한양대학교 2018학년도 편입학전형 문제지

영 어

문제 유형

A

1. 문제지 상단의 문제 유형을 표시하시오.

① A형 ② B형

[2-3] 어법에 맞는 것을 고르시오.

2. Typical of the grassland dwellers of the continent _____ or pronghorn.

① the American antelope
② the American antelope is
③ is the American antelope
④ it is the American antelope

3. Behaviorist John B. Watson claimed that even innate behavior could be altered by conditioning. But it was the Chinese psychologist Zing-Yang Kuo ① who people believe took the behaviorist idea to its extreme, denying the existence of instinct as an explanation for behavior. Kuo felt that instinct was just a convenient way ② to psychologists to explain behavior that did not fit current theory. Kuo's most well-known experiments ③ involved in rearing kittens－some raised from birth in cages with rats, others introduced to rats at later stages. He investigated a series of results that could help ④ himself to prove his hypothesis. [3점]

4. 밑줄 친 단어의 뜻으로 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

Over the last decade H5N1 avian influenza has spread dramatically across the globe. It has become effectively endemic in a number of countries in Asia, and presents a regular threat to avian populations in different parts of the world through bird migration and marketing links.

① easy to see or notice
② acceptable by many people
③ tested and shown to be true
④ present in a particular place all the time

[5-7] 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 어휘를 고르시오.

5. Like animals, fungi are heterotrophs: they cannot make their own food as plants and algae can. But unlike animals, fungi do not ingest their food. Instead, a fungus absorbs nutrients from the environment outside of its body. Many fungi do this by _____ hydrolytic enzymes into their surroundings. These enzymes break down complex molecules to smaller organic compounds that the fungi can absorb into their bodies and use. Other fungi use enzymes to penetrate the walls of cells, enabling the fungi to absorb nutrients from the cells. Collectively, the different enzymes found in various fungal species can digest compounds from a wide range of sources, living or dead. [3점]

① ingesting ② secreting
③ deflecting ④ permeating

6. One cannot either imaginatively or practically pursue "class demands" as if the working class has one set of united and homogeneous material interests. It makes neither political nor theoretical sense to imagine an undifferentiated working class demanding a larger share of the pie, to be divided among them with the same ratios of _____ as currently exist based on racism and sexism. Just as black workers cannot stand in for the whole, neither can skilled white workers. Each group is exploited in a specific manner, and to different degrees.

① impediment ② competition
③ exploitation ④ remuneration

7. The Christian attitude toward commerce held that money was evil, that according to St. Augustine "Business is in itself an evil," that profit beyond a minimum necessary to support the dealer was avarice, that to make money out of money by charging interest on a loan was the sin of _____, that buying goods wholesale and selling them unchanged at a higher retail price was immoral and condemned by cannon law, that, in short, St. Jerome's dictum was final: "A man who is a merchant can seldom if ever please God."

① greed ② usury
③ gluttony ④ indolence

[8-22] 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

8. Mandela's awareness of his iconic status can appear cynical, even cunningly postmodern, but at the time, it would most accurately have been described as politic. He saw that it was important to stand as a "symbolic expression of the confused desires of his people": that embattled anti-colonial nationalist movements required compelling unifying images. Mandela in his own autobiography constructs his life on the assumption that the national leader's story is interlocked with the nation's story, specifically for him the story of anti-apartheid resistance. In his view, the leader, the first democratic president-to-be, embodies the nation. Significantly, during his later years in office, Mandela often came across in ways that suggested _____.

① a story of a self-made man
② a self bound up in a public mask
③ a symbolic image associated with postmodernism
④ a commanding way of presenting oneself internationally

9. Primitive man had a repertoire of survival skills that included reading body language. Etiquette and culture have blunted that natural human ability. Add to those factors the complexity of spoken language and modern conventions related to body language and the result is this: few people today can read body language well. Most of the time, we don't even know what our own bodies are doing. Human body language is more closely tied to _____. I don't think about how to pick up my glass when I drink, or how to start my car. Our brains are so complex, with multiple subprograms running at all times, that it is difficult to have complete control over every twitch and tap. It is difficult for us to even remember what we've done if the action has reached the point of habit. [3점]

① habit than inborn talent
② ritual than planned behavior
③ discipline than social control
④ intuition than visual memory

10. Gandhi's attack on poverty as an obstacle to freedom needs highlighting, especially since in his personal life he was given to practicing voluntary poverty. How could one practice voluntary poverty and at the same time be against poverty? The answer to this apparent inconsistency can be found in his religious psychology: his voluntary poverty was an act of penance, even of spiritual protest against the involuntary poverty of the Indian masses. It was not an approval, much less a(n) ___(A)___ of involuntary poverty. However, misunderstandings exist. Even a perceptive observer of India was moved to remark that Gandhi thought of poverty as "a solution to injustice or excess." Gandhi did not think of poverty in this way. He voluntarily accepted the lifestyle of the poor in order to demonstrate his solidarity with them. Poverty was no more __(B)__ to him than it was to them. It was a product of an unjust social order, removable by human effort. [3점]

	(A)	(B)
①	exaltation	meaningless
②	eradication	intolerable
③	glorification	natural
④	mortification	spiritual

11. In development economics, the question whether aid contributed to economic growth was hotly debated after Mosley identified this as the "micro-macro" paradox. He could not find any statistically significant ____(A)____ between development aid and the economic growth rate of recipient countries, taking into account other factors that cause growth. Mosley defended aid nonetheless, as benefits at the micro level were often shown to be substantial and essential. Nevertheless, economic growth was supposed to be the engine of future development that would make aid unnecessary, and if aid would not contribute to economic development, it could turn out to be ineffective in the longer run and not have meaning beyond just the benefits of a specific and localized project or intervention. Even if a project has significant short term outcomes, but it does not contribute to economic growth, it could be argued that the ____(B)____ of its benefits is questionable.

(A)	(B)
① conflict	effect
② balance	intent
③ correlation	sustainability
④ discrepancy	substantiality

12. Do heroes belong in the modern world? Or are they a liability, an anachronism, even an embarrassment? In the hands of the Greeks and Shakespeare, these questions are complex and the answers are various. The leading figures in Sophocles have some things in common. Antigone, Oedipus, Electra: they cling to a high idea of themselves. They are passionate, purposive, resolute, rigorous, indomitable, difficult. They command *admiration*, in an old sense of the term that connotes _____ but not necessarily approval, moral or otherwise. Or to use an associated word familiar to Shakespeare and his contemporaries, they provide "mirrors" for us to contemplate. They are exemplary, but they are not necessarily examples to follow. They are glamorous, charismatic, spectacular. But in tragedy they become a problem, not least for those around them, sisters like Ismene in *Antigone*, rulers like Theseus in *Oedipus at Colonus*. [3점]

① pity ② pride
③ wonder ④ humiliation

13. Communities are not natural species, that is, kinds of things that exist independently of human intervention, but are formed by choices persons make to cooperate in various ways. Still, since communities are formed by the common pursuit of purposes, two communities will be essentially distinct if those communities pursue different types of purposes or if they pursue a common purpose in fundamentally different ways. Thus, we can pick out instances of communities and ask what they are. And if we arrive at an answer, we can then ask about the ethical and political implications of such differences. Since the forming of some communities is a way in which human beings are fulfilled, it follows that the way our choices are related to communities, and to the structures required by their purposes, is morally significant. For example, even generic friendship — that is, friendship not between spouses, and not founded on a quite specific connection such as paternity or the teacher-pupil relationship — has a structure _____.[3점]

① that is not defined by individual choices
② definite enough so that some actions develop it and others harm it
③ diverse enough so that common purpose cannot define a distinctive kind of community
④ that is established by what fundamentally distinguishes it from other personal relationships

14. The puzzle in bird movement which is not often explained is _____. When an oarsman propels his boat forwards he beats his oars backwards against the water, and the reaction drives the boat on. A paddle steamer does the same with its paddles, and a duck or swan with its feet. But if we carefully watch any bird such as a rook, peewit, or seagull, whose wings move slowly enough for the nature of their movement to be observed, we cannot detect the slightest backward and forward movement of the wings; it appears to be purely up and down. Such a movement of wings seems appropriate enough for keeping up, if that were all that had to be done. But it is at least equally important to move rapidly forward.

① what methods different types of birds use to quickly move forward
② how the movement of a bird is different from that of a paddle steamer
③ what roles the wings of birds play when they increase their speed forward
④ how the movement of a bird is accomplished without backward beats upon the air

15. History is a social process, in which individuals are engaged as social beings; and the imaginary antithesis between society and the individual results in no more than _____ drawn across our path to confuse our thinking. The reciprocal process of interaction between the historian and his facts, what I have called the dialogue between present and past, is a dialogue not between abstract and isolated individuals, but between the society of today and the society of yesterday. [3점]

① distraction ② indignation
③ exoneration ④ enlightenment

16. As I had done before I copied passages and then tried to write them out again from memory, I tried altering words or the order in which they were set. I found that the only possible words were those Swift had used and that the order in which he had placed them was the only possible order. It is an impeccable prose. But _____ has one grave defect: it is apt to be dull. Swift's prose is like a French canal, bordered with poplars, that runs through a gracious and undulating country. Its tranquil charm fills you with satisfaction, but it neither excites the emotions nor stimulates the imagination. You go on and on and presently you are a trifle bored. [3점]

① lucidity ② terseness
③ perfection ④ naturalness

17. The architect who proposes to run with technology knows now that he will be _____, and that, in order to keep up, he may have to emulate the Futurists and discard his whole cultural load, including the professional garments by which he is recognized as an architect. If, on the other hand, he decides not to do this, he may find that a technological culture has decided to go on without him. [3점]

① obsolete
② silenced
③ out of fashion
④ in fast company

18. A basic problem with utilitarianism, long sensed, is that one may easily conceive of circumstances in which the oppression of some small class of people would contribute maximally to the aggregate general welfare. For instance, it is relatively easy to think of circumstances in which aggregate welfare would be maximized by enslaving or even killing off a few people. We might find utilitarianism _____ for that reason, but our feelings of moral repugnance are not yet an argument against it.

① obscure ② attractive
③ obnoxious ④ convincing

19. Poets who write in the "wrong language" (even exceedingly populous languages like Chinese) must engage in the peculiar act of imagining a world poetry and placing themselves within it. And, although it is supposedly free of all local history, this "world poetry" turns out, unsurprisingly, to be a version of Anglo-American modernism or French modernism, depending on which wave of colonial culture first washed over the intellectuals of the country in question. This situation is the quintessence of cultural _____, when an essentially local tradition (Anglo-European) is widely taken for granted as universal.

① wisdom ② learning
③ variation ④ hegemony

20. One of the commonest forms of madness is the desire to be noticed, the pleasure derived from being noticed. Perhaps it is not merely common, but universal. In its mildest form it doubtless is universal. Every child is pleased at being noticed; many intolerable children put in their whole time in distressing and idiotic effort to attract the attention of visitors; boys are always "showing off"; apparently all men and women are glad and grateful when they find that they have done a thing which has lifted them for a moment out of _____ and caused wondering talk. This common madness can develop, by nurture, into a hunger for notoriety in one, for fame in another. [3점]

① obscurity ② stupidity
③ corruption ④ miscalculation

21. Philosophy, which had once summoned all sciences to its aid in making a coherent image of the world and an alluring picture of the good, found its task of _____ too stupendous for its courage, ran away from all these battlefronts of truth, and hid itself in recondite and narrow lanes, timidly secure from the issues and responsibilities of life.

① coordination ② observation
③ humanization ④ reconstruction

22. But how could the brain be shaped by cultural experiences? Here is where the utility of the brain as computer metaphor really starts to break down. Unlike computers, brains continue to change, grow, and rewrite themselves in response to their experiences. Brains are highly _____ throughout our lives, especially when we are young. Our hardware changes in response to what we do.

① rigid ② plastic
③ elusive ④ computational

23. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

If interstellar travelers have not left artifacts for us to find, we might still be able to detect their powerful, interstellar spacecraft. Spacecraft capable of traveling at speeds close to the speed of light would likely have enormous engines powered by energy sources such as nuclear fission, nuclear fusion, or matter-antimatter drives. These engines would leave telltale signs of their operation—signs that might be detectable at distances of hundreds or even thousands of light-years away. Although only a limited search for distant rockets has been made, this type of phenomenon might be inadvertently discovered in the course of more conventional astronomical research.

① Energy Sources for Spacecraft Engines
② Advantages of Conventional Astronomical Research
③ Interstellar Travelers: Their Artifacts and Spacecraft
④ Footprints Left in Space: Searching Interstellar Spacecraft

[24-25] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

24.

The first and most important decision any advertiser makes is to advertise. Many people think large companies have no choice but to advertise. This is simply wrong.

(A) Nowadays this is often called "viral marketing." Viral marketing tends to be most successful when a business is relatively young and newsworthy: even Google had to start to advertise, using traditional media, in 2009.
(B) Many of the world's largest businesses—especially heavy industrial businesses like steel manufacturers or shipbuilders—do no advertising at all, or so little it hardly counts. They normally have no need to communicate with the public at large, and they have so few key customers they can reach them personally.
(C) Some other large companies, of which Google is perhaps the most famous example, get their name and what they offer across to the public in other ways than by advertising, usually "word of mouth" recommendation.

① (B) – (C) – (A)　② (B) – (A) – (C)
③ (C) – (A) – (B)　④ (C) – (B) – (A)

25.

One of the key issues in any approach to initial teacher preparation is the balance to be struck between training and education.

(A) This change in nomenclature seeks to avoid the negative associations "trainee" and "training" may be said to imply, with their connotations of the transmission of a pre-determined set of behaviors to novices who are largely seen as blank slate.
(B) For example, novice teachers on the British PGCE program, which confers qualified teacher status and allows graduates to work in the state-school system, are more commonly referred to today as "student teachers" than as "trainee teachers."
(C) That said, the former term has fallen out of favor somewhat over the past few years, at least among teacher educators. [3점]

① (B) – (A) – (C)　② (C) – (B) – (A)
③ (B) – (C) – (A)　④ (C) – (A) – (B)

[26-27] 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 <u>없는</u> 문장을 고르시오.

26. The words "friend" and "friendship" are used to describe a wide range of human relationships. Further complicating matters, friendship is unique in its capacity to arise as a free-standing relationship on its own terms between two persons, or as a sincerely lived dimension of other relationships, such as the friendship developed between siblings, spouses, parents and children, or coworkers. ① In these instances friendship is not a necessary part of the relationship; countless such bonds exist devoid of friendship. ② It is a negotiated attachment between persons that always reflects shared personal dispositions and material sociocultural possibilities. ③ Despite and perhaps because of its pervasive presence in human life, the necessity of "friendship" itself intellectually captivates a number of researchers. ④ You cannot force or require friendship of any genuine emotional validity between people; and friendship may be restricted, prohibited, or even unthinkable in certain circumstances. [3점]

27. Even in its earliest days, psychology meant different things to different people. In the US, its roots lay in philosophy, so the approach taken was speculative and theoretical. In Europe, the study was rooted in the sciences, so the emphasis was on examining mental processes under controlled laboratory conditions. ① However, even the research of these more scientifically oriented psychologists was limited by the introspective nature of their methods. ② Pioneers became the subject of their own investigations, effectively restricting the range of topics to those that could be observed in themselves. ③ The simplest way to approach the vast subject of psychology is to take a look at some of its main movements that occurred in roughly chronological order from its roots in philosophy to the psychology of difference. ④ Although they used scientific methods and their theories laid the foundations for the new science, many in the next generation of psychologists found their processes too subjective, and began to look for a more objective methodology.

28. 다음의 주어진 문장이 들어갈 가장 알맞은 곳을 고르시오.

When stated so starkly, this idea will appear problematical to many.

① (A) ② (B)
③ (C) ④ (D)

Theory is built upon an underlying assumption that specific events are not unique and do not have unique causes. Rather, we assume that most important events are single instances of broader patterns. (A) If we want to prevent wars, we must have some notion of what causes them. This requires a supposition that different wars have something in common. (B) For example, it might seem dubious to equate the causes of World War I with the causes of World War II. (C) However, if the lessons of the past are to be applied to the problems of today, we must assume that events in the future are somehow related to those in the past. There is a big difference between assuming that similar events have something in common and assuming that they are identical. (D) To develop a theory of wars, we only need assume that there are some causes in common.

29. 다음 글을 바탕으로 유추할 때 적절하지 <u>않은</u> 것을 고르시오.

Any velocity once imparted to a moving body will be rigidly maintained as long as the external causes of acceleration or retardation are removed, a condition which is found only on horizontal planes; for in the case of planes which slope downwards there is already a cause of acceleration; while on planes sloping upwards there is retardation; from this it follows that motion along a horizontal plane is perceptual; for, if the velocity be uniform, it cannot be diminished or slackened, much less destroyed. [3점]

① The velocity shows whether or not external forces are acting on a body.
② A pull in the direction of motion increases the speed of the moving body.
③ If no external forces act on a body, every body perseveres in its state of uniform motion.
④ A push in the direction opposite to that of motion decreases the speed of the moving body.

[30-31] 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 <u>않는</u> 것을 고르시오.

30. Linguists repeatedly run up against the myth that working-class people and the less educated members of the middle class speak a simpler or coarser language. This is a pernicious illusion arising from the effortlessness of conversation. Ordinary speech, like color vision or walking, is a paradigm of engineering excellence—a technology that works so well that the user takes its outcome for granted, unaware of the complicated machinery hidden behind the panels. Behind such "simple" sentences as *Where did he go?* and *The guy I met killed himself*, used automatically by any English speaker, are dozens of subroutines that arrange the words to express the meaning. Despite decades of effort, no artificially engineered language system comes close to duplicating the person in the street. [3점]

① It is an illusion that working-class people speak a ruder and plainer language.
② We are often aware of the complicated machinery hidden behind ordinary speech that works so well.
③ An engineer has not yet developed an artificially constructed language system close to ordinary speech.
④ Dozens of subroutines are arranged to express the meaning in such a "simple" sentence as *Where did he go?*

31. The starling flies from its net to a feeding site, searches for a beak-full of leatherjackets by probing in the grass, and then takes them home to the nestlings. The starling's problem is when to give up. If it gives up too early it spends a lot of time travelling for a small load; if it struggles on too long it spends time in ineffective search which could be better spent by going home to dump its load and starting again. A similar problem is faced by a worker honeybee as it flies from flower to flower filling its honey crop with nectar to take back to the hive. Bees also often return to the hive with less than the maximum load they could carry and their behaviour can be explained by a model similar to that used for the starling. There is, however, an important difference: the bee experiences a curve of diminishing returns neither because the nectar in its crop makes it less able to suck more flowers nor because of resource depression but because the weight of nectar in the crop adds an appreciable energetic cost to flight. The more the bee loads up its crop the more of its load it will burn up as fuel before it gets home. [3점]

① The bee flies home with less than the maximum load it can carry.
② The bee knows when to go home and empty its crop to maximize efficiency.
③ The starling's best option is that it stays long enough for the maximum load on each trip.
④ There is the difference between bees and starlings in maximizing the currency of carrying a load.

[32-33] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Among the central preoccupations of Durkheim is the question of what holds societies together. His answer points to the crucial role of law in promoting and maintaining this social ____(A)____. He shows how, as society advances from religion to secularism, and from collectivism to individualism, law becomes concerned less with punishment than compensation. But punishment performs a significant role in expressing the collective moral attitudes by which social solidarity is preserved. He distinguishes between what he calls mechanical solidarity and organic solidarity. The former exists in simple, homogeneous societies which have a uniformity of values and lack any significant division of labour. These uncomplicated communities tend to be collective in nature. In advanced societies, however, where there is division of labour, a high degree of ____(B)____ exists. There is substantial differentiation, and collectivism is replaced by individualism. These forms of social solidarity are, he argues, reflected in the law: classify the different types of law and you will find the different types of social solidarity to which it corresponds. According to Durkheim, while mechanical solidarity operates in traditional and small-scale societies, organic solidarity comes from individuals' reliance on each other to perform their specified tasks.

32. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Types of Social Solidarity, Types of Society
② Coming Full Circle?: Law and Punishment
③ Division of Labor: How Societies Have Progressed
④ Making Room for Compromise: Solidarity & Individuality

33. 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은?

	(A)	(B)
①	bond	diversity
②	cohesion	interdependence
③	solidarity	collectivism
④	homogeneity	distinctiveness

[34-35] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

The nervous system of vertebrates is characterized by a hollow, dorsal nerve cord that ends in the head region as an enlargement, the brain. Even in its most primitive form this cord and its attached nerves are the result of evolutionary specialization, and their further evolution from lower to higher vertebrate classes is a process that is far from fully understood. Nevertheless, the basic arrangements are similar in all vertebrates, and the study of lower animals gives insight into the form and structure of the nervous system of higher animals. Moreover, for any species, the study of the embryological development of the nervous system is indispensable for an understanding of adult morphology. In any vertebrate two chief parts of the nervous system may be distinguished. These are the central nervous system consisting of the brain and spinal cord, and the peripheral nervous system, consisting of the cranial, spinal, and peripheral nerves, together with their motor and sensory endings. The term "autonomic nervous system" refers to the parts of the central and peripheral systems that supply and regulate the activity of cardiac muscle, smooth muscle, and many glands. The nervous system is composed of many millions of nerve and glial cells, together with blood vessels and a small amount of connective tissue. The nerve cells, or "neurons," are characterized by many processes and are specialized in that they exhibit to a great degree the phenomena of irritability and conductivity. The glial cells of the central nervous system are supporting cells collectively termed "neuroglia." They are characterized by short processes that have special relationships to neurons, blood vessels, and connective tissue. The comparable cells in the peripheral nervous system are termed "neurilemmal" cells.

* vertebrate 척추가 있는, 척추동물

34. 위 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

① the evolution of nerve cells
② the advancement of bioengineering
③ the nervous system of vertebrates
④ the functions of the automatic nervous system

35. The author implies that a careful investigation of a biological structure in an embryo may lead to _____. [3점]

① improved research of the same structure in other species
② a better understanding of the fully developed structure
③ a method by which scientists can diagnose nervous disease
④ discovering ways in which poor development can be corrected

[36-37] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

In many ways persistence brings us back full circle to regulation. When a toy becomes too predictable, it is no longer fun. If a parent comes every time the infant makes a sound, calling the parent would require no effort. What engages learners best is a challenge whose solution is possible but not simple. In order to see such a challenge through to solution, the infant or toddler must be able to tolerate some frustration. The adult partner assists in this by helping the child stay focused and excited as well as able to pause and gather more information. In an intriguing twist, researchers wondered whether the child's competence affected the mother's investment and satisfaction in supporting her child. They looked at children at 6 and 18 months to measure their ability to complete physical and social tasks through some frustration. They also measured the mother's satisfaction and sense of competence as a parent. Competent infants had confident mothers. Less competent infants had less satisfied mothers. This might have been because the mothers had expectations that were too high or fewer skills to support their children's efforts. Either way, it suggests the possibility of a _____ nature to this approach to learning.

36. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 표현은?

① biological ② humanistic
③ irreversible ④ transactional

37. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 <u>않는</u> 것은? [3점]

① The more expected a toy is, the less amused a child is.
② Children's competence is related to the level of mothers' satisfaction.
③ Tolerating frustration is required for learners to find a possible but not simple solution.
④ The adult partner needs to immediately help infants or toddlers find an answer for the challenge.

[38-39] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

The most important recent innovations have been associated with the development of the Internet and specialized computer networks, which are already having considerable impact upon collaborative work patterns, and are transforming the way architecture is conceived and produced. Conventional models of the design and production process picture a straightforward linear progression, much like an old-style factory production line: from client's brief to architect's concept—to client's approval—to engineers' input—to detailed working drawings, and so on to final construction, all in discrete stages and all supposedly led by the architect. By contrast, computer-based collaborative networks operate much more like "self-organizing system," with clients, consultants and builders, who may be geographically dispersed, all participating in key design and production decisions from the very beginning. The key to this complex and unpredictable process is the virtual prototype, which functions both as a test bed and as a communications medium, providing instant feedback to everyone on the effects of their proposed decisions. Like the networks themselves, the thought process involved are more likely to resemble analogical thinking than linear logical thinking, with a premium on participants' ability to jump professional and technical boundaries and to make new connections.

38. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Design and Production in Architecture
② Work Pattern Changes in Architecture
③ Decision-Making Processes in Architecture
④ Development of Technology in Architecture

39. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 <u>않는</u> 것은? [3점]

① The architectural design and production progression is linear in conventional models.
② The virtual prototype enables the participants to make new connections beyond boundaries.
③ The Internet and specialized computer networks have brought about innovative models in architecture.
④ The decision-making processes in architectural design and production do not involve multiple stakeholders in conventional models.

[40-41] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

A person watching and analysing the behaviour of a computer whose program had been lost might, in principle, be able to reconstruct the program or its functional equivalent. But there is no way of knowing in which language the program was originally written. The end result is the same in any case: the computer performs some useful task such as calculating square roots. A biologist looking at an animal is in somewhat the same position as an engineer looking at a computer running a lost program. The animal is behaving in what appears to be an organized, purposeful way, as if it was obeying a program, an orderly sequence of imperative instructions. The animal's program has not actually been lost, for it never was written out. Rather, natural selection <u>cobbled together</u> the equivalent of a hard-wired machine code program, by favouring mutations that altered successive generations of nervous systems to behave. Nevertheless, it is convenient for us to think of the animal as 'obeying' a program 'written' in some easily understood language such as English. One of the things we can then do is to imagine alternative programs or subroutines which might 'compete' with each other for 'computer time' in the nervous systems of the population.

40. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 <u>않는</u> 것은? [3점]

① Natural selection acts on a pool of alternative programs or subroutines.
② There are many ways of knowing in which of the genes an animal's program was originally written.
③ The animal is behaving in an apparently effective and well-planed way as if it was obeying the program.
④ In explaining animal behavior mechanisms, the author uses the analogy of a computer running a lost program.

41. The author uses the words "cobbled together" to imply that the equivalent of a hard-wired machine code program natural section made is something _____.

① firmly fastened
② lost permanently
③ useful but not perfect
④ translated into a set of rules

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