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1교시

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대 학		모집단위	
수험번호		성 명	

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중앙대학교

2019학년도 중앙대학교 편입학 시험 영어 문제지

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

1. Amulets are typically part of folk religion or paganism.
① trinkets ② totems
③ talismans ④ tartans

2. Sara was diffident when offering a comment on the professor's lecture.
① wanton ② modest
③ hidebound ④ propathetic

3. To introduce a basis of comparability among the welter of studies which have appeared in this field, we must adopt some scheme of analysis.
① myriad ② trace
③ dollop ④ archive

4. She is apt to be pretty sulky in bars.
① sullen ② hilarious
③ snarling ④ swooning

5. People who feel that they have to secure a particular outcome usually overbear the merit principle.
① respect ② subdue
③ weigh ④ overestimate

6. She backed on her heels when she heard the news.
① was flabbergasted ② ran vapid
③ was unfledged ④ stayed indifferent

【7-8】 다음의 대화들 중 흐름이 가장 적절하지 않은 것을 고르시오. (2점)

7.
① A: He seems to take out on me for the result.
B: Right, he really appreciates for your efforts.
② A: She doesn't have it in her to do the job.
B: I agree. She needs more experiences to carry out such a task.
③ A: I hate watching monster movies late at night.
B: Me, too. They give me the creeps.
④ A: Why did you listen to the lecture without taking it in?
B: Because I am keen on it.

8.
① A: Marry is teed off again.
B: She always flips out when her friend comes to visit without any notice.
② A: He had it coming to him.
B: You are telling me. He has to know better.
③ A: Donald is a fair-weather friend to me.
B: Yeah, he is really a friend in need.
④ A: I'm so glad that you come to my support when I need you.
B: When the chips are down we all need someone to lean on.

【9-12】 다음 문장의 밑줄 친 부분 중 문법적으로 적절하지 않은 부분의 번호를 고르시오. 문장의 밑줄 친 부분이 문법적으로 모두 옳다면 번호 ④를 고르시오. (각 2점)

9. The summation of his work in the physical sciences is sometimes called ① the Newtonian Synthesis, since he had taken ② the various ideas about cosmology, matter, and motion proposed ③ by the likes of Galileo, Copernicus, and Kepler. No error. ④

10. While ① it can be argued that improving ② a specific program contributes to the general improvement of the department, I question how a gain ③ by one program actually contributes to the welfare of other programs. No error. ④

11. In a policy brief ①, research reported almost decade ② ago by the National Council on the Teaching of English (NCTE), declared there ③ "are many faces of English Language Learners (ELLs)." Some statistics provide evidence supporting this declaration. No error. ④

12. But, as the pleasure which I hope to give by the Poems now presented to ① the Reader must depend entirely on ② just notions upon this subject, and, thus ③ it is in itself of high importance to our taste and taste and moral feelings, I cannot content myself with these detached remarks. No error. ④

【13-20】 다음 빈 칸에 가장 적합한 단어를 고르시오. (각 2점)

13. Again and again in the course of the "Preface," Wordsworth implies that the task of a true poet is to stripe away the false _____ of ornaments in order to reveal the beauty and wonder of nature in all its simplicity.
① affiliation ② acclimation
③ ablution ④ accretion

14. Professors are asked to consider their demise and to _____ on what matters most to them. And while they speak, audiences can't help but mull the same question: What wisdom would we impart to the world if we knew it was our last chance?
① excoriate ② ruminate
③ subside ④ commiserate

15. In the nineteenth century, as Western economies became more industrial than agricultural, educational reformers protested that the traditional curriculum of Greek and Latin literature—which had given aristocrats and gentry the 'stamp of the educated man'—_____ to prepare the new professional classes for modern life.
① failed ② continued
③ was ready ④ was liable

16. So he who must traverse must be a gallant man for the voyage is _____ and the outcome might be hazardous.
① timorous ② trepidatious
③ temerarious ④ tenebrous

17. Delusional parasitosis and _____ disorder are psychiatric illnesses that are often encountered by clinicians.
① felonious ② felicitous
③ flaccid ④ factitious

18. _____ is an academic title conferred upon the student who delivers the closing or farewell statement at a graduation ceremony. He/She is usually the student with the highest ranking among his or her graduating class.
① Cum laude ② Baccalaureate
③ Matriculation ④ Valedictorian

19. The company is renowned for pushing the _____ whenever they develop a new piece of technology.
① envelope ② magnet ③ baggage ④ stone

20. The experience of previous house-building programmes relying on _____ demonstrates the potential problems of the crude design and fragile structure even though the assembly of the buildings in a factory saves time and cost.
① sustainability ② prefabrication
③ aesthetics ④ durability

【21-26】 다음 빈 칸에 가장 적합한 표현을 고르시오. (각 2.5점)

21. Regardless of how detailed the stage directions are, they do not eliminate the need for creative interpretations on the part of the producer, director, set designers, and actors. Stage directions—and, for that matter, the entire script—are the foundation on which to construct the play that the audience finally see. Many directors see stage directions as suggestions, not requirements, and some consider them _____. Therefore, some directors may choose to interpret a play's stage directions quite loosely—or even to ignore them entirely.
① more accurate than controversial
② more confusing than helpful
③ more attractive than hateful
④ more exciting than boring

22. If superior creatures from space ever visit earth, the first question they will ask, in order to assess the level of our civilization, is: 'Have they discovered evolution yet?' Living organisms had existed on earth, without ever knowing why, for over three thousand million years before the truth finally dawned on one of them. His name was Charles Darwin. To be fair, others had had _____ of the truth, but it was Darwin who first put together a coherent and tenable account of why we exist.
① disadvantages ② coaxing
③ effigies ④ inklings

23. _____ the uncertainty about the extent of one's originality is the recurrence of episodes in which a scientist has unwittingly borrowed ideas from himself. Many scientists and scholars have found, to their combined chagrin and disbelief, that an idea which seemed to have come to them out of the blue had actually been formulated by them years before, and then forgotten. An old notebook, a resurrected paper, a former student—any of these can make it plain that what was thought to be a new departure was actually a(n) _____ (or at most, an extended and improved version) of what they had worked out for themselves in the past.
① Contributing to — repetition
② According to — imagination
③ Pertaining to — adumbration
④ Adding to — pigmentation

24. How does a T-shirt originally sold in a U.S. shopping mall to promote an American sports team end up being worn by an African teen? Globalization, consumerism, and recycling all converge to connect these scenes. Globalization has made it possible to produce clothing at increasingly lower prices, prices so low that many consumers consider this clothing to be _____. Some call it "fast fashion," the clothing equivalent of fast food.
① disposable ② expandable
③ invaluable ④ unchangeable

25. Clearly, no historian will accept the evidence of documents uncritically. There are problems of genuineness, there are problems of bias, and there are also such problems as the reconstruction of earlier sources. There are, of course, also problems such as: was the writer _____? But, he will rarely worry about whether or not the writer of a document was an eyewitness of the event in question, even assuming that this event was of the nature of an observable event.
① professional in gathering evidence-based data
② ready to forge the historical events
③ aware of a historian's response
④ present when these events happened

26. At the turn of the twentieth century, the figure of the adolescent girl emerged in popular culture, her amorphous specter haunting the American screen. A symbol of _____, the growing girl was defined by her mysterious shape-shifting transformation from young child into young woman. In the influential words of G. Stanley Hall, the elusive "budding girl" was "no longer a little girl, but by no means yet a young woman, nor was she a cross between or a mixture of the two, but something quite unique and apart. She was the most intricate and baffling problem that science had ever attacked."

① perpetuity ② immobility
③ ephemerality ④ abstinence

【27-30】 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (각 3.5점)

27. In strong opposition to methodological naturalism in the field of sociology, historicism claims that some of the characteristic methods of physics cannot be applied to the social sciences, owing to the profound differences between sociology and physics. Physical laws, or the 'laws of nature', it tells us, are valid anywhere and always; for the physical world is ruled by a system of physical uniformities invariable throughout space and time. Sociological laws, however, or the laws of social life, differ in different places and periods.

Although historicism admits that there are plenty of typical social conditions whose regular recurrence can be observed, it denies that regularities detectable in social life have the character of the immutable regularities of the physical world. For they depend upon history, and upon differences in culture. They depend on a particular historical situation. Thus one should not, for example, speak without further qualification of the laws of economics, but only of the economic laws of the feudal period, or the early industrial period, and so on; always mentioning the historical period in which the laws in question are assumed to have prevailed.

Historicism asserts that the historical relativity of social laws makes most of the methods of physics inapplicable to sociology. Typical historicist arguments on which this view is based concern generalization, experiment, the complexity of social phenomena, the difficulties of exact prediction, and the significance of methodological essentialism.

위 글의 내용과 가장 거리가 <u>먼</u> 것을 고르시오.
① Historicism claims that most of the methods of physics are not applicable to sociology because of the historical relativity of social laws.
② Historical relativity makes it possible to discover scientific laws or trends that underlie the evolution of history.
③ According to historicism, the regularities detectable in social life depend on a particular historical situation.
④ Historicism assumes that history and culture have no such uniformity that physics has in its studies.

28. Not all of Johnson's contemporaries were so willing to accept "anomalies" cheerfully. In an age so devoted to reason and authority there were strong theoretical reasons for organizing the language.
(A) Under these circumstances it was inevitable that systematic grammars designed for school use should be written and adopted, but the question of what form they would take was still open. In 1761 Joseph Priestley, better known as a chemist, published *An English Grammar* which, if it had been successful, might have given us a very different tradition from that which actually developed. It was based quite consistently on actual usage, allowed for a reasonable degree of variation, and insisted throughout that there were many more important things in life than a pedantic concern with trifles. Perhaps it was these virtues that prevented its academic success. The demand was for yes-or-no answers.
(B) Moreover the rise of a new middle class and the trend toward universal education were proceeding simultaneously. One of the principal reasons for going to school was to learn to talk, not like your old neighbors, but like the new ones you hoped to acquire. It would obviously be convenient if they could be persuaded to talk with some regularity. In any case, definite and dependable rules were needed.
(C) The man who did most to meet the demand was Robert Lowth, who published his *Short Introduction to English Grammar* in 1762. At this time he had already been a professor of Hebrew poetry at Oxford for many years, and he was later to become Bishop of London, and to be offered (though he declined it) the archbishopric of Canterbury. With such a background he naturally had a strong belief in order and authority —not to mention a reasonable confidence in the soundness of his own opinions.

위 글의 단락을 논리적 흐름에 맞게 순서대로 배열한 것으로 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.
① (A) → (B) → (C)
② (B) → (A) → (C)
③ (B) → (C) → (A)
④ (C) → (A) → (B)

29. Researchers have made a big leap in their quest to levitate objects using sound. Armed with two grids of loudspeakers, scientists have found a way to hold multiple objects in midair—and even do a bit of gravity-defying sewing. (A) Researchers have levitated single objects with sound before. Earlier this year, scientists built a "sonic tractor beam" that suspended a 16-millimeter-wide Styrofoam ball in the air. (B) Now, the same team has worked out how to hold, rotate, and move numerous objects in midair at the same time. Using two grids of 256 speakers and a novel computer algorithm they managed to independently manipulate up to 25 polystyrene balls 1 millimeter to 3 millimeters in diameter—about the size of small ants—at the same time, and use them to create such shapes as cubes and pyramids. (C) To further demonstrate its precision, the scientists attached a piece of thread to two polystyrene balls and used the acoustic device to thread it through a hole in a piece of fabric, which was also floating in midair. (D) Those medical applications could happen relatively soon, as the ultrasound produced by the speakers can safely penetrate biological tissue and is

already used routinely in pregnancy scans.

아래의 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적합한 곳을 고르시오.

The technique has a variety of potential applications from delicate manipulation of samples in biological experiments to moving surgical tools, drugs, and kidney stones within the human body.

① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D)

30. In the 19 December test, researchers set off a 50-ton chemical explosion roughly 300 meters underground to generate a magnitude-3 or -4 tremor—partly to verify the agency's ability to detect underground nuclear explosions. But researchers also lofted two helium-filled balloons over the site, one tethered and another free floating, each a few hundred meters above the ground. The balloons carried barometers to measure changes in atmospheric pressure and detect the earthquake's infrasound waves, low-frequency acoustic vibrations below the threshold of human hearing. A similar setup could one day float high in the atmosphere of Venus. At the planet's surface, conditions are infernal: Temperatures are high enough to melt lead, and pressures are so overwhelming that they would crush a submarine. It would be hard for any lander to survive long enough to detect a tremor. But 50 kilometers above the surface, temperatures and pressures are remarkably clement, perfect for a long-lived balloon. Balloons could detect tremors from such as high perch because Venus's atmosphere is so much thicker than Earth's: Waves would transfer better from the ground into the air and travel more readily. Based on preliminary calculations, the team believes it could detect Venusian quakes as small as magnitude 2 from that height. That goal was advanced by an initial desert test last year—dropping 13-ton weights onto the desert floor from a height of 1.5 meters—that proved instruments could pick up infrasound waves from the shaking and infer the direction of the quake.

위 글의 요지로 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.

① A desert explosion helps scientists plan earthquake-detecting balloons on Venus.
② Exploration of Venus debilitates the innovative scientific technology.
③ The reasons people cannot reside in Venus have been unfolded with the aid of balloons.
④ Measuring the pressure to cause tremors is the key factor to enlighten Venus' interior.

【31-32】 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (각 3.5점)

The standard case for (A)_____ markets rests on two claims—one about welfare, the other about freedom. First, markets promote the welfare of society as a whole by providing incentives for people to work hard supplying the goods that other people want. (In common parlance, we often equate welfare with economic prosperity, though welfare is a broader concept that can include noneconomic aspects of social well-being.) Second, markets respect individual freedom; rather than impose a certain value on goods and services, markets let people choose for themselves what value to place on the things they exchange.

Not surprisingly, the opponents of price-gouging laws invoke these two familiar arguments for free markets. How do defenders of price-gouging laws respond? First, they argue that the welfare of society as whole is not really served by the exorbitant prices charged in hard times. (B)_____ high prices call forth a greater supply of goods, this benefit has to be weighed against the burden such prices impose on those least able to afford them. For the affluent, paying inflated prices for a gallon of gas or a motel room in a storm may be an annoyance; but for those of modest means, such prices pose a genuine hardship, one that might lead them to stay in harm's way rather than flee to safety. Proponents of price-gouging laws argue that any estimate of the general welfare must include the pain and suffering of those who may be priced out of basic necessities during an emergency.

Second, defenders of price-gouging laws maintain that, under certain conditions, the free market is not truly free. As Crist points out, "buyers under duress have no freedom. Their purchases of necessities like safe lodging are forced." If you're fleeing a hurricane with your family, the exorbitant price you pay for gas or shelter is not really a voluntary exchange. It's something closer to extortion. So to decide whether price-gouging laws are justified, we need to assess these competing accounts of welfare and of freedom.

But we also need to consider one further argument. Much public support for price-gouging laws comes from something more visceral than welfare or freedom. People are outraged at "vultures" who prey on the desperation of others and want them punished—not rewarded with windfall profits. Such sentiments are often dismissed as atavistic emotions that should not interfere with public policy or law. As Jacoby writes, "demonizing vendors won't speed Florida's recovery." But, the outrage at price-gougers is more than mindless anger. It gestures at a moral argument worth taking seriously. Outrage is the special kind of anger you feel when you believe that people are getting things they don't deserve. Outrage of this kind is anger at injustice.

31. 빈 칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어가기에 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.

① (A) untaxed — (B) Because
② (A) unfettered — (B) Even if
③ (A) unrestrained — (B) In that
④ (A) untapped — (B) Whenever

32. 위 글을 통해 추론할 수 있는 것으로 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.

① Some opponents of the price-gouging laws are actually enraged at making unfair profits.
② To decide whether public policy or law is justified, natural human emotions should be restrained as much as possible.
③ The defenders to the price-gouging laws make out a case for free markets, claiming that markets improve the welfare of society and respect individual freedom.
④ The proponents of price-gouging laws want to make a good society in which people don't exploit their neighbors for financial gain in times of crisis.

【33-34】 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (각 3점)

Due to rapid changes in technology, demographics, business, the economy, and the world, we are entering a new era where people participate in the economy like never before. A new business rule for competitiveness is to "collaborate or perish". This applies to all societies and industries including the construction industry, or the AEC/FM (architecture, engineering, construction, and facilities management) industry.

According to an industrial survey on the Canadian construction IT industry, "the most frequently identified issue is related to collaboration (including communications, document management, and interoperability)". It is considered to be the most important "opportunity for improvement to the Canadian construction industry". From the same survey on a question related to "the trends in information technology that will be important for the construction industry over the next 10 years", the strongest response was for "Web-based collaboration and project management systems" (67%) followed by "integration of software tools across the project lifecycle" (43%).

Surveys conducted in other countries showed similar results. Because of the complexity of the construction industry, the multiple phases of the construction project lifecycle, the involvement of multidisciplinary teams (including owners, architects, consultants, engineers, contractors, sub-contractors, and suppliers), and the use of heterogeneous software and hardware systems/tools, systems integration becomes an important (A)_____ to achieve efficient and effective collaboration. In fact, systems integration is all about interoperability which refers to the ability of diverse software and hardware systems to manage and communicate electronic product and project data smoothly. Interoperability problems in the capital facilities industry stem from the highly (B)_____ nature of the industry and are further compounded by the large number of small companies that have not yet adopted advanced information technologies.

Systems integration and collaboration are not new research topics. With the rapid advancement of information and communication technologies, particularly Internet and Web-based technologies in the past 15 years, various systems integration and collaboration technologies have been developed and deployed to different application domains, including architecture, engineering, construction, and facility management (AEC/FM). After many years of R&D (research & development), the AEC/FM industry has now started to embrace and adopt software systems that support and promote the concepts of integration and interoperability.

33. 빈 칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어가기에 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.
① (A) prerequisite – (B) fragmented
② (A) trigger – (B) prescribed
③ (A) circuit – (B) converged
④ (A) alternative – (B) extradited

34. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 <u>않는</u> 것을 고르시오.
① In the construction industry, the multidisciplinary teams have to work together.
② Small companies have not attempted to adopt advanced information technologies.
③ The trends in information technology are closely related with the construction industry.
④ The idea of interoperability includes the ways of how various technical systems share project data.

【35-36】 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (각 3점)

I am not sure when I first became aware of the Singularity. I'd have to say it was a progressive awakening. In the almost half century that I've immersed myself in computer and related technologies, I've sought to understand the meaning and purpose of the continual upheaval that I have witnessed at many levels. Gradually, I've become aware of a transforming event looming in the first half of the twenty-first century. Just as a black hole in space dramatically alters the patterns of matter and energy accelerating toward its event horizon, this impending Singularity in our future is increasingly transforming every institution and aspect of human life, from sexuality to spirituality.

What, then, is the Singularity? It's a future period during which the pace of technological change will be so rapid, its impact so deep, that human life will be irreversibly transformed. Although neither utopian nor dystopian, this epoch will transform the concepts that we rely on to give meaning to our lives, from our business models to the cycle of human life, including death itself. Understanding the Singularity will alter our perspective on the significance of our past and the ramifications for our future. To truly understand it inherently changes one's view of life in general and one's own particular life. I regard someone who understands the Singularity and who has reflected on its implications for his or her own life as a "singularitarian."

I can understand why many observers do not readily embrace the obvious implications of what I have called the law of accelerating returns (the inherent acceleration of the rate of evolution, with technological evolution as a continuation of biological evolution). After all, it took me forty years to be able to see what was right in front of me, and I still cannot say that I am entirely comfortable with all of its consequences.

The key idea (A)_____ the impending Singularity is that the pace of change of our human-created technology is (B)_____ and its powers are (C)_____ at an exponential pace. Exponential growth is deceptive. It starts out almost imperceptibly and then explodes with unexpected fury— unexpected, that is, if one does not take care to follow its trajectory.

35. 빈 칸 (A), (B), (C)에 들어가기에 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.
① (A) accelerating – (B) underlying – (C) expanding
② (A) accelerating – (B) expanding – (C) underlying
③ (A) underlying – (B) accelerating – (C) expanding
④ (A) underlying – (B) expanding – (C) accelerating

36. 위 글을 통해 추론할 수 있는 것으로 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.

① At Singularity, humans will be evolved into an irreversible human species by technology.
② The author is afraid that a dystopian future will come along with the development of technology.
③ Our traditional concept of the past and future could be changed if we comprehend Singularity.
④ Despite the rapid development of technology, the author is skeptical of the impending Singularity.

[37-38] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (각 3점)

What is digital speed painting..I know but do you?

Let's start from the beginning. Digital speed painting wouldn't exist without the original form of this artistry. The pioneer of speed painting in the United States, was Denny Dent. He introduced the concept with live performances in 1981. At the time, Denny was named a performance artist. He would frantically splash, dab and spill paint onto a 6-foot canvas to produce portraits of celebrities. Using both hands with three brushes in each, he quickly became known for being the world's fastest artist, despite turning down a mention in the Guinness Book of World Records. With that, speed painting was born.

(A)However, the first appearance of digital art wasn't until the 1990s in underground computing circles. (B)The art was initially practiced by followers of digital painting for whom it is artistic creation, compared to computer programing. (C)Being a traditional artist, all you need is a pencil and a paper or paint and a canvas for your artwork. (D)In the matter of only a few years (filled with the advancement in technology), "speedpaint" had also become known as a session of visual art programing, usually sped up and set to music, showing an artwork quickly made within the program.

In the life of a digital speed painter

Whether you're an art lover or a photoshop fan, let me give you an insight into the life of a digital painter. Speed painting requires a lot of patience, as the duration can be anywhere from 2 to 10 hours. The artists believe the first 30 minutes of the painting are the most important. This is where the painting initially takes its shape: the creation of the foundation of the painting. Detailing comes later. The videos are then edited in order for the viewer to experience a small time-lapse 5 minute video, with amicable music to inspire. This allows for the focus to turn away from the final work and truly appreciate the performance and creative process itself. Digital speed painters usually use this as practice to work efficiently and diligently.

Who is speed painting for? Well, it's mainly for the artists who feel they need to brush up on their skills and sharpness in detail. It is a way for them to exhibit the subjective skill that they felt was weak. Speed painters also use this form of art as a way to sketch their work before creating the final piece. Like they say, "_____"

37. 빈 칸에 들어갈 속담으로 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.
① the squeaking wheel gets the oil!
② beauty is the eye of the beholder!
③ practice makes perfect!
④ curiosity killed the cat!

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

[39-40] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (각 3점)

Expressionist architecture is particularly difficult to characterize. Ian Boyd Whyte, in speaking of Expressionism, noted that "the movement has usually been defined in terms of what it is not (rationalist, functionalist, and so on) rather than what it is". Despite (A)the lack of any clear definition, the concerns of the movement are patent: expression of angst, subordination of objectivity and realism in favour of symbolic expression of inner experience, abstraction, and a critical position vis-à-vis Modernism. The impulse to distort reality for subjective or emotional effect is exhibited in all art forms. The underlying objective of any art is to achieve a new and visionary dimension which Expressionism pursued more than most other avant-garde movements.

In the pictorial arts, the movement focused on capturing vivid reactions through powerful color, dynamic composition, formal distortion, and the desire for expression. In architecture, (B)on the other hand, Expressionism emphasized form, abstraction, repudiation of modernist rationalist ideals, and the traditional classical box. The recurring formal themes were often inspired by (C)natural phenomena, such as caves, crystal, rocks, and organic, non-geometric forms. The reason for focusing on the organic rather than the geometric was to produce an architecture of motion and emotion, ambiance, (D)classicism, and sweeping change. This encouraged expression of subjective interpretation rather than the reproduction of aesthetically pleasing subject matter. The loss of design restraints implied an inevitable dismantling of the immediate past.

39. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.
① The Characteristics and Subjectivity of Expressionist Architecture
② The Upheaval of Revivalist Styles of Arts
③ The Importance of the Precedents' Authority in Arts
④ Historical Trajectory of Expressionism: Past and Future

40. 위 글에서 논지의 흐름상 가장 적합하지 않는 것을 고르시오.
① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D)

① At Singularity, humans will be evolved into an irreversible human species by technology.
② The author is afraid that a dystopian future will come along with the development of technology.
③ Our traditional concept of the past and future could be changed if we comprehend Singularity.
④ Despite the rapid development of technology, the author is skeptical of the impending Singularity.

[37-38] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (각 3점)

What is digital speed painting..I know but do you?

Let's start from the beginning. Digital speed painting wouldn't exist without the original form of this artistry. The pioneer of speed painting in the United States, was Denny Dent. He introduced the concept with live performances in 1981. At the time, Denny was named a performance artist. He would frantically splash, dab and spill paint onto a 6-foot canvas to produce portraits of celebrities. Using both hands with three brushes in each, he quickly became known for being the world's fastest artist, despite turning down a mention in the Guinness Book of World Records. With that, speed painting was born.

(A)However, the first appearance of digital art wasn't until the 1990s in underground computing circles. (B)The art was initially practiced by followers of digital painting for whom it is artistic creation, compared to computer programing. (C)Being a traditional artist, all you need is a pencil and a paper or paint and a canvas for your artwork. (D)In the matter of only a few years (filled with the advancement in technology), "speedpaint" had also become known as a session of visual art programing, usually sped up and set to music, showing an artwork quickly made within the program.

In the life of a digital speed painter

Whether you're an art lover or a photoshop fan, let me give you an insight into the life of a digital painter. Speed painting requires a lot of patience, as the duration can be anywhere from 2 to 10 hours. The artists believe the first 30 minutes of the painting are the most important. This is where the painting initially takes its shape: the creation of the foundation of the painting. Detailing comes later. The videos are then edited in order for the viewer to experience a small time-lapse 5 minute video, with amicable music to inspire. This allows for the focus to turn away from the final work and truly appreciate the performance and creative process itself. Digital speed painters usually use this as practice to work efficiently and diligently.

Who is speed painting for? Well, it's mainly for the artists who feel they need to brush up on their skills and sharpness in detail. It is a way for them to exhibit the subjective skill that they felt was weak. Speed painters also use this form of art as a way to sketch their work before creating the final piece. Like they say, "_____"

37. 빈 칸에 들어갈 속담으로 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.
① the squeaking wheel gets the oil!
② beauty is the eye of the beholder!
③ practice makes perfect!
④ curiosity killed the cat!

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

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