2022학년도 편입학모집 영어고사 (정오)

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. Parents and children often have <u>divergent</u> beliefs about life.
   ① realistic ② dissimilar ③ untruthful ④ profound

2. Feeling <u>exasperated</u> may be a side effect of too much medication.
   ① irritable ② drowsy ③ forlorn ④ dizzy

3. Intense disagreement over economic policy risks <u>fracturing</u> the coalition government.
   ① empowering ② spoiling ③ splitting ④ overthrowing

4. In the 1920s, America's consumer culture <u>touted</u> youthfulness as a commercial product that one could actually purchase.
   ① defined ② criticized ③ mystified ④ trumpeted

5. AlphaGo's triumph was a pivotal moment for most Go <u>pundits</u> as well as for me.
   ① judges ② fans ③ experts ④ players

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

6. Even as a child Thomas Edison had a very _____ mind; at the age of three he performed his first experiment.
   ① coarse ② haughty ③ defective ④ inquisitive

7. The ultraviolet radiation is responsible for skin cancer, which _____ around 15,000 lives each year in the U.S. alone.
   ① records ② suffers ③ claims ④ estimates

8. When a hurricane is _____, the National Weather Bureau issues a warning.
   ① imminent ② dwindling ③ corrosive ④ temperate

9. You may wonder how the administrators of the Social Fund can lose _____ of £30 million meant to help the poor.
   ① mind ② track ③ sign ④ step

10. The prime minister is expected to _____ his ministerial team next month.
    ① reshuffle ② ensnare ③ surmount ④ distort

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

11. <u>However strongly</u> ① the policeman <u>demanded them to</u> ② move from the office, <u>only a few</u> ③ agreed <u>to do so</u> ④.

12. They <u>had expected</u> ① signs of economic recovery by <u>the latter</u> ② half of this year, while <u>considered</u> ③ <u>adopting</u> ④ more aggressive business strategies.

13. An acquaintance with the memoirs of Elizabeth Barrett Browning and Robert Browning <u>enable</u> ① us to appreciate the <u>depth of influence</u> ② that two <u>people of talent</u> ③ can have <u>on</u> ④ each other.

14. On her way <u>to home</u> ①, she <u>used</u> ② to buy <u>a slice</u> ③ of carrot cake <u>at the baker's</u> ④.

15. Many of current Western beauty standards <u>celebrate</u> ① whiteness—not <u>some</u> ② objective, biological, evolutionary thing, <u>but</u> ③ literally just <u>be</u> ④ a white person.

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

16. It _____ over 20 years now since we launched our campaign for a well-balanced diet.
① is ② was ③ has been ④ have been

17. One of the problems that have made _____ difficult for immigrants to succeed in the United States is the language barrier.
① one ② us ③ them ④ it

18. _____ covered by the sea, which occupies 71 percent of the earth.
① How huge an unknown world is ② A huge unknown world is
③ A huge unknown world ④ So huge is the unknown world

19. A wind instrument is really just a pipe arranged _____ air can be blown into it at one end.
① as well ② due to ③ so that ④ therefore

20. I have listened to family members weep as they remember loved ones who would be alive today _____ for social media conspiracy theories.
① it were not ② were it not ③ not it were ④ it not were

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

21. During the 1920s, Dale Carnegie toured the nation, giving lectures to businesspeople about how best to present oneself and manipulate people into doing whatever one desired. He emphasized that one's personality was the key to success and told his followers to "believe that you will succeed, and you will." Carnegie understood the importance of making a positive impression, as well as how crafting a particular impression can lead to success and profit. Many of the techniques that Carnegie advocated became pillars of _____.
① Christian belief in America ② mass consumerist culture
③ expanding business abroad ④ the modern advertising industry

22. It wasn't until the 1960s that a significant shift took place in the zombie film. The shift took place in 1968 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania with George A. Romero's *Night of the Living Dead*. Romero's film focused on a massive hoard of zombies that operated more or less independently, driven only by their insatiable hunger. According to Kyle Bishop, "the violence and grotesque images were unprecedented at the time, aiding this low-budget horror film in its function as an allegorical condemnation of the atrocities of Vietnam, violent racism, and the opposition to the civil rights movement. Called "hippie Gothic" by film theorist Joseph Maddrey, *Night of the Living Dead* protested the war by graphically confronting audiences with the horrors of death and dismemberment and by openly criticizing those who _____."

① use violence to solve their problems
② still offer slow and slavish zombie figures
③ make money by turning people into zombies
④ produce extremely violent scenes in their films

23. The way space is used influences people's attitudes and relationships. For example, how people are seated around a table affects conversation. Who sits next to whom and who looks at whom influence the social interaction. Even historical and political events may be affected by the use of space. In 1968, during the Vietnam War, international peace talks were held in Paris, France. A serious problem facing the planners of these meetings was _____. Each government's status and need had to be considered. It took eight months to reach an agreement on the shape of the table. In the meantime, the war continued.

① the international status of each government
② the seating arrangement of the representatives
③ the social interactions among the representatives
④ the attitudes of the representatives toward one another

24. Decaffeinating coffee is something that happens when coffee beans are still uncooked or "green." The decaffeinating process is most often done by the companies that process the green coffee beans. These companies remove caffeine from the green coffee using their method of choice. The two common methods of decaffeinating coffee beans include the Swiss water process and the steaming process. Whichever method is used to remove caffeine from green beans, companies _____. This product is most commonly sold to pharmaceutical companies.

① make efforts to maintain product integrity
② are able to make money by selling the extracted caffeine
③ make half caffeinated coffee by using decaffeinated beans
④ use a solvent to dissolve out the oils that contain the caffeine

25. Language is the water humans swim in from the age of five months' gestation, when hearing typically develops in the womb, to the day of death. We are surrounded by, and surround ourselves with, language at nearly every waking moment of our lives and even some nonwaking moments, such as when we dream or talk in our sleep. Only those put in solitary confinement, which is considered punishment, or those who take a vow of silence, such as Trappist monks, _____. The rest of the 99.99% of us—that makes seven billion worldwide—are in the never-ceasing flow of language and contributing our parts to the currents.

① tend to take language for granted
② can and do interact with one another
③ are likely to belong to a particular language group
④ are cut off from the normal dynamics of language

26. Empathy is _____. As we evolved, the brain developed three circuits for empathy that simulate the actions, emotions, and thoughts of others. For example, when you experience an emotion, a part of your brain called the insula lights up; remarkably, when you see emotions in others, some of the same neurons in your insula activate as well. The result is you get a taste of what they're feeling. You were born empathic.

① completely natural
② a kind of mindfulness practice
③ unusual in the animal kingdom
④ soothing, calming, and bridge-building

27. Pessimism seems contagious among ravens. But positivity? Not so much. When ravens saw fellow birds' responses to a disliked food, but not the food itself, their interest in their own food options waned, researchers report in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. The study suggests that the birds pick up on and even _____, the researchers say.

① use tools to get food
② share negative emotions
③ express their food preferences
④ know how to deceive fellow ravens

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

[28～29] Common images of audacious, short-skirted, bob-haired flappers make it easy to imagine that women of the 1920s invented for themselves identities that were entirely divorced from those of previous generations. This, however, was only partially true. While many women, especially young women, did indeed break from tradition when it came to hair-styles, clothing, and social behaviors, most still adhered closely to traditional gender roles. Young, unmarried women might flirt, "pet," and "play the field" much more than their mothers and grandmothers had, but the overwhelming majority still dreamed ultimately of marrying, settling down, and raising children. While women entered colleges and universities in unprecedented numbers throughout the decade, relatively few planned to pursue careers outside the home, at least not after they were married. In essence, the youthful, flamboyant flapper existed only temporarily, until social pressure placed her squarely in the familiar roles of wife, mother, and homemaker.

28. According to the passage, which of the following is true of the women of the 1920s?

① Marriage did not matter for most of them.
② Most of them rejected traditional life styles.
③ As few as before entered colleges and universities.
④ Only a few pursued a life-long, independent career.

29. What would be the best title for the passage?

① Raising Children in the 1920s
② Family Disintegration in the 1920s
③ Marriage and Divorce in the 1920s
④ Women and Gender Roles in the 1920s

[30～31] Ethnocentrism can be seen in many aspects of culture—myths, folktales, proverbs, and even _____. For example, in many languages, especially those of non-Western societies, the word used to refer to one's own tribe or ethnic group literally means "mankind" or "human." This implies that members of other groups are less than human. For example, the term *eskimo*, used to refer to groups that inhabit the arctic and subarctic regions, is an Indian word used by neighbors of the Eskimos who observed their strange way of life but did not share it. The term means "eaters of raw flesh," and as such is an ethnocentric observation about cultural practices that were normal to one group and repulsive to another. On the other hand, if we look at one subgroup among the Alaskan natives, we find them calling themselves *inuit*, which means "real people" (they obviously did not think eating raw flesh was anything out of the ordinary). Here, then, is a contrast between one's own group, which is real, and the rest of the world, which is not so "real." Both terms, *eskimo* and *inuit*, are equally ethnocentric—one as an observation about differences, the other as a self-evaluation. However, *inuit* is now seen as a more appropriate term because of its origin.

30. According to the passage, which of the following best fits the blank?

① food ② language ③ clothing ④ belief

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

① Both *eskimo* and *inuit* have the meaning of "mankind" or "human."
② Both the Eskimos and the Inuits eat raw flesh.
③ Those who call themselves *inuit* think they are the only real people in the world.
④ Ethnocentric terms are found in non-Western societies only.

[32～33] Before 1856, the color in our lives derived from animals, minerals or plants. Clothing, paint, print—their reds and blues and blacks came from insects or molluscs, roots or leaves, and dyeing was painstaking and expensive. One royal procession required ten million dead insects. But in 1856 a chemist called William Perkin discovered a way to produce colour in a factory. Perkin found mauve by chance, at the age of 18, working on a treatment for malaria in his tiny home laboratory in London. Instead of artificial quinine he made a dark oily sludge, but it was a sludge that turned silk a beautiful light purple. The color was unique; it became the most desirable shade in the fashion houses of Paris and London. Mauve led to new crimsons, violets, blues and greens, and earned its inventor a fortune, but its importance extended far beyond ballgowns. Before mauve, chemistry was largely a theoretical science. After it, science created huge industries, and the impact of the new color had fundamental effects on the development of explosives, perfume, photography and modern medicine.

32. What is the passage about?

① A color ② A fabric ③ A medicine ④ An insect

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

① Perkin invented artificial quinine.
② Making mauve made Perkin very wealthy.
③ Mauve is essential in manufacturing explosives.
④ Perkin got malaria when he was eighteen years old.

[34～36] In an Iowa hospital in July 1991, Sharon Carlson gave birth to a daughter, whom she gave up for adoption. On the adoption papers, she named Paul Wylie as the father. Wylie, who in fact was not the baby's natural father, signed the consent forms for the adoption, and the baby was adopted by a Michigan couple, John and Robin Douglas, who named the girl Jennifer. Jennifer's biological father, David Smith, learned of his daughter's existence eight months after the adoption had taken place. He and Carlson decided that they wanted their daughter back, so in June 1992 they filed a lawsuit in an Iowa court and got married shortly after. In their petition to the court, they requested that the adoption be set aside as invalid because the natural father had not given the consent. The Douglases did not want to give up the daughter they had cared for since birth, so they asked the judge to let the adoption stand. They pleaded with the judge that Jennifer would be emotionally scarred for life if she were so cruelly taken from the only parents she had ever known.

In January 1993, an Iowa judge ruled in favor of the Smiths. Since the natural father, David Smith, had not signed the adoption papers, the adoption was invalid. Although the Douglases had been excellent parents to little Jennifer, the judge said that the rights of the child must be considered above the rights of all others involved. Baby Jennifer had a right to live with her natural parents, who could provide a stable home because they had gotten married. Therefore, custody of the child was awarded to the Smiths. However, the Douglases were not ready to give up Jennifer yet, so they filed a lawsuit in a Michigan Supreme Court, seeking to overturn the Iowa's judge's ruling. In July 1993, the Michigan Supreme Court decided to defer to the Iowa ruling and ordered the Douglases to return the child to the Smiths by August 2. The Douglases then appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court, which refused to hear the case. On August 2, a lawyer took Jennifer from the Douglas' home as she cried and screamed, "Mommy! Mommy!"

34. According to the passage, after August 2, 1993 the baby would live with _____.

① Paul Wylie ② the Douglases ③ the Smiths ④ the lawyer

35. In the last sentence "Mommy" refers to _____.

① Robin Douglas ② Sharon Smith ③ Sharon Carlson ④ Jennifer

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

① Jennifer's natural father did not sign the adoption papers.
② The Smiths filed a lawsuit because they believed the adoption was invalid.
③ An Iowa judge thought that the Smiths would provide a stable home for Jennifer.
④ The Michigan Supreme Court did not agree with the Iowa Court about Jennifer's rights.

[37～38] History has condemned most conquerors to miserable, untimely deaths. At age thirty-three, Alexander the Great died under mysterious circumstances in Babylon, while his followers killed off his family and carved up his lands. Julius Caesar's fellow aristocrats and former allies stabbed him to death in the chamber of the Roman Senate. After enduring the destruction and reversal of all his conquests, a lonely and embittered Napoleon faced death as a solitary prisoner on one of the most remote and inaccessible islands on the planet. The nearly seventy-year-old Genghis Khan, however, passed away in his camp bed, surrounded by a loving family, faithful friends, and loyal soldiers ready to risk their life at his command. In the summer of 1227, during a campaign against the Tangut nation along the upper reaches of the Yellow River, Genghis Khan died—or, in the words of the Mongols, who have an abhorrence of mentioning death or illness, he "ascended into heaven." In the years after his death, the sustained secrecy about the cause of death invited speculation, and later inspired legends that with the veneer of time often appeared as historic fact.

37. What do the four people mentioned in the passage have in common?

① They died young.
② They were assassinated.
③ They were conquerors.
④ They died during a campaign.

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

① Genghis Khan lost the battle against the Tangut nation.
② Napoleon was executed on a remote island.
③ Alexander the Great was killed by his soldiers.
④ The cause of Genghis Khan's death was not known.

[39～40] Around 18,000 years ago, the majority of modern-day Britain was covered by an ice age, according to Wessex Archaeology. This period of glaciation persisted for thousands of years until around 12,000 years ago after a warming climate brought the icy expanse to an end. In its wake, the areas that today are the North Sea and the English Channel were filled with grassy marshland, wooded valleys and swamps, according to *National Geographic*. This area of land, known as Doggerland, connected Britain with mainland Europe and spanned over 18,000 square miles.

The beginning of the end for Britain's connection to Continental Europe began around 8,200 years ago when a massive tsunami struck Doggerland. Off of the coast of Norway, an enormous underwater landslide, known as the Storegga Slide, shifted more than 720 cubic miles of material through the water, according to research published in the journal *Nature Climate Change*. This is 300 times the annual sediment output from all the world's rivers.

The Storegga Slide was likely triggered by seismic activity following a period of deglaciation across Norway, according to the journal *Marine and Petroleum Geology*. The rapid movement and displacement of water caused by the slide generated enough energy to create the tsunami. The enormous wave would have reached heights of up to 66 feet, according to *Nature Climate Change*. The tsunami swallowed up Doggerland. It crashed into the north-east of Britain and travelled 25 miles inland, making it a newly formed island, according to the BBC.

39. What is the passage mainly about?

① The beginning of global warming
② Britain's separation from mainland Europe
③ Effects of the Storegga Slide on Continental Europe
④ The role of Doggerland in the formation of modern-day Britain

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

① The period of glaciation continued for about 18,000 years.
② The underwater landslide caused the rapid displacement of water.
③ The majority of contemporary Britain disappeared around 8,200 years ago.
④ Doggerland was formed when mainland Europe was struck by a tsunami.