2015학년도 중앙대학교

편입학 시험 영어(오전) 문제지[A형]

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대 학		모집단위	
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중앙대학교

2015학년도 중앙대학교 편입학 시험 영어(오전) 문제지[A형]

【1-6】 다음 문장의 밑줄 친 부분과 가장 가까운 의미를 지닌 것을 고르시오. (각 2점)

1. That is the ineluctable consequence drawn from the policy.
① jejune ② inevasible
③ stalwart ④ sophomoric

2. The meeting of the United Nations Assembly was marked with such acerbity.
① bugaboo ② bitterness
③ benison ④ bereavement

3. He also vows to lower taxes, improve the city's public schools, and fight bigotry.
① illiberality ② misprision
③ affront ④ flameout

4. Where their estates abut, Jim and Stephen decided to build a fence in order to prevent any potential conflict.
① relish ② mollify
③ charter ④ adjoin

5. I could feel the connubial bliss continued for the whole of their lives.
① blithe ② nuptial
③ ebullient ④ flagrant

6. The old man never actually went after any of his numerous enemies; he just sat in his room fulminating.
① imploring heinously
② meandering sententiously
③ importuning flippantly
④ execrating vigorously

【7】 다음의 대화들 중 흐름이 가장 적절하지 않은 것을 고르시오. (3점)

① A: Isn't it funny to see that Vince always goes by the book?
B: Right. He definitely gives it a big charge.
② A: Have you found a good mechanic for your car?
B: I have given it to a new mechanic for repair. Hope he delivers the goods.
③ A: I tried calling you all morning yesterday. Who were you talking with?
B: Betty and I were just chewing the fat.
④ A: Grandpa is always in the pink. He still goes mountain-climbing.
B: No wonder he looks fit as a fiddle.

【8-10】 다음 문장의 밑줄 친 부분 중 문법적으로 적절하지 않은 부분의 번호를 선택하시오. 문장의 밑줄 친 부분이 문법적으로 모두 옳다면 번호 ④를 선택하시오. (각 2점)

8. Since he was emancipated from ① a nurse and a nursery-governess, he had ② his rocking-horse to remove ③ to his own bedroom at the top of the house. No error ④

9. Had Galbraith devoted more effort to gathering ① empirical evidence to support his views and to finding ② ways to test them statistically, would his influence on economics ③ have been greater. No error ④

10. In cases where ① it appears to be obvious that verbal mediation is required ② , there are often major differences in the social language and speech genre deemed ③ appropriate. No error ④

【11-18】 다음 빈 칸에 가장 적합한 단어를 고르시오. (각 2점)

11. Our dean always seemed to go along with the group and changed his opinion to complement those around him; his _____ nature often irritated his friends.
① malleable ② insipid
③ vociferous ④ plucky

12. The newly appointed chief financial manager had saved millions for his company last year; unfortunately, his _____ attitude was making the employees miserable, as they were forced to give up some of the luxuries afforded to them in previous years.
① labyrinthine ② peripatetic
③ lubricative ④ penurious

13. I fail to understand why there is such a _____ atmosphere; we have lost a battle, not a war.
① funereal ② giddy
③ sanguine ④ haughty

14. We ask for _____ from others, yet we are never merciful ourselves.
① culpability ② clemency
③ meritocracy ④ ambidexterity

15. The features of *Noh*, the oldest form of Japanese drama, are highly _____; verse sections must be sung, and the vocal style in the prose passages has to be based on the chanting of specific Buddhist prayers.
① reinless ② undertaken
③ whimsical ④ prescribed

16. Most of those polled stated that they would vote to reelect their legislator; this response showed the public was _____ a change in leadership.

① partial to ② wary of
③ inured to ④ receptive to

17. For sometime now, _____ has been presumed not to exist; the cynical conviction that everybody has an angle is considered wisdom.
① sedentariness ② disinterestedness
③ encomium ④ constellation

18. Their seemingly happy marriage had been a _____; they had never loved each other.
① mettle ② beatification
③ charade ④ contrition

【19-23】 다음 빈 칸에 가장 적합한 단어 또는 어구를 고르시오. (각 2.5점)

19. Enlightenment ideals held that human society could reach perfection through rational thought, while Romantic philosophy reveled in the beauty and unpredictable power of Nature. The Enlightenment gloried in civilization and believed in princely rule of a benevolent kind. Romanticism believed in democracy and the common people, reviving folk traditions, ballads, and medieval sagas that made _____. Artistically, the Enlightenment condemned excess and dictated that the discipline of formal structure was beneficial to artistic expression. Romanticism, on the other hand, celebrated emotions and the senses, believing that the emotional demands of a particular work should dictate its form.
① heroes of rural characters
② rational decisions successively
③ formal structure prominent
④ the European society ever prosperous

20. As a thinker, Adorno _____ systematic philosophy and doubted whether true thinking could ever achieve transparency: "True thoughts are those alone which do not understand themselves." His complaint against systematic philosophy was of a piece with his sweeping objection to _____ thinking.
① preferred — epistemological
② proposed — theological
③ disproved — ethnological
④ avoided — methodological

21. The ozone layer, the fragile layer of gas surrounding our planet between 7 and 30 miles above the earth's surface, is being rapidly depleted. Seasonally occurring holes have appeared in it over the Poles and, recently, over densely populated temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. The threat is serious because the ozone layer protects the earth from the sun's ultraviolet radiation, which is harmful to all living organisms. Even though the layer is many miles thick, the atmosphere in it is _____ and the total amount of ozone, compared with other atmospheric gases, is small.
① riotous ② flippant
③ tenuous ④ dissident

22. The objection is as straightforward as it is popular and devastating, if well taken. It is claimed that Darwinian evolutionary theory—the critics usually lump together indifferently both past and present versions—is no genuine scientific theory at all. Despite appearances, it is just not about the empirical world; it is rather, at most, a speculative philosophy of nature, on a par with Plato's theory of forms or Swedenborgian theology. It is, in short, a metaphysical wolf masquerading as a scientific lamb. And, although the critics hasten to assure us that there is nothing wrong with metaphysics, it is usually not too long before words like "slight" or "inadequate" or even "dismal" start to slip into the talk. All in all, we are left with the impression that Darwinism says nothing, and even if it did say something, it would not be that worth listening to. "_____" is a charitable epitaph.
① Evolution is not a fact but a theory
② Darwinism is partially based on positive empirical evidence
③ Thousands of positive cases cannot rule out one possible countercase
④ Darwinism is an objection to metaphysics

23. What readers most commonly remember about John Stuart Mill's classic exploration of the liberty of thought and discussion concerns the danger of _____; in the absence of challenge, one's opinions, even when they are correct, grow weak and flabby. Yet Mill had another reason for encouraging the liberty of thought and discussion: the danger of partiality and incompleteness. Since one's opinions, even under the best circumstances, tend to embrace only a portion of the truth, and because opinions opposed to one's own rarely turn out to be completely _____, it is crucial to supplement one's opinions with alternative points of view.
① complacency — erroneous
② tendentiousness — authentic
③ fractiousness — immutable
④ contentment — legitimate

【24-26】 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (각 3.5점)

24. Languages are distributed unevenly around the world: about 10% of the world's area contains half of its languages. For instance, the world's three largest countries—Russia, Canada, and China, each with an area of millions of square miles—have only about 100, 80, and 300 native languages respectively. But New Guinea and Vanuatu, with areas of only 300,000 and 4,700 square miles respectively, have about 1,000 and 110 native languages. Why is there such enormous geographic variation in language diversity? Linguists recognize ecological, socio-economical, and historical factors apparently contributing to the answer. Language

diversity—e.g., the number of native languages per 1,000 square miles of area—correlates with numerous potentially explanatory factors, but these factors are in turn correlated with each other. Hence one has to resort to statistical methods to tease out which factors have primary effects actually causing language diversity to be high or low, and which other factors have just apparent effects mediated by their correlations with those primary factors. For example, there is a positive correlation between Rolls-Royce car ownership and lifespan: Rolls-Royce owners live on average longer than do people who don't own Rolls-Royces. That is not because Rolls-Royce ownership directly improves survival, but because Rolls-Royce owners tend to have lots of money, which enables them to pay for the best health care, which is the actual cause of their long lifespans.

위 글을 통해 추론할 수 있는 것으로 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.

① It is generally the case that the larger a country is the more native languages it tends to have.
② Factors that are known to contribute to geographic variation in language diversity differ in their explanatory power.
③ Statistical models of language diversity are generally not applicable to exploring the relation between Rolls-Royce ownership and lifespan.
④ Significant positive correlations are found between language diversity and the power of a country where the language is spoken.

25. Animals rely on many kinds of chemical signals to regulate their body activities. The estrogens are one kind of signal, a hormone. (A) An animal hormone is a chemical signal that is carried by the circulatory system usually in the blood and that communicates regulatory messages throughout the body. (B) Hormones are made and secreted mainly by organs called endocrine glands. Collectively, all of an animal's hormone-secreting cells constitute its endocrine system, one of two bodily systems for communication and chemical regulation. The other system of internal communication and regulation is the nervous system. (C) The flick of a frog's tongue catching a fly and the jerk of your hand away from a flame result from high-speed nerve signals. The endocrine system coordinates slower but longer-lasting responses. (D) In some cases, the endocrine system takes hours or even days to act, partly because of the time it takes for hormones to be made and transported to all their target organs and partly because the cellular response may take time.

아래의 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적합한 곳을 고르시오.

Unlike the endocrine system, which sends chemical signals through the bloodstream, the nervous system promptly transmits electrical signals via nerve cells. These rapid messages control split-second responses.

① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D)

26. Kothra was uncomfortable with the role that had been thrust upon him. When he had first returned to Rien's shores after an absence of nearly two years, he had been stunned to discover the wealth of changes that had occurred when he was away. The reaction of the people to his sudden appearance had been nothing short of a revelation: they treated him with a reverence he did not believe possible for men and women of the hollow. His coming and the gift he brought had been foretold by the seer, Lady Emily Celosia. She had told them that Kothra and his companions could save and rebuild the city with the skills they had learned in the outer world. Regarding the prophecy as an immutable truth, the people gathered a pile of ruins from the former city and the outlying districts and built a stronghold where he would reside. All their efforts would be a homage to their new lord and master.

위 글을 통해 추론할 수 있는 것으로 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.

① Kothra was self-confident in accomplishing the role people wanted him to take.
② Kothra rebuilt his own residence hall with his companions and the residents.
③ Kothra was indifferent to the enthusiastic welcome people gave him.
④ Kothra's arrival was predicted by the prophet, which was trusted by the public.

【27-28】 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (각 3.2점)

To speak of 'the aim' of scientific activity may perhaps sound (A) a little naive; different scientists have different aims, and science itself has no aims. I admit all this. And yet it seems that when we speak of science we do feel, more or less clearly, that there is something characteristic of scientific activity; and since scientific activity looks pretty much like a rational activity, and since a rational activity must have some aim, the attempt to describe the aim of science may not be entirely (B) fruitful.

I suggest that it is the aim of science to find satisfactory explanations, of whatever strikes us as being in need of explanation. By an explanation (or a causal explanation) is meant a set of statements of which one describes the state of affairs to be explained (the *explicandum*) while the others, the explanatory statements, form the 'explanation' in the narrower sense of the word (the *explicans* of the *explicandum*).

We may take it, as a rule, that the *explicandum* is more or less well known to be true, or assumed to be so known. For there is little point in asking for an explanation of a state of affairs which may turn out to be entirely (C) imaginary. (Flying saucers may represent such a case: the explanation needed may not be of flying saucers, but of reports of flying saucers; yet should flying saucers exist, then no further explanation of the reports would be required.)

The *explicans*, on the other hand, which is the object of our search, will as a rule not be known: it will

have to be discovered. Thus, scientific explanation, whenever it is a discovery, will be _____. The *explicans*, in order to be satisfactory, must fulfill a number of (D) conditions. First, it must logically entail the *explicandum*. Secondly, the *explicans* ought to be true, although it will not, in general, be known to be true; in any case, it must not be known to be false even after the most critical examination.

27. 위 글의 흐름상 가장 적합하지 않은 것을 고르시오.
① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D)

28. 위 글에서 빈 칸에 들어가기에 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.
① the explanation of the known by the unknown
② the collection of human being's creativity
③ an in-depth reexamination of the ephemeral concepts
④ the discovery of intangible objects

【29-30】 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (각 2.5점)

Even today, the Japanese still like to call their home country the "land of the gods." The myths and ancient legends of the gods are still deeply rooted in the memories of all Japanese people. (A) For example, everyone learns as a child the stories of the gods Izanagi and Izanami, and of the wild, tempestuous god Susanoo.

The origins of Japanese myths lie in Shinto, Japan's indigenous religion. Up to 84 percent of Japanese people live according to the "way of the gods," the literal translation of the word Shinto. The sun goddess Amaterasu is central to Shinto worship. She was a daughter of the divine mythological pair Izanagi and Izanami. However, these two not only gave birth to the sun goddess and her brothers and sisters, they were also responsible for bringing all other deities and spirits into being. These spirits, called kami, appear in many forms. They are, (B) however, not omnipotent like the Judeo-Christian God, for instance. Instead, they must be understood as highest beings or powers that are responsible for bringing good fortune and happiness, as well as bad luck.

Buddhism, which arrived in Japan in the sixth century, also influenced Japanese mythology. (C) Therefore, this new belief system did not replace Shinto, which was predominant at that time, but instead blended into it. (D) In this way, the Shinto deities were simply seen as manifestations of the Buddha and could be honored by believers of both religions. For example, the god Hachiman is still worshiped today as both kami and Buddha, and only very few actually know from which religion he came. But because most Japanese people are both Shintoist and Buddhist, this question is no longer relevant.

29. 위 글의 흐름상 가장 적합하지 않은 것을 고르시오.
① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D)

30. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.
① In Japan, it is difficult to distinguish between Shintoist and Buddhist.
② Japanese spirits are believed to bring good fortune and bad luck.
③ Shinto deities could be worshiped by Buddhists as well.
④ Many Japanese people are agnostic to the gods in their myths and ancient legends.

【31-32】 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (각 2.8점)

The passion which belongs to generation is lust only. This is evident in brutes, whose passions are more unmixed, and which pursue their purposes more directly than ours. The only distinction they observe with regard to their mates, is that of sex. It is true, that they stick severally to their own species in preference to all others. (A) But this preference, I imagine, does not arise from any sense of beauty which they find in their species, as Mr. Addison supposes, but from a law of some other kind, to which they are subject; and this we may fairly conclude, from their apparent want of choice among those objects to which the barriers of their species have confined them. (B) But man, who is a creature adapted to a greater variety and intricacy of relation, connects with the general passion the idea of some social qualities, which direct and heighten the appetite which he has in common with all other animals; and as he is not designed like them to live at large, it is fit that he should have something to create a preference, and fix his choice; and this in general should be some sensible quality; as no other can so quickly, so powerfully, or so surely produce its effect. (C) I call beauty a social quality; for where women and men, and not only they, but when other animals give us a sense of joy and pleasure in beholding them, (and there are many that do so,) they inspire us with sentiments of tenderness and affection towards their persons; we like to have them near us, and we enter willingly into a kind of relation with them, unless we should have strong reasons to the contrary. (D) But to what end, in many cases, this was designed, I am unable to discover; for I see no greater reason for a connection between man and several animals who are attired in so engaging a manner, than between him and some others who entirely want this attraction, or possess it in a far weaker degree. But it is probable, that Providence did not make even this distinction, but with a view to some great end; though we cannot perceive distinctly what it is, as his wisdom is not our wisdom, nor our ways his ways.

31. 아래의 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적합한 곳을 고르시오.

> The object, therefore, of this mixed passion, which we call love, is the beauty of sex. Men are carried to the sex, in general, as it is the sex, and by the common law of nature; but they are attached to particulars by personal beauty.

① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D)

32. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.
① The Will of Providence for Men to Have a Choice
② The Natural Function of Beauty and Sex in Animal Kingdom
③ The Relation and Connection Between Men and Animals
④ The Distinction in Sense of Beauty Between Men and Animals

【33-34】 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (각 2.5점)

The source of the ongoing Ebola epidemic in West Africa may have been a hollow tree where children played—and bats roosted. In a visit to Meliandou, the Guinean village where the outbreak apparently started, researchers learned of the tree and linked it to one of the outbreak's first victims. But, in a frustrating twist, the tree had burned to a stump just before they arrived, thwarting their search for evidence that might confirm the scenario.

A year ago, a toddler in Meliandou died of a mysterious disease; soon, his sister, mother, and grandmother were infected as well. As far as epidemiologists can tell, the family members were the first people to die in West Africa's Ebola epidemic, which according to the latest statistics from the World Health Organization has now sickened more than 20,000 people and killed at least 7,842. But how the toddler caught the virus has been a puzzle. Before the current outbreak, there was only a single known human case of Ebola in West Africa.

Human Ebola outbreaks elsewhere have been linked to outbreaks in wildlife—including duikers (small antelope), gorillas, and chimpanzees—or traced to hunters who butchered animals found dead in the forest. No one knows which animals provide the natural reservoir for Ebola, but bats are leading suspects. Several types of bats can survive experimental infection with the virus, and researchers have found Ebola virus RNA in at least three species of fruit bats. That made the animals—commonly hunted and eaten in Guinea—a top contender as the source of the outbreak.

Soon after the outbreak was identified as Ebola in March 2014, wildlife epidemiologist Fabian Leendertz went to southeastern Guinea to look for signs of an outbreak in wildlife. Leendertz, with three more German veterinarians and eight Guinean biosurvey experts, spent 4 weeks in the region, capturing bats from four sites and surveying two protected forest areas.

The researchers found no evidence that wild animals were dying of Ebola, they report in a paper published online. The populations of chimpanzees, duikers, and other large mammals were at about the same levels they had been in the previous surveys in the region, conducted in 2010 and 2011—"good news for conservation," Leendertz says. They also found no direct evidence of Ebola virus infections in any of the 169 bats (from at least 13 species) that they captured and tested.

33. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.
① Pathway to Searching for the Origin of the Ebola Epidemic
② Aftermath of the Ebola Epidemic
③ Signals that Ebola-Infected Body Emits
④ Effective Countermeasures Against the Ebola Epidemic

34. 위 글의 내용과 일치하는 것을 고르시오.
① Ebola virus has been found in a single species of fruit bats by researchers.
② The hollow tree where the researchers hoped to search for the evidence died of a disease.
③ The first people who died of West Africa's Ebola epidemic were the family members in Meliandou.
④ The researchers reported that some bats they had caught in southeastern Guinea were infected with Ebola.

【35-37】 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (각 2.8점)

The Aztecs rose to power in central Mexico on the shores of Lake Texcoco in the fourteenth century C.E., (A) founding their capital Tenochtitlán around 1325. Although historians don't always agree as to whether the Aztecs were a true empire, this great city-state remains one of the most powerful societies of pre-Columbian (before-Columbus) Mesoamerica.

The Aztecs had an unusual social structure constructed around *calpulli*, most similar to clans. Within each *calpulli* existed additional layers of social strata, with the nobility at the top. _____. The state ruled over its citizens and surrounding territories through a system of tribute rather than direct rule, and also lacked the kind of wide-scale administrative system (B) seen in other empires—two reasons that many do not consider the Aztecs to be a true empire. However, this society shared other empire-like traits: It controlled diverse populations of people and supported a large military, (C) centered around a ruler who held both religious and military power. The Aztecs are commonly known for their elaborate religious rituals involving human sacrifice, making them both hated and feared by their opponents.

The Aztecs eventually fell to the Spanish in 1521. It is unknown how long the Aztecs would have remained a power in the area, had the Spanish not come along. Despite the significant size of the empire, the Aztecs had significant technological limitations. They lacked a written language, technology (such as the mill) (D) that would have enabled them to more efficiently produce food for a huge population, metal tools such as the plow, and even domesticated livestock. However, the cultural legacy of the Aztecs remained: Mexico City was eventually built over Tenochtitlán, and the Nahuatl language of the Aztecs is still spoken by many of the native people of Mexico.

35. 위 글에서 어법상 가장 적합하지 않은 것을 고르시오.
① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D)

36. 위 글에서 빈 칸에 들어가기에 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.
① Over time, the Aztec society developed a tiered structure more like those of other societies.
② The citizens, given various goods for their loyalty, were brought into the armies of the Aztecs.
③ The Aztecs are remembered in history as one of the latest societies to practice human sacrifice.
④ Massive production of metal tools was made in every *calpulli* to prepare for warfare.

37. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
① The Aztecs: The First Mesoamerican Empire?
② Human Slaughter: Religion or Hideous Crime?
③ Golden Days in the Aztec Society of Mesoamerica
④ Excavation of Tenochtitlán in the Aztec Civilization

【38-40】 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (각 3.2점)

The evolution of intelligence among early large mammals of the grasslands was due in great measure to the interaction between two ecologically synchronized groups of these animals, the hunting carnivores and the herbivores that they hunted. Their interaction resulting from the differences between (A)_____ led to a general improvement in brain functions; however, certain components of intelligence were improved far more than others. The kind of intelligence favored by the interplay of increasingly smarter catchers and increasingly keener escapers is defined by attention—that aspect of mind carrying consciousness forward from one moment to the next. It ranges from a passive, free-floating awareness to a highly focused, active fixation. The range through these states is mediated by the arousal system, a network of tracts converging from sensory systems to integrating centers in the brain stem. From the more relaxed to the more vigorous levels, sensitivity to novelty is increased. The organism is more awake, more vigilant; this increased vigilance results in the apprehension of ever more subtle signals as the organism becomes more sensitive to its surrounding.

The processes of arousal and concentration give attention its direction. Arousal is at first general, with a flooding of impulses in the brain stem; then gradually the activation is channeled. Thus begins concentration, the holding of consistent images. One meaning of intelligence is the way in which these images and other alertly searched information are used in the context of previous experience. Consciousness links (B)_____ and permits the integration of details with perceived ends and purposes.

38. 위 글에서 빈 칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어가기에 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.
① pundit and maven — keen awareness to the emerging consciousness
② predator and prey — past attention to the present
③ trapper and quarry — fleeting memory to the extant moment
④ toiler and loiterer — vivid percipience to the distant past

39. 위 글을 통해 추론할 수 있는 것으로 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.
① Attention is more highly focused in animals of less, rather than greater, intelligence.
② Muscular coordination serves as an important element in enhancing animals' intelligence.
③ The direction of attention is guided by the process of arousal and concentration.
④ In more intelligent species, there is less need for competition due to their converging sensory systems.

40. 위 글의 요지로 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.
① There is an extensive similarity in the hunting methods between mammals and non-mammals.
② Large mammals differ from each other in terms of the level of consciousness that they are reported to possess.
③ Interaction of early large mammals with small species best accounts for the differing degree of vigilance of animals in nature.
④ Improvement in early large mammals' brain function resulted primarily from the interplay of catchers and escapers.

TUNA TRANSFER

다음 공부도 튜나편입과 함께.

자료와 연결된 학습 안내를 확인하세요.

홈페이지

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자료별 학습 방향 확인

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