2013학년도 성균관대 편입학 영어 문제지(오전)

<50문항 90분>

수험번호		성 명	

[문항별 배점: 01-50 2.5점]

[01-05] Choose one that is closest in meaning to the underlined expression.

01 The study says there must be a complete <u>overhaul</u> of air traffic control systems.
① invention ② flaw ③ demand
④ damage ⑤ inspection

02 'Let's say that he should have come to me first,' George said in a heavy, <u>measured</u> tone.
① indecent ② haughty ③ prudent
④ romantic ⑤ careless

03 I wondered if he was too <u>obtuse</u> to pick up what I was driving at; he was a simple soldier, after all, serving his country to the best of his ability.
① shortsighted ② insensible ③ serious
④ imminent ⑤ impartial

04 The summit meeting will bring about a <u>reconciliation</u> between groups which were formerly antagonistic to one another.
① conflict ② competition ③ frugality
④ pacification ⑤ modesty

05 The price of oil is likely to remain <u>volatile</u> in the near future.
① fluctuating ② successful ③ constant
④ costly ⑤ plunging

[06-10] Choose one that is most appropriate for the blank.

06 I have led companies in India, Ireland, France and Switzerland. _____ is it more complicated or frustrating than in France. This is not only because of the high cost of labor imposed by the welfare system; it is mainly because of the time and energy spent in dealing with unions and their numerous committees.
① Anywhere ② Nowhere ③ Everywhere
④ Somewhere ⑤ Wherever

07 In restoring law and order amidst increasingly unruly protests, the Thai authorities have exercised utmost _____. All security officers had from the very beginning operated under clearly stipulated rules of engagement. The use of weapons was strictly for defensive purposes and for protection of public safety. Armed protesters inflicted the most harm, using assault weapons and grenade launchers against officers, demonstrators and innocent by-standers alike.
① emotion ② courage ③ outcry
④ restraint ⑤ brutality

08 If Britain walked away entirely – the most extreme scenario – it would quickly see some _____. The country would no longer have to transfer funds to the EU to subsidize farm incomes or poorer regions. Treasury figures suggest it would be $13 billion better off each year. Food could become cheaper.
① counterattacks ② side-effects ③ concentrations
④ nightmares ⑤ benefits

09 Argentina _____ 281 crew members from a naval frigate that is being detained in Ghana. A hedge fund that owns defaulted Argentine debt obtained a legal order to hold the vessel, a 50-year-old tall ship. Argentina says it will not pay the $20 million court bond the fund demands.
① captivated ② annihilated ③ evacuated
④ confiscated ⑤ recruited

10 To the rich world, laboring under debt and political dysfunction, Chinese self-doubt might seem _____. Deng Xiaoping's relaunch of economic reforms in 1992 has resulted in two decades of extraordinary growth. In the past 10 years under the current leader, the economy has quadrupled in size in dollar terms.
① incongruous ② challenging ③ innocuous
④ flamboyant ⑤ transparent

[11-15] Choose one that is ungrammatical or inappropriate.

11 The death toll ①<u>from</u> a storm ②<u>that</u> hit the southern Philippines ③<u>arose</u> to more ④<u>than</u> 325, with hundreds still ⑤<u>missing</u>.

12 Brazil's economy performed ①<u>much</u> worse than ②<u>expected</u> in the third quarter, ③<u>grown</u> by less than 1% ④<u>compared</u> with the same period a year ⑤<u>earlier</u>.

13 It isn't the caffeine in coffee grounds ①what plants ②like azaleas, rosebushes and evergreens ③love but rather the acidity and aeration the grounds ④provide — not to ⑤mention nitrogen, phosphorous, and trace minerals.

14 ①In the mid-19th century, if you ②wanted to have ③a scientific fight, you could have ④picked no better subject ⑤than paleontology.

15 The third and final debate ①between Barack Obama and Mitt Romney, ②held on October 22nd ③in Florida on the subject of foreign policy, was not that ④a useful guide to how the two candidates differ ⑤in views of the world.

[16-20] Choose one that is most appropriate for the blank.

16 Why do we have fingerprints? Many experts think it's to improve grip, but a British study from a few years back suggests _____. Researchers found that a fingerprint's ridges actually made it harder to hold flat, smooth surfaces, like Plexiglas, because they reduced the skin's contact area. Instead, they think our prints might help flick water off our fingertips or allow our skin to stretch more easily, which can protect it from damage and help prevent blisters.

① otherwise ② though ③ likewise
④ instead ⑤ nevertheless

17 The confident belief that the world will huff and puff but do nothing of substance, as Israel proceeds to take land in the Palestinian territories, has long been part of Israeli political lore. The hawkish right celebrates it, while the doveish left sighs in impotent frustration. _____ Since a vote at the UN General Assembly on November 29th made Palestine a "non-member state with observer status," the Israelis have had to confront the prospect of the world putting its foot down while Israel's government seems gradually to be repudiating the idea of creating two separate states to resolve the Israel-Palestine conflict.

① You bet. ② No big deal.
③ Why not? ④ Not any more.
⑤ No problem.

18 The army's biggest worry is whether it will still get _____ from the Americans after 2014. That, says an Afghan officer posted in the south, is what Afghan soldiers need most. When attacked by insurgents while patrolling with Americans, he says, the Americans quickly call in airstrikes, and the battle is over.

① modern weapons ② strategic information
③ financial support ④ complete autonomy
⑤ close air support

19 Prime Minister Vladimir Putin won Russia's presidential election in a landslide, a result that surprised no one in a country long accustomed to living in the former KGB man's authoritarian shadow. European monitors said the election was "clearly skewed" in Putin's favor, but that _____. As Putin declared victory, protests in Moscow — far smaller and more muted than demonstrations earlier this winter — were swiftly snuffed out.

① was the mistake
② turned out to be normal
③ made little difference
④ influenced the Western media
⑤ looked distorted

20 Under the European plan, all flights in and out of the E.U. would participate in a cap-and-trade system, which would essentially force airlines _____ once they use up allotted carbon allowances. It's standard system that already covers much of the E.U., which has pledged to reduce carbon emissions to 20% below 1990 levels by 2020. But airlines, not surprisingly, are bucking at costs. It is estimated that airlines would face a carbon-pollution bill of $670 million for 2012 under the plan.

① to register again
② to pay for their pollution
③ to cancel their flights
④ to fly less than usual
⑤ to raise travel costs

[21-50] Read the following passages and answer the questions.

[21-22] At first sight, East Coast Beach is _____ for Singapore's open-water swimmers to gather. On any given day, dozens of ships lie at anchor off the shore, from tramp freighters to oil tankers, while others cruise the horizon. But the fast-moving currents that affect Singapore's isolated beaches are absent there, accounting for East Coast Beach's popularity.

True, visibility in the water isn't good - the sea gets clouded by sand churned up by all those sluicing hulls and whirling propellers - but the Singaporean government, which monitors the quality of water at all public beaches, deems these waters safe and clean enough for swimming. "Most swimmers are afraid of the dim visibility underwater," says Dad Lim, operator of local swimming school Yellowfish, "but there's no reason to be." And besides, it's best to keep your head above water, where you can look out for all the waterborne traffic.

21 Which is most appropriate for the blank?

① an unlikely place
② too far away
③ the best place
④ too crowded a place
⑤ an exciting place

22 The quality of water in East Coast Beach is _____.

① not good enough to swim around
② affected by the fast current
③ guaranteed by the Singaporean government
④ getting worse because of the swimmers
⑤ good enough to see through the water

[23-25] As of 2003, 153 million Americans lived in coastal counties — an increase of 33 million since 1980 — and 3.7 million lived within a few feet of high tide. So when a storm like Sandy strikes, more people and property are in harm's way. Besides cutting carbon emissions, we'll need to adapt to the effects of climate change by building infrastructure that can withstand the devastating coastal storm surges that will become only more common as sea levels rise because of warming. [A] Protection won't be cheap. [B] A 2004 study projected that installing sea barriers to block storm surges in New York City would cost nearly $10 billion. But that may be the price of admission to live in a hot and crowded world. [C] Hurricanes have always been a part of life on this planet, and they will continue to be. [D] But we can control our preparation for and response to events like Sandy — for better or for worse. [E] We can make sure that natural disasters don't morph into man-made catastrophes like Katrina, but it requires farsighted leadership and investments made before the storm clouds roll in. "What is clear is that the storms that we've experienced in the last year or so, around this country and around the world, are much more severe than before," New York City Mayor Michael Bloomberg said the day after Sandy pulverized his city. "We'll have to address those issues." And that's Sandy's final lesson: if we don't pay now, we'll certainly pay later.

23 Which is NOT the cause of increasing storm surge?
① carbon emissions
② rising sea level
③ global warming
④ sea barriers
⑤ climate change

24 If the above passage is divided into two, which would be the best boundary?
① [A] ② [B] ③ [C]
④ [D] ⑤ [E]

25 What does the underlined "we'll certainly pay later" mean?
① We have to pay more taxes later.
② The cost of living will get higher.
③ We will get paid less in the future.
④ The storms will be stronger than before.
⑤ There will be more victims of the storm.

[26-27] Researchers have a hard time measuring how common bullying is because Ⓐ_____. Is bullying only verbal, or does there have to be a physical act? If you hear a schoolyard taunt that you know how to brush off, were you bullied or just annoyed? Does it have to be repeated behavior to count as bullying, or can it happen just once? Does it have to disrupt a whole class, or can it affect only one or two kids? None of this is clear to those who study and make laws to prevent bullying. Most state laws differ on the precise motivations and consequences required for a harassing event to count as bullying. If one 12-year-old boy taunts another, most state laws wouldn't call it bullying unless there is both demonstrable harm — the victim is injured(at least psychologically) — and demonstrable intent. Ⓑ_____, for a bully to be a bully, he can't have just been any insensitive kid. He had to want to hurt his classmate.

26 Which is most appropriate for the blank Ⓐ?
① there are so many kinds of bullying pattern
② it is not possible to check all the schools in the US
③ there's no single definition
④ it is not common among college kids
⑤ there's no way to understand the human mind

27 Which is most appropriate for the blank Ⓑ?
① In other words
② On the contrary
③ On the other hand
④ By contrast
⑤ By all means

[28-30] The fear that an innocent person might be executed has long haunted jurors and lawyers and judges. During America's colonial period, dozens of crimes were punishable by death, including horse thievery, blasphemy, "man-stealing," and highway robbery. After independence, the number of crimes eligible for the death penalty was gradually reduced, but doubts persisted over whether legal procedures were sufficient to prevent an innocent person from being executed. In 1868, John Stuart Mill made one of the most eloquent defenses of capital punishment, arguing that executing a murderer did not display a wanton disregard for life but, rather, proof of its value. "We show, on the contrary, most emphatically our regard for Ⓐ it by the adoption of a rule that he who violates that right in another forfeits it for himself," he said. For Mill, there was one counterargument that carried weight — "that if by an error of justice an innocent person is put to death, Ⓑthe mistake can never be corrected"

28 John Stuart Mill believes that _____.
① there is no innocent victim of death penalty
② capital punishment is not good enough to do justice
③ it is not possible to catch a real murderer
④ it is reasonable for a murderer to be put to death
⑤ lawyers have a right to execute any criminals

29 What does the underlined Ⓐit refer to?
① penalty ② death ③ justice
④ life ⑤ argument

30 What does the underlined Ⓑthe mistake mean?
① the judgement of the court
② the adoption of the wrong rule
③ the execution of an innocent person
④ the release of the criminals
⑤ the promotion of death penalty

[31-33] A parasite that has plagued the human race since antiquity is poised to become the second human disease after smallpox to be eradicated. "We are approaching the demise of the last guinea worm who will ever live on earth," says former U.S. president Jimmy Carter, whose Carter Center has spearheaded the eradication effort.

Unlike polio's high-profile eradication program, the mission to eliminate guinea worm disease has largely been off the public's radar. Affecting some of the poorest and most remote communities in Africa — 97 percent of cases are in South Sudan — guinea worm is a parasitic infection caused by the nematode roundworm *Dracunculus medinensis*. It is the only disease transmitted solely by drinking water, and humans are its only reservoir, says James Hughes, professor of medicine and public health at Emory University. The disease spreads when villagers consume water containing fleas that harbor guinea worm larvae. The larvae grow to maturity inside the human body and emerge after a year as a fully grown two- to three-foot-long worm that often exits through the leg or foot. It is an excruciatingly painful process, and individuals often immerse the limb in water to cool the burning sensation, which starts the cycle all over again.

31 According to the passage, guinea worm disease will pretty soon _____.
① disappear on earth forever
② affect the animals as well
③ be transmitted to the US
④ emerge as a big threat to human being
⑤ spread around the world

32 People didn't know much about guinea worm disease because _____.
① it didn't affect the human beings
② the government didn't want the people to know
③ it was found only in some remote African countries
④ no media was interested in the disease
⑤ it was cured without any medication

33 People won't get guinea worm disease only if they _____.
① just wash their hands everyday
② don't eat the African food
③ exercise regularly
④ drink the clean water
⑤ clean the vegetable with fresh water

[34-35] In poring over medical journals, he was struck by how many findings of all types were refuted by later findings. Of course, medical-science "never minds" are hardly secret. And they sometimes make headlines, as when in recent years large studies or growing consensuses of researchers concluded that mammograms, colonoscopies, and PSA tests were far less useful cancer-detection tools than we had been told; or when widely prescribed antidepressants such as Prozac, Zoloft, and Paxil were revealed to be no more effective than a placebo for most cases of depression; or when we learned that staying out of the sun entirely can actually increase cancer risks; or when we were told that the advice to drink lots of water during intense exercise was potentially fatal; or when, last April, we were informed that taking fish oil, exercising, and doing puzzles doesn't really help fend off Alzheimer's disease, as had long been claimed. Peer-reviewed studies have come to opposite conclusions on whether using cell phones can cause brain cancer, whether sleeping more than eight hours a night is healthful or dangerous, whether taking aspirin every day is more likely to save your life or cut it short, and whether routine angioplasty works better than pills to unclog heart arteries.

34 The underlined "never minds" refers to the articles that _____.
① don't consider patients' conditions
② have nothing to do with medicine
③ are not medical researches
④ are not different from the doctors' advice
⑤ are not concerned whether their claims are correct

35 According to the passage, _____.
① most doctors take aspirin every day
② many of medical findings are controversial
③ Prozac is more effective than a placebo
④ the use of cell phones does not cause brain cancer
⑤ most people get medical information from the Internet

[36-38] While the size of the brain certainly has some relation to smarts, much more can be learned from its structure. Higher thinking takes place in the cerebral cortex, the most evolved region of the brain and one many animals lack. Mammals are members of the cerebral-cortex club, and as a rule, the bigger and more complex that brain region is, the more intelligent the animal. But it's not the only route to creative thinking. Consider tool use. Humans are magicians with tools, apes dabble in them, and otters have mastered the task of smashing mollusks with rocks to get the meat inside — which, though primitive, counts. But if creativity lives in the cerebral cortex, why are corvids, the class of birds that includes crows and jays, better tool users than nearly all non-human species?

Crows, for example, have proved themselves adept at bending wire to create a hook so they can fish a basket of food from the bottom of a plastic tube. More remarkably, last year a zoologist at the University of Cambridge — the aptly named Christopher Bird — found that the rook, a member of the crow family, could reason through how to drop stones into a pitcher partly filled with water in order to raise the level high enough to drink from it. _____, the rooks selected the largest stones first, apparently realizing they would raise the level faster. Aesop wrote a tale about a bird that managed just such a task more than 2,500 years ago, but it took 21st century scientists to show that <u>the feat</u> is no fable.

36 According to the passage, many animals are not intelligent because they _____.
① live a simple life
② have a very small brain
③ didn't have to use the tools
④ were never trained to use their brain
⑤ don't have cerebral cortex

37 Which is most appropriate for the blank?
① On the contrary
② Nevertheless
③ What's more
④ Ironically
⑤ On the one hand

38 What does the underlined "<u>the feat</u>" mean?
① animals' use of language
② otters' use of rocks
③ chimpanzee's mastery of sign language
④ Christopher bird's reasoning
⑤ birds' use of tools to achieve their goal

[39-40] It was Greg Pike who brought the meeting to order on Ralph's first day off the road. A sometimes somber-looking man, with a full head of straight, graying hair and thick, rectangular glasses, Greg had come to Wesleyan twenty-two years earlier, and no admissions officer had worked there longer. Since early July, Greg had been the office's interim director of admission, while a university committee searched for a successor to Barbara Wilson. After a decade as dean, Barbara, the woman who had originally interviewed Ralph, had been promoted to vice president for university relations. Her chief responsibility was now raising money, ideally in million-dollar increments. Greg was said to be among the finalists for <u>her old position</u>, but many believed he had applied only because he thought it was expected of him. Though he was considered an unparalleled judge of a student's potential, Greg also delighted in being the office's number-cruncher, providing almost daily updates of how one year's search for a freshman class compared to another's in more than a dozen categories. It was he who compiled much of data on which *US News* replied.

39 The underlined "<u>her old position</u>" refers to _____.
① an officer ② a dean ③ a director
④ a vice president ⑤ a president

40 Which is NOT true of Greg Pike?
① He is an admissions officer.
② He has worked for Wesleyan more than twenty years.
③ He is the oldest man in his office.
④ He is currently an interim director.
⑤ He is very good at selecting the best students.

[41-42] The history of malaria is a long one. Originating in West Africa, it spread to half of humankind by the mid-19th century and has killed tens of millions and infected hundreds of millions more, including eight American Presidents. Malaria played a role in stopping Alexander the Great in India. It contributed to the fall of Rome, the relocation of the Vatican and the US defeat in Vietnam. It still rages in the poverty-stricken world: it killed 863,000 people in 2008 — 89% of them African, and 88% of those people children under 5 — and infected 243 million more, says the WHO. The lobbying group "Malaria No More" reckons that the disease costs Africa $12 billion a year — 1.3% of its economic growth. Fixing that would be the biggest boost to health and development in history. It would also be a stunning riposte to aid's critics.

It could happen. A previous campaign against malaria in the 1950s and '60s effectively eliminated the disease in Europe and the US but made little progress in Africa and Asia, in part because health officials concluded that those places were simply too tough to fix. This time things are different. Now more than ever, it's unacceptable — indeed, immoral — to see Africa and Asia as beyond help. Today's funding is unprecedented, exceeding $10 billion. So is the leadership, from the US President to the Sultan of Nigeria to soccer star David Beckham. Their goal is threefold: universal protection by the end of 2010 via the distribution of 700 million insecticide-treated bed nets; no more malaria deaths by the end of 2015; no malaria at all a decade or two after that.

41 What should the underlined part "It could happen" mean?
① Malaria can be eradicated.
② Africa can live better.
③ Malaria can occur in Europe.
④ Africa can achieve economic growth.
⑤ Malaria can be deadly rampant again.

42 What makes the author think "This time things are different"?
① Malaria got weaker and weaker.
② There is no malaria in Europe and the US.
③ Now we have a new president in the US.
④ We are ready to help Africa and Asia.
⑤ The new insecticides are more effective.

[43-45] The north Quebecois town of Tadoussac is caught between mountain and ragged shoreline, just where the fresh Saguenay Fjord runs into the warm, salty waters of the St. Lawrence River. Each year, from May to October, it swells with tourists hoping to glimpse the baleen whales that gather to gorge on the krill that thrive at this aquatic intersection.

Those who deign to drift inland, however, will meet with a wildlife-watching experience of a different kind intimate, inexpensive and decidedly Canadian. For toiling — away in Tadoussac's forgotten backwoods is the humble beaver, face of the 5-cents piece. Without him, the history of this former French trading post, founded in 1600 by reason of a fur monopoly, would hardly be the same.

Neither would the rowdy, red-roofed Maison Majorique, the town's only youth hostel. Free beaver-watching tours leave from its reception every day at 5 p.m., when the web-footed rodents wake to work through the night. For 21 years, the excursions have been led by the same woodsman. His face capped with a nest of frenzied white hair that reaches down into a matching beard, Coco is as coarse and weather-beaten as the wetlands he knows so well. "I prefer the forest to the sea," he offers up in thorny French. (He'll translate into an even thornier English upon request.) Partakers begin at L'Anse-à-l'Eau, a still lake ringed by dense firs and five log-heaped beaver homes. The wearying walk around the water takes about two hours with stops. Alone, Coco hikes the trail in 45 minutes.

43 What would be the main topic of the above passage?
① A Remote Place in Canada
② Splendor of Baleen Whales
③ Forest vs. Shoreline
④ Beaver Watching
⑤ How to Enjoy Wild Life

44 Which is NOT true of the above passage?
① Many tourists gather to see baleen whales.
② There is only one hostel in this town.
③ Beavers are more popular than whales.
④ The picture of beaver is on the Canadian 5-cent coin.
⑤ Coco is a bilingual guide.

45 What does the underlined part imply?
① Maison Majoriques hostel is not that old.
② The hostel was not built for French fur traders either.
③ The youth hostel building is another pleasure to look at.
④ Without beaver, there wouldn't be many hostel guests.
⑤ The place was not forgotten either by the hostel guests.

[46-47] An uninterrupted night of sleep is a rare commodity — what with TVs blaring, toilets flushing and the occasional plane flying overhead. The sleeping brain is designed to tune out these auditory distractions, but some people's brains do so a lot better than others'. Now researchers have the first clues to understand why.

Scientists at Massachusetts General Hospital analyzed the brain waves of 12 self-described healthy sleepers during a three-night study in a sleep lab. The volunteers were given cozy beds, but throughout the night they were assaulted with 14 sounds — including car traffic, airplane noise and slamming doors — piped through speakers at varying volumes.

It turned out that those who dozed through the loudest noises were those whose brains recorded the most "sleep spindles" on an EEG. Scientists say the spindles, produced by activity in the thalamus (a region deep in the brain that processes incoming stimuli), can be used as a measure of how well the brain blocks out sound during sleep. And some day, they say, they may be able to manipulate spindle activity to help light sleepers catch more zzz.

46 According to the passage, some people sleep better because they _____.

① hear the less noise
② have quiet neighbors
③ work hard in the daytime
④ sleep on the comfortable beds
⑤ dream more than others

47 According to the passage, the more spindles would mean _____.

① the more noise
② the more dream
③ the better sleep
④ the more stimuli
⑤ the longer sleep

[48-50] Today, 147 countries have agreed to international standards for processing people who claim asylum at their borders, but Indonesia is not among them. It does not have laws distinguishing asylum seekers from illegal immigrants. In fact, while most of Europe, Africa and Latin America has signed the 1951 treaty, only a handful of Asian nations recognize global refugee rights, even though millions under the UNHCR(UN High Commissioner of Refugee)'s mandate are in the region. This year in Bangladesh, aid groups reported violent police crackdowns and widespread hunger in makeshift camps housing tens of thousands of Rohingya, an ethnic Muslim minority facing persecution in Burma, who have crossed into Bangladesh seeking protection. In 2009, human rights groups accused the Thai military of setting hundreds of Rohingya refugees adrift at sea without adequate supplies. Thailand — which like Indonesia and Bangladesh has not signed the 1951 Refugee Convention but generously hosted many refugees after the Vietnam War — came under scrutiny again in December when the government forcibly repatriated 4,000 Hmong asylum seekers to Laos. The same month, Cambodia bowed to economic pressure from <u>its largest benefactor</u> and sent 20 Uighur asylum seekers back to China after they had fled race riots — a move that sparked international outcry and has since prompted the US to cut off some aid to Phnom Penh. In Asia, "refugees are seen as political pawns," says Frelick of Human Rights Watch. "The idea that you would provide asylum to a person who is considered an enemy of another state is looked upon as an unfriendly act."

48 Which country was different from the others in treating the asylum seekers?

① Indonesia ② Bangladesh ③ Thailand
④ Cambodia ⑤ Laos

49 What does the underlined "<u>its largest benefactor</u>" refer to?

① UN ② Hmong ③ China
④ Uighur ⑤ US

50 According to the passage, _____ seems to be the main reason to produce asylum refugees.

① territorial feud
② racial discrimination
③ economic gap
④ difference in ideology
⑤ domestic violence

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