**indentured labor*: 일종의 계약 노동

30. What is this passage mainly about?

① White labor after abolition of the slave trade
② White labor before the increase of the slave trade
③ Slave labor in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries
④ Slave labor in the West Indian and the American colonies

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

① Religious dissenters were not so free as other white laborers in the colonies.
② Oliver Cromwell expelled slave traders from his Republic.
③ Indentured servants never left the Atlantic colonies.
④ Most of indentured servants were political prisoners.

[32～33] A friend jumps out at you when you're turning a corner. Your heart starts pounding, and you gasp. "You scared me to death!" you say. Of course, the fact that you can utter this common phrase means that you are not deceased. But saying this is so common, in fact, that we have to ask the question: Is it possible to be scared to death? The answer: yes, humans can be scared to death. In fact, any strong emotional reaction can trigger fatal amounts of a chemical, such as adrenaline, in the body. It happens very rarely, but it can happen to anyone. Being scared to death boils down to our autonomic response to a strong emotion, such as fear. For fear-induced deaths, the demise starts with our fight-or-flight response, which is the body's physical response to a perceived threat. This response is characterized by an increased heart rate, anxiety, perspiration, and increased blood glucose levels. How does our fight-or-flight instinct lead to death, though? To understand that, we have to understand what the nervous system is doing when it's stimulated, primarily in releasing hormones. These hormones, which can be adrenaline or another chemical messenger, ready the body for action. The thing is, adrenaline and similar chemicals in large doses are toxic to organs such as the heart, the liver, the kidneys, and the lungs. Scientists claim that what causes sudden death out of fear in particular is the chemical's damage to the heart, since this is the only organ that, upon being affected, could cause sudden death.

32. Which of the following would be the best title of the passage?

① What Is Emotion?
② Fear Can Kill You
③ Don't Be Afraid of Death
④ How Adrenaline Is Produced

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

① Any amount of adrenaline can be fatal to organs like the heart.
② Our fight-or-flight instinct makes the perception of threat possible.
③ Sudden death by hormones can occur only when the heart is affected.
④ Emotions are mental phenomena that do not involve any physical process.

[34～35] Married couples who are extremely optimistic about their relationship's future are more likely to experience relationship deterioration. Optimism may also be tied to lower earnings. A study of data from British households found that especially optimistic self-employed people earned about 25 percent less than their pessimistic peers. National Cancer Institute researchers also found that people who lowballed their risk of heart disease were more likely to show early signs of it. Maybe this is because a rosy outlook leaves us overconfident. For example, homeowners who underestimated their chances of radon exposure were less likely to buy radon test kits than were those with a more realistic sense of risk－their optimism left them vulnerable. Optimism can also beget disappointment. In one study, psychology students were surveyed immediately before and after receiving exam results. Students who had anticipated a higher grade than they received were upset after learning their score; students who had underestimated their grade felt better afterward. Embracing negativity may also have social benefits. Compared with cheery moods, bad moods have been linked to a more effective communication style, and sadness has been linked to less reliance on negative stereotypes. Feeling down can make us behave more fairly, too. People who saw sad video clips before playing an allocation game were more generous with their partners than those who saw happy clips.

34. What is the passage mainly about?

① Power of negative thinking
② Social benefits of optimism
③ Strategies for being an optimist
④ Influences of attitudes on moods

35. Which of the following is distinguished from the rest?

① Optimistic self-employed people
② Students who had anticipated a higher grade
③ People who lowballed their risk of heart disease
④ Those with a more realistic sense of risk regarding radon exposure

[36～37] Some scientists are running experiments to determine what dog behavior really means. We've all seen guilty dogs slinking away with lowered tails, for example. Horowitz, a cognitive scientist at Barnard College, wondered if they behave this way because they truly recognize they've done something wrong, so she devised an experiment. First she observed how dogs behaved when they did something they weren't supposed to do and were scolded by their owners. Then she tricked the owners into believing the dogs had misbehaved when they hadn't. When the humans scolded the dogs, the dogs were just as likely to look guilty, even though they were innocent of any misbehavior. What's at play here, she concluded, is not some inner sense of right and wrong but a learned ability to _____ when an owner gets angry.

36. According to the passage, which of the following best completes the blank?

① act submissive
② reduce the sense of guilt
③ behave aggressively
④ understand human language

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

① Dogs have high verbal skills.
② The owners can be deceived by their dogs.
③ The owners should not leave their dogs alone.
④ Dogs should be trained to control their instincts.

[38～40] For most of history, humans blithely languished in their own filth. Most families' clothes were washed on a semi-annual basis, and body odor was inescapable. The fleet of housework technologies that sprang into the world between the late-19th and mid-20th century created new norms of cleanliness－for our floors, our clothes, ourselves. New norms meant more work. Automatic washers and dryers raised our expectations for clean clothes and encouraged people to go out and buy new shirts and pants; housewives therefore had more loads of laundry to wash, dry, and fold. As one 1920s housewife wrote, of her new dusting and mopping and furniture-polish technology, "because we housewives of today have the tools to reach **it**, we dig every day after dust that grandmother left to a spring cataclysm*." New home tech also created new kinds of work that absorbed the extra time. For example, refrigerators made it easier to keep food fresh and electric ovens made it faster to cook. But housewives used this convenience to spend more time driving to the supermarket to buy fresh produce to stock the fridge. Between the 1920s and the 1960s, Schor writes, time spent prepping food fell by about 10 hours a week. But time spent shopping for food increased, in part thanks to another 20th-century invention: the supermarket. In short, technology made it much easier to clean a house to 1890s standards. But by mid-century, Americans didn't want that old house. They wanted a modern home－with delicious meals and dustless windowsills and glistening floors－and this delicious and dustless glisten required a 40-to-50-hour workweek, even with the assistance of modern tools.

**cataclysm*: 대홍수, 대변동, 격변

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

① laundry
② dust
③ extra time
④ new mopping technology

39. Which of the following did NOT lead to more work for housewives?

① supermarket
② new tools for dusting
③ new norms of cleanliness
④ cooking a meal

40. What is the main idea of the passage?

① New technologies made it easier to clean a house.
② New technologies didn't reduce labor for housewives.
③ New technologies helped women enter the labor force.
④ New technologies empowered women to be independent.