A형

2019학년도 1학기 편입학 모집 **영어고사**(오전반 - A형) 문제지

지원학부・과(전공)		수험번호		성 명	

※ 문제지 유형은 'A형'과 'B형'으로 구분되며, 감독위원이 나누어준 문제지 유형을 확인한 후 OMR카드에 문제지 유형과 같은 유형을 표기하여야 합니다. **예) 문제지 유형이 'A형'이면 OMR카드 문제지 유형 'A형'에 표기**

※ OMR카드 문제지 유형 미표기 및 표기 오류로 발생하는 문제의 책임은 수험생 본인에게 있습니다.

※[1-4] Choose the one that is grammatically INCORRECT. [2.5 points each]

1. ①Eating dinner one evening in late July 2017, I ②bite on something extra hard. There was nothing on my plate to account for ③whatever ④had found its way onto my tongue.

2. Animals are happy ①so long as they have health and enough to eat. Human beings, ②one feels, ought to be, but in the modern world ③they are not, at least ④in a great majority of case.

3. Scientists are not allowed to be selective in ①considering evidence. A lawyer in court can call a certain witness and intentionally ②fail to ask a critical question that would reveal evidence which is ③harmfully to the lawyer's case. But a scientist may not ignore ④any known evidence.

4. There ①exist today primitive, wingless insects that offer clues to ②whom the earliest insect life may have been ③like; there are the bristletails and silverfish, which probably evolved from arthropods that had many body segments and a pair of stubby legs ④attached to each segment.

※[5-12] Choose the one that is closest in meaning to the underlined word(s). [2 points each]

5. I believed everything he said, but it took years for me to realize that I was snowed.

   ① duped ② scrutinized
   ③ alienated ④ complimented

6. He enjoys watching sports games on TV for vicarious pleasure, for he wanted to be a football star in his youth.

   ① precious ② vigorous
   ③ substitute ④ indispensable

7. Rhetoric is the art of using language persuasively. That is not to say that rhetoric is always used with malicious motives.

   ① spiteful ② irritable
   ③ contrived ④ assiduous

8. His pusillanimous character was so well-known that his friends were very careful not to intimidate him by any means.

   ① craven ② animated
   ③ sensitive ④ quarrelsome

9. Imagine a restaurant where your every whim is catered to, your every want satisfied, your every request granted without hesitation.

   ① sloth ② rubbish
   ③ caprice ④ gratitude

10. French culture had been predominantly secular from the time of the Revolution, and it had dismissed Romantic hankerings after 'the spiritual' from its mainstream after the advent of Realism around 1850.

    ① decay ② emergence
    ③ collapse ④ renaissance

11. The ability to learn, speak, and understand language as a powerful instinct is tightly woven into the human experience. We humans are fitted with a means of sharing our ideas, in all their unfathomable vastness.

    ① unreasonable ② unmeasurable
    ③ unsustainable ④ understandable

12. Every discipline that I am familiar with draws caricatures of the world in order to make sense of it. The modern economist does this by building 'models', which are deliberately stripped-down representations of the phenomena out there.

    ① detailed ② reflected
    ③ overrated ④ essentialized

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※[13-14] Choose the one that best completes the sentence. [2 points each]

13. Proteins not only constitute much of the physical fabric of the body; they also _____ sensitive control over all the chemical processes inside the cell.

① exert ② detach
③ attribute ④ transpire

14. While visiting a chocolate factory in Wales in the UK, I spotted a sign on the wall that _____, "Seven days without chocolate makes one weak."

① read ② written
③ sounded ④ addressed

※ Read the following and answer the question.

Both expressions, "to face the music" and "to carry the can," have the meaning, "to take responsibility for something not good." But when you compare the sentences, "I will face the music for what I have done," and "I will carry the can for the loss of profit caused by my colleagues," you can sense the difference between the two. "To face the music" is used when one takes the consequences of one's own actions, while "to carry the can" is used when ⓐ_____.

15. Which best fits in the blank ⓐ? **[3 points]**

① one causes economic loss
② one belongs to a company
③ one is a low-ranking official
④ one is not completely to blame

※ Read the following and answer the question.

[I] In the immune system, that job is done by T-cells, which recognize the molecular signatures of threats to their owner's well-being. [II] To defeat the enemy, you must first know the enemy. [III] The technology they use merges gene therapy, synthetic biology and cell biology. [IV] Recently, researchers explained how turbocharging these cells can boost the immune system's ability to fight cancer, and possibly other illnesses, too.

16. Which is the proper order of sentences [I]-[IV]? **[2.5 points]**

① [I]-[II]-[III]-[IV]
② [II]-[I]-[IV]-[III]
③ [III]-[I]-[IV]-[II]
④ [IV]-[III]-[I]-[II]

※[17-18] Read the following and answer the questions. [2.5 points each]

The movie, "Deadpool," which has so far taken more than $500 million in cinemas worldwide, is an atypical blockbuster, a foul-mouthed anti-hero film with a mature "R" audience rating. But in one important respect, it is typical of many of Hollywood's recent successful movies: it does not Ⓐbank on a world-famous star to sell it. In contrast, two recent "star vehicle" films struggled in vain to attract audiences despite heavy promotion and high-profile openings. Much of the film industry's recent success, at home and abroad, comes from the rise of the big special-effects event film. Such productions are more likely to make stars than to be made by them.

Yet there is one arena where stars are as relevant as ever: the international market. Foreign cinemas like to exhibit films with known names in the lead roles. Some old-school stars are still big draws in the international market, even if the movies in which they appear are flops at home. Even if big names have lost some of their luster at home, abroad they can be "sort of like supernovas," a studio executive says. "They have flamed out a long time ago, but the light shines on past their death."

17. Which is closest in meaning to the underlined Ⓐbank?

① rely ② dawn
③ touch ④ verge

18. According to the passage, which is NOT true?

① "Deadpool" is one of the "R"-rated movies.
② Many Hollywood's recent successful movies are "star vehicle" films.
③ There is no appearance of world-famous stars in "Deadpool."
④ Big names still have influence in drawing audiences in the international market.

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※[19-21] Read the following and answer the questions.

ⓐ_____ kilos is harder than putting on, which is why the weight-loss industry is so big. Its latest manifestation is online weight-management sites: social networks for the plump in which participants can set a target weight and monitor their progress towards it.

[I] As with other social networks, they can also get their help from friends—either real-life ones who sign up to the same site, or else digital ones whom they have befriended on the internet. Those friendships are likely to be important. Other studies of weight-loss programs have suggested that having the support or Ⓐchivying of friends helps people stick to their diets and exercise regimes.

[II] But she and her colleagues are quick to point out that a study like this can establish only that two things—in this case, friends and weight-loss—are correlated. It cannot show which causes which. Working this out requires controlled experiments.

[III] Their results are, nonetheless, encouraging. Weight-management websites have the potential to reach many more people much more cheaply than real-world support groups do. Moreover, if it turns out that friendship networks are a magic wand for weight loss, then it may be easier to nudge people into such networks electronically than if they actually had to meet each other in a sweaty gym. Given the medical consequences of rising levels of obesity, that would be well worth doing.

[IV] Those studies, however, have all been done with groups of people who knew each other in the real world. A team of researchers led by Julia Poncela-Casanovas of Northwestern University, in Illinois, decided to check if the same was true of groups in cyberspace. Their results suggest that it is.

19. Which best fits in the blank ⓐ? **[2.5 points]**

① Shedding ② Controlling
③ Increasing ④ Calculating

20. Which is closest in meaning to the underlined Ⓐchivying? **[3 points]**

① nagging ② praising
③ embracing ④ recommending

21. Which is the proper order of paragraphs [I]-[IV]? **[3 points]**

① [I]-[II]-[III]-[IV] ② [I]-[IV]-[II]-[III]
③ [II]-[IV]-[III]-[I] ④ [II]-[III]-[IV]-[I]

※[22-24] Read the following and answer the questions. [3 points each]

In 1874 Francis Galton, a British Ⓐpolymath, analyzed a sample of English scientists and found the vast majority to be first-born sons. This led him to speculate that first-born children enjoyed a special level of attention from their parents that allowed them to thrive intellectually. Half a century later, Alfred Adler, an Austrian psychologist, made a similar argument relating to personality. First-born children, he thought, were more conscientious, while the later-born were more extrovert and emotionally stable. (A) Many subsequent studies have explored these ideas, but their findings have been equivocal—some supporting and some rejecting them. Now a team led by Stefan Schmukle of the University of Leipzig, in Germany, has collected the most comprehensive evidence on the matter yet. Its conclusion is that Adler was wrong, but Galton may have been right.

Birth order, they found, had no effect on personality: first-borns were no more, no less, likely than their younger sibs to be conscientious, extrovert or neurotic. But it did affect intelligence. (B) In a family with two children, the first child was more intelligent than the second 60% of the time, rather than the 50% that would be expected by chance. On average, this translated to a difference of 1.5 IQ points between first and second siblings. (C) That figure agrees with the consensus from previous studies, and thus looks confirmed. It is, nevertheless, quite a small difference—and whether it is enough to account for Galton's original observation is Ⓑmoot. In any event, it is clearly not deterministic. (D)

22. Which is closest in meaning to the underlined Ⓐpolymath?

① a man of great ability in mathematics
② a man of good taste in food and clothes
③ a man of much learning in various fields
④ a man of huge wealth with good manners

23. Which is closest in meaning to the underlined Ⓑmoot?

① useless ② verified
③ debatable ④ insignificant

24. Which is the best place for the following?

Galton was the youngest of nine.

① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D)

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※[25-26] Read the following and answer the questions. [3 points each]

As economists deal with quantifiable objects, such as calories consumed or miles of cable laid, the models they use in their researches are almost always mathematical constructs. They can be stated in words, but mathematics is an enormously efficient way to express the structure of a model; more interestingly, for discovering the implications of a model. Applied mathematicians and physicists have known this for a long time, but it was only in the second half of the 20th century that economists brazenly adopted that research tactic; as have related disciplines, such as ecology. The art of good modelling is to generate a lot of understanding from focusing on a very small number of causal factors. I say 'art', because there is no formula for creating a good model. The ⓐ_____ of a model is whether it discriminates among alternative explanations of a phenomenon. Those that survive empirical tests are accepted—at least for a while—until further evidence comes along that casts doubt on them, in which case economists go back to their drawing board to create better (not necessarily bigger!) models.

25. Which does NOT fit in the blank ⓐ?

① acid test ② crucial test
③ ultimate test ④ arbitrary test

26. According to the passage, which is NOT true?

① Economic models can be described either verbally or mathematically.
② The objects of economic researches are those that can be measured in terms of quantity.
③ Mathematics came to be widely used in economics only in the second half of the 20th century.
④ A good economic model accommodates as many causal factors as possible in explaining a phenomenon.

※[27-29] Read the following and answer the questions. [2.5 points each]

There are several pro tips for long and healthy life. First, diet. Weight loss likely explains many of the positive changes, such as lower blood pressure and better blood-sugar levels. But some experts speculate that fasting also makes the body more resistant to stress, which can have beneficial effects at the cellular level. One expert says, "Diet is by far the most powerful intervention to delay aging and age-related diseases."

In the past couple of years, scientists have shown that ⓐ_____ behavior, like sitting all day, is a risk factor for earlier death. They found that hours spent sitting are linked to increased risks of Type 2 diabetes and nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. You can't exercise away all the bad effects of sitting too much. But the good news is that doing anything but sitting still—even fidgeting counts—can add up. People who logged the least physical activity had the highest risk of a heart event in the next ten years, which isn't shocking. But to the surprise of the researchers, moving just a little bit more during the day—like doing chores around the house—was enough to lower the risk of a heart event.

By now it's clear to scientists that our emotions affect our biology. Studies have shown for years that anger and stress can release stress hormones like adrenaline into our blood, which trigger the heart to beat faster and harder. Stress may even have an effect on how well our brains hold up against Alzheimer's disease. The researchers found that people who held more negative views of aging earlier in life had greater loss in the volume of their hippocampus, a region of the brain whose loss is linked to Alzheimer's disease. This is not the first time research has suggested that ⓑ_____.

27. Which best fits in the blank ⓐ?

① active ② abrupt
③ sedentary ④ vociferous

28. According to the passage, which is NOT one of the pro tips for long and healthy life?

① not sitting still for long
② doing excessive exercise
③ keeping to a regimen of diet
④ having an optimistic attitude

29. Which best fits in the blank ⓑ?

① how we feel about aging can affect how we age
② stress and exercise are interrelated with each other
③ Alzheimer's disease is linked to positive views of aging
④ anger and stress have no direct bearing on Alzheimer's disease

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※[30-31] Read the following and answer the questions. [2.5 points each]

The first thing that DNA molecules do is to replicate, that is to say they make copies of themselves. (A) This has gone on non-stop ever since the beginning of life, and the DNA molecules are now very good at it indeed. (B) As an adult, you consist of a thousand million million cells, but when you were first conceived you were just a single cell, endowed with one master copy of the plans to build your body. (C) Successive divisions took the number of cells up to 4, 8, 16, 32, and so on into the billions. (D) At every division the DNA plans were faithfully copied, with scarcely any mistakes.

30. Which is the best place for the following?

This cell divided into two, and each of the two cells received its own copy of the plans.

① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D)

31. According to the passage, which is NOT true?

① Every cell in your body has DNA molecules.
② A human body is formed from just a single cell.
③ The plans to build one's body are contained in DNA molecules.
④ At a critical stage of cell divisions, DNA molecules undergo important changes.

※[32-33] Read the following and answer the questions.

Stress is inevitable. No one can prevent it. But we can try to minimize its harmful effects on our health. To understand how some people keep their Ⓐcomposure while others crumble under the pressure, it is useful to examine the coping process and ask the question: What are some adaptive ways to cope with stress?

Researchers distinguished two general types of coping strategies. The first is problem-focused coping, designed to reduce stress by overcoming the source of the problem. Difficulties in school? Study harder or hire a tutor. The goal is to attack the source of your stress. A second-approach is emotion-focused coping, in which one tries to manage the emotional turmoil, perhaps by learning to live with the problem. If you're struggling at school, at work, or in a relationship, you can keep a stiff upper lip and ignore the situation or make the best of it. People probably take an active problem-focused approach when they think they can overcome a stressor but fall back on an emotion-focused approach when they see the problem as out of their control.

32. Which is closest in meaning to the underlined Ⓐcomposure? **[2.5 points]**

① jollity ② agility
③ civility ④ serenity

33. Which can be inferred as an example of emotion-focused coping? **[3 points]**

① Talking to parents when you have problems with them
② Asking a stranger for a cell phone when you lost your phone
③ Trying to keep calm when you are in stressful situations
④ Studying extra time when you have academic difficulties at school

※[34-35] Read the following and answer the questions. [2.5 points each]

By 1891 artists on Paris's inside loop were talking quite a lot about Paul Gauguin, a 43-year-old former stockbroker who had left job and family to commit himself to a Ⓐbohemian ideal of the artistic life. This trajectory was taking him from an early Impressionist training into ever further-reaching quests after the archaic and primitive. Having already painted in rural Brittany and Provence and in Martinique in the West Indies, Gauguin was holding a farewell sale that spring before taking ship for a two-year stay in Tahiti. In 1895 he would set out again to spend the final eight years of a poverty- and disease-ridden career in the South Pacific. Gauguin's artistic direction had already been set, however, in the late 1880s, while he lodged with other hard-up artists in the Breton fishing village of Pont-Aven. It was here that a new cultural trend, which would soon be called Symbolism, catalyzed his work.

34. Which is closest in meaning to the underlined Ⓐbohemian?

① visionary ② euphonious
③ conservative ④ unconventional

35. According to the passage, which is NOT true?

① It was in 1891 that Gauguin went to Tahiti.
② Gauguin remained devoted to Impressionism all through his career.
③ Gauguin spent his final years in deplorable conditions in the South Pacific.
④ Gauguin was a well-known figure in the inner circle of Paris's artists in the early 1890s.

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※[36-37] Read the following and answer the questions. [2.5 points each]

Until a few decades ago, scientists credited insects with some vague extra sense that enabled them to recognize their ancestral food plants. ⓐ_____, it was later learned that the finicky insects are attracted not by some instinctive knowledge of the particular plants, but by a specific chemical or combination of chemicals linked to each. ⓑ_____, the cabbage butterfly will also feed on the nasturtium, which is not botanically related to the cabbage. The reason is that nasturtium leaves possess a Ⓐpungent oil that smells exactly like the oil contained in the leaves of the cabbage family.

36. Which pair best fits in the blanks ⓐ and ⓑ?

	ⓐ	ⓑ
①	However	Otherwise
②	Therefore	Otherwise
③	However	For example
④	Therefore	For example

37. Which is closest in meaning to the underlined Ⓐpungent?

① acrid ② exuberant
③ flagrant ④ lubricating

※[38-40] Read the following and answer the questions.

"Technology is neither good nor bad; nor is it neutral," said the late Melvin Kranzberg, one of the most influential historians of machinery. The same is true for the internet and the use of data in politics: it is neither a ⓐ_____ nor is it evil, yet it has an effect. But which effect? And what, if anything, needs to be done about it?

Jürgen Habermas, the German philosopher who thought up the concept of the "public sphere," has always been in two minds about the internet. Digital communication, he wrote a few years ago, has unequivocal democratic merits only in authoritarian countries, where it undermines the government's information monopoly. Yet in liberal regimes, online media, with their millions of forums for debate on a vast range of topics, could lead to a "fragmentation of the public" and a "liquefaction of politics," which would be Ⓐharmless to democracy.

The ups and downs of the presidential campaign in America and the political turbulences elsewhere seem to Ⓑsupport Mr. Habermas's view. Indeed, it is tempting to ask whether all this online activism is not wasted political energy that could be Ⓒput to better use in other ways. Indeed, the meteoric rise of many online movements appears to explain their Ⓓequally rapid demise: many never had time to build robust organizations.

But ⓑ_____. Some movements have had real impacts, either by putting an issue on the political agenda or by taking over an existing organization.

38. Which best fits in the blank ⓐ? **[2.5 points]**

① curse ② malice
③ hostility ④ blessing

39. Which is NOT properly used in the context of the passage? **[2.5 points]**

① Ⓐ ② Ⓑ ③ Ⓒ ④ Ⓓ

40. Which best fits in the blank ⓑ? **[3 points]**

① online activism cannot be dismissed
② Mr. Habermas's view is always right
③ many online movements do not last long enough
④ digital communication is not compatible with democracy

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