한양대학교 2019학년도 편입학전형 문제지

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문제 유형

A

1. 문제지 상단의 문제 유형을 표시하시오.

① A형 ② B형

2. 어법상 <u>틀린</u> 것을 고르시오.

Mesopotamia and Assyria, if not actually the cradle of mankind, were the theatre ① <u>on which</u> the descendants of Noah performed their first conspicuous part. Events ② <u>that</u> are so various and important must invest the countries ③ <u>which</u> they occurred with a deep interest; and that portion of them, in particular, ④ <u>which</u> has reference to the early postdiluvian ages, cannot fail to excite the curiosity of those ⑤ <u>who</u> delight in marking the moral progress of mankind.

[3-4] 어법상 맞는 것을 고르시오.

3. _____ primarily a government provider has since grown into a huge conglomerate consisting of a catering business and a number of retail stores, which now receive preferential treatment from government agencies. [3점]

① Beginning as ② What began as
③ While begun a ④ Did it begin as
⑤ In spite of its beginning as

4. The sharp rise in peanut and other food allergies in adolescents has led scientists and doctors ① <u>looking</u> for possible causes and ② <u>contributed</u> factors. One idea gaining support is the "hygiene hypothesis," which suggests that the human immune system requires contact with a wide range of environmental pathogens in order to strengthen ③ <u>themselves</u>. In a home environment that ④ <u>kept largely sterile</u> particularly through the use of antibacterial soap and sprays, the body does not learn to recognize and later combat some harmful viruses and bacteria. The absence of germs to fight, some theorize, ⑤ <u>makes</u> the immune system begin focusing on other, more innocuous substances such as peanuts, milk, and eggs.

[5-19] 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

5. The modest attire and ascetic lifestyle of the medieval monk portrayed by ancient manuscripts uncovered in the early 1940s would make one believe that becoming a monk a few centuries ago required a rather _____ nature to match their everyday routines.

① innocent ② austere ③ egoistic
④ oblique ⑤ zealous

6. The wealthy donor was known for his annual acts of largesse throughout the community, but even more _____ was the fact that he was willing to get his hands dirty and serve the needy through hard physical labor as well as through endowments and gifts.

① laudable ② verifiable ③ ironic
④ ludicrous ⑤ tragic

7. Tulips are not _____ to Holland. In fact, tulips did not arrive in Western Europe until the sixteenth century. While those first bulbs came from Turkey, where tulips have been cultivated since the early second century, the plants probably originated in the rugged mountainous regions surrounding the Black Sea.

① related ② burdensome ③ profitable
④ symbolic ⑤ indigenous

8. Discovered in 2001, the mimic octopus is a creature whose survival abilities are as unique as they are versatile. This talented cephalopod is capable of imitating several different species of creatures found in its environment, and it does so for different purposes. It imitates a crab to get close enough to catch and eat one, it imitates toxic fish to avoid being eaten itself, and it can imitate a predator sea snake to scare off trespassers. The shape-shifting creature's _____ selection from among multiple forms is an exceptionally rare trait among animals.

① genetic ② random ③ adverse
④ conscious ⑤ extensive

9. Comets have always evoked fear and awe and superstition. Their occasional apparitions disturbingly challenged the notion of an unalterable and divinely ordered Cosmos. It seemed _____ that a spectacular streak of milk-white flame, rising and setting with the stars night after night, was not there for a reason, and did not hold some portent for human affairs. So the idea arose that they were harbingers of disaster, auguries of divine wrath—that they foretold the deaths of princes, the fall of kingdoms.

① evident ② invisible ③ trivial
④ temporary ⑤ inconceivable

10. The Sanskrit language, whatever be its antiquity, is of a wonderful structure; more perfect than the Greek, more copious than the Latin, and more exquisitely refined than either, yet bearing to both of them a stronger _____, both in the roots of verbs and in the forms of grammar, than could possibly have been produced by accident; so strong indeed, that no philologer could examine them all without believing them to have sprung from some common source.

① affinity ② effect ③ risk
④ scrutiny ⑤ incongruity

11. Neuroscientists studying the brain may be a little worn out with the amount of stories they hear of time slowing down at the scene of an accident. Accidents are alarming and fearful things. For those tumbling over a bike or a precipice, our brain finds plenty of space for new memories to imprint themselves upon the outer layer of our brain. We remember them as significant events with lots of vivid action, and when we reframe that narrative in our own heads, or tell it to others, there appears to be so much going on that it simply must have taken longer than the split second it actually did. Compared to familiar occurrences that have _____ in the outer layer of our brain until we no longer have to think about them, a sudden new event will require more of our brain's attention. The unfamiliar shape of a woman as she crosses a painted white line, the loose chips of gravel, the shrieks of brakes and passers-by—these are unusual things to process when one is trying to limit the damage to vulnerable flesh. [3점]

① risen ② faded ③ changed
④ scattered ⑤ hardened

12. Pluralism permeates modern societies, the mixed blessing of their differentiation and openness. If the accompanying diversity contributes to life's richness, it also produces many of its _____—compelling us to choose between rival obligations, goals, principles and virtues. Growing social pluralism also unsettles the theory and practice of politics. Modern states become increasingly heterogeneous as their citizens hold ever more divergent and often incompatible identities, ideals and interests. Public, no less than private, life confronts problematic, and occasionally tragic, choices. [3점]

① woes ② resources ③ outcomes
④ conclusions ⑤ improvements

13. In research you hope that the data is true, but the interpretation of it requires discussion, debate, and argument, and so scientists go to conferences a lot, and present their work and argue about it. Yes, the presentations and formal lectures at scientific meetings can be dreadfully important, but—and this is a trade secret—they can be breathtakingly _____. Sometimes astonishing results are mired in slides so dense and incomprehensible that they make you want to poke the free conference pen in your eye, or strangle yourself with the name-tag lanyard.

① boring ② illuminating ③ impartial
④ hypocritical ⑤ impecunious

14. Interpreting data on controversial issues generated from live, as opposed to automated, telephone polls can be complicated by the fact that responders sometimes ____(A)____ their views to live pollsters if they believe those views may be considered socially unacceptable. In contrast, automated polling may ____(B)____ the stigma these responders feel, and generate more accurate data.

(A)	(B)
① reveal	underestimate
② dedicate	exacerbate
③ distort	reinforce
④ expound	diminish
⑤ misrepresent	minimize

15. With the inception in the 1950s of nuclear reactors able to power electrical generators, there were predictions of a future with a virtually unlimited supply of cheap power that would usher in an age of universal prosperity. ____(A)____, such predictions were naive in that they neglected to consider some technical realities that make power generators incorporating nuclear reactors more expensive to build and operate than conventional oil or coal fuelled generators, such as disposal of waste products and the need for ____(B)____ in monitoring.

(A)	(B)
① In the long run	success
② In hindsight	vigilance
③ In this vein	engineers
④ In general	validation
⑤ To recap	scrutiny

16. Theories are essential tools for scholars. Theories help ____(A)____ thinking about a phenomenon by highlighting key ideas and by providing carefully crafted definitions that can be shared by all scholars as they build knowledge about their phenomenon of interest. Theories can ____(B)____ which effects will occur under certain situations. Theories can ____(C)____ effects by revealing the factors that lead to those effects and showing how those factors work together. [3점]

(A)	(B)	(C)
① explain	organize	predict
② explain	predict	organize
③ organize	predict	explain
④ organize	explain	predict
⑤ predict	organize	explain

17. When you describe an object, you frequently use gestures to illustrate what the object is like. Your listener finds it easier to understand what you're saying when you let your body create a picture of the object rather than relying on words alone. If you're describing a round object, like a ball, for example, you may hold your hands in front of yourself with your fingers arched upward and your thumbs pointing down. Describing a square building you may draw vertical and horizontal lines with a flat hand, cutting through the space like a knife. The point is that _____.

① gestures are the same across all cultures
② humans are capable of choosing gestures on their own
③ gesturing is a useful means of conveying visual information
④ humans are blessed with the ability to create a wide variety of gestures
⑤ gesturing is more effective in conveying a message than any words you can use

18. Toulmin rejected the prevailing models of argument based on formal logic in favor of a very audience-based courtroom model. Toulmin's courtroom model differs from formal logic in that it assumes that all assertions and assumptions are contestable by "opposing counsel" and that all final "verdicts" about the persuasiveness of the opposing arguments will be rendered by a neutral third party, a judge or jury. As writers, keeping in mind the "opposing counsel" forces us to anticipate counterarguments and to question our assumptions. Keeping in mind the judge and jury reminds us to answer opposing arguments fully, without rancor, and to present positive reasons for supporting our case as well as negative reasons for disbelieving the opposing case. Above all else, Toulmin's model reminds us _____. [3점]

① of the profound influence of the legal system on the development of logic
② not to miss the underlying assumptions that turn into a logical structure
③ not to construct an argument that appeals only to those who already agree with us
④ of the danger of too much inappropriate building on the opposing argument
⑤ not to leap from information about a situation to a conclusion about that situation without any sort of general principle to justify that move

19. There is an inextricable evolutionary link between justice and democracy. The ability of any justice system to accommodate the biological tension between individual freedom and social norms depends to a great extent on its own ability to develop those norms as _____. The best laws work because they efficiently confer and express enough long-term benefits to enough individuals that those individuals are willing to remain in the group and pay the short-term price of compliance. The genius of democracy is that it provides a continuous feedback mechanism on these social norms, constantly recalibrating them to current individual preferences. In effect, democracy creates a market for the governed, in which conflicting preferences for individual freedom and social restraint compete freely to obtain optimal results. [3점]

① a free expression of social consensus
② a functional unit through which laws act
③ a means of shedding light on human nature
④ a biological tension out of which all of us evolved
⑤ a condition under which a free market is created

[20-21] 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

20. The nineteenth-century fetishism of facts was completed and justified by a fetishism of documents. The documents were the Ark of the Covenant in the temple of facts. The reverent historian approached them with bowed head and spoke of them in awed tones. If you find it in the documents, it is so. But when we get down to it, what do these documents—the decrees, the treaties, the rent-rolls, the blue books, the official correspondence, the private letters and diaries—tell us? No document can tell us more than what the author of the document thought, what he thought had happened, and what he thought ought to happen or would happen. None of this means anything until the historian has got to work on it and deciphered it. The facts, whether found in documents or not, have still to be processed by the historian before he can make any use of them. [3점]

* The Ark of the Covenant: (모세의 십계명을 새긴 돌을 넣은) 법궤

① Nineteenth-century historians were obsessive about facts and documents.
② All documents about the past are treated as historical facts by the historian.
③ The necessity of establishing historical facts rests on the quality of the facts themselves.
④ Knowledge of the past consists of elemental and impersonal atoms which nothing can alter.
⑤ The treatment of documents as a historical fact depends on the element of interpretation by historians.

21. The idea set forth by French philosopher René Descartes in 1637, that only people think (and therefore, only people exist in the moral universe) is still so pervasive in modern science that even Jane Goodall, one of the most widely recognized scientists in the world, was too intimidated to publish some of her most intriguing observations of wild chimpanzees for twenty years. From her extensive studies at Gombe Stream Reserve in Tanzania, she had many times observed wild chimpanzees purposely deceiving one another, for example stifling a food cry to keep others from discovering some fruit. Her long delay in writing it stemmed from a fear that other scientists would accuse her of anthropomorphizing—projecting "human" feelings onto—her study subjects, a cardinal sin in animal science. I have spoken with other researchers at Gombe who still haven't published some of their findings from the 1970s, fearing their scientific colleagues would never believe them.

① René Descartes could not account for the moral dignity of animals.
② Chimpanzees can be called intellectual beings for their ability to purposely deceive one another.
③ The idea of animals with thoughts, feelings, and personalities still upsets some scientists.
④ Scientists must accurately describe a large class of observations to make a good theory about animals.
⑤ Jane Goodall has published the most intriguing observations of wild chimpanzees for twenty years.

[22-24] 다음 글의 내용과 가장 거리가 먼 것을 고르시오.

22. By the late eighteenth century, the discipline of natural history was dominated by so-called parson-naturalists—vicars, parsons, abbots, deacons, and monks who cultivated their gardens and collected plant and animal specimens to service the wonders of divine Creation, but generally veered away from questioning its fundamental assumptions. The result was a peculiar distortion of the field. Even as taxonomy—the classification of plant and animal species—flourished, inquiries into the origin of living beings were relegated to the forbidden sidelines. Natural history devolved into the study of nature without history. It was this static view of nature that Darwin found troubling. A natural historian should be able to describe the state of the natural world in terms of causes and effects, Darwin reasoned, just as a physicist might describe the motion of a ball in the air. The essence of Darwin's disruptive genius was his ability to think about nature not as fact but as process, as progression, as history.

① Parson-naturalists identified and classified plants and animals.
② Parson-naturalists had a static view of nature in describing nature.
③ Parson-naturalists fiercely investigated the origin of living beings.
④ Parson-naturalists celebrated the immense diversity of living beings created by an omnipotent God.
⑤ Darwin believed that a natural historian should ask how nature has progressed in terms of causes and effects.

23. The French philosopher Gaston Bachelard once wrote an analysis of what he called the poetics of space. The inside of a house, he said, acquires a sense of intimacy, secrecy, security, real or imagined, because of the experiences that come to seem appropriate for it. The objective space of a house—its corners, corridors, cellar, rooms—is far less important than what poetically it is endowed with, which is usually a quality with an imaginative or figurative value we can name and feel; thus a house may be haunted, or homelike, or prisonlike, or magical. So space acquires emotional and even rational sense through a kind of poetic process, whereby the vacant or anonymous reaches of distance are converted into meaning for us here. [3점]

① Bachelard described locations in the house as places of intimacy and memory.
② Bachelard placed emphasis on the inside of the house with a sense of intimacy.
③ Bachelard examined the home as the manifestation of the soul through the poetic image.
④ Bachelard suggested that one should transcend mere description in order to grasp the essential qualities of space.
⑤ Bachelard suggested that poetic spaces of the house are dependant on our ability to observe and examine them objectively.

24. The Swiss pastor Johann Casper Lavater wrote confidently that the chin signifies strength in a man. He claimed that an angular or receding chin is seldom found in "discreet, well disposed, firm men." He also asserted that horizontal eyebrows that are "rich and clear always convey understanding, coldness of heart, and the capacity to frame plans." Perhaps not surprisingly, he thought that European facial physiognomy was superior to others. In a curious connection, Fitz Roy, the commander of the *Beagle*, was a Lavater fan. The *Beagle* is the ship that took Darwin around the world to gather evidence from which he later developed his theory of evolution. Darwin wrote in his biography that the captain doubted that anyone with Darwin's nose had "sufficient energy and determination for the voyage." Of course, this was the nose that led Darwin through 5 years of arduous travel that inspired his theory of evolution.

① Lavater linked an individual's appearance to racial stereotyping.
② Lavater suggested that men with horizontal eyebrows are likely to be rational rather than emotional.
③ Lavater suggested that discreet, well disposed, and firm men are likely to have an angular chin.
④ Lavater confidently wrote about the relationship between an individual's outward appearance and inner character.
⑤ The captain of the *Beagle* doubted that Darwin had enough determination for the arduous voyage.

25. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the twenty-first century, as debates still rage over the risks and benefits of DDT as an antimalarial agent; as calls for environmental justice are heard in cities worldwide; as populations of marine organisms decline, fisheries collapse, and toxic waste washes up on our shores, Rachel Carson's work appears remarkably relevant and even prescient. Yet, Carson did not set out to be an "environmentalist" or an "environmental writer" in the modern sense. *Silent Spring*, with its detailed documentation of the dangers of pesticides and explicit warnings against their indiscriminate use, was in many ways a departure from the genre of writing Carson knew and loved best. Carson was first and foremost a nature writer, someone with an extraordinary gift for translation and an ability to evoke in rich detail the fluid boundaries, the tastes and sounds, the pains and pleasures, of the world as experienced by nonhuman forms of life.

① the use and abuse of natural resources
② Rachel Carson as a nature writer breaking new ground
③ the fame of Rachel Carson in the twenty-first century
④ the emergence of environmental writing as a new literary genre
⑤ a widening gap between environmentalist justice and realities

26. "Marine Parks" 논쟁을 통해 화자가 주장하는 것으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

The public should not support marine parks because they stressfully separate dolphins and orcas from their natural habitats. On the face of it, this is a plausible argument. But the argument is persuasive only if the audience agrees with the writer's assumption that it is wrong to separate wild animals from their natural habitats. What if you believed that confinement of wild animals is not always harmful or stressful to the animals, that the knowledge derived from the capture of wild animals enables humans to preserve the natural environment for these animals, and that the benefits to be gained from the captivity of a small number of wild animals outweigh the animals' loss of freedom? If this were the case, you might believe that marine parks have positive consequences so long as they strive to provide humane conditions for the animals, with minimal stress. If these were your beliefs, the argument wouldn't work for you because you would reject the underlying assumption.

① Real-world arguments seldom prove anything.
② The argument works when you effectively weaken the resistance of those who oppose you.
③ The writer should have to make clear first an ethical implication embedded within the argument.
④ In order for the argument to work, it is necessary for writer and audience to share the same underlying assumption.
⑤ A key difference between formal logic and real-world arguments is that real world arguments are not grounded in abstract statements.

27. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [3점]

This of course does not mean that they are 'innate' and develop autonomously; they may depend on experiences common to all humans.

Certain aspects of morality can be safely ascribed to pan-cultural psychological characteristics that are the product of natural selection. (①) Most obvious here are aspects of the relationships between parents and their children and between others who see themselves as related. (②) It is not only 'natural' for parents to love their children and children their parents, but it is considered morally right that they should do so. (③) Prosociality between parents and their offspring is ubiquitous among mammals. (④) Since natural selection acts to promote the survival of genes, this can reasonably be ascribed to natural selection, for the child shares half its (rare) genes with each parent. (⑤) Theory predicts that prosociality with more distantly related individuals would be reduced according to the degree of relatedness (i.e., the proportion of their genes that they share); this is confirmed by data on both human and non-human species.

[28-29] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

For modern listeners, Debussy practically defines French music, by which I mean that the essential qualities of his music (not only his sensuous delicacy but also his aversion to the harmonic behavior characteristic of late-nineteenth-century German music, a dense chromatic motion that tends to constantly, restlessly build to orgiastic climaxes, as in Wagner and Strauss) have come to be seen as essentially "French" qualities. Walsh makes clear, however, that Debussy, far from simply amplifying or exemplifying the dominant tendencies of his musical milieu, consciously and stubbornly swam against the current, especially when it came to the heavy influence of German music on French composers. Wagner was the unavoidable presence in late-nineteenth-century Paris, but Debussy traced the blame for that influence further back, to Gluck. Debussy was quietly radical in his preference for Rameau's "delicate and charming tenderness" over what he perceived as the Germanic "affectation of profundity or the need to double underline everything."

28. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Further Back to Gluck: Root of Debussy's Music
② A Wizardly Gift: To Be Both French and German
③ What Makes Debussy's Music Fundamentally French
④ Rediscovering an Unsung Hero in the History of Music
⑤ Debussy's Alchemy: Textualizing Global Conflicts into Music

29. 밑줄 친 "swam against the current"의 의미로 가장 적절한 것은?

① not to cater to the taste of his German audiences
② to control his own personal preferences for French music
③ to withdraw from the world and sink into the inner world of his art
④ not to imitate the formal logic and dense textures of German music
⑤ to curb the contemporary musical tendencies defined by delicacy and charm

[30-31] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

The naming of places is both a necessary means of recognition and communication but also a fundamental means of laying claim to territory. The process of naming is more than a value-free description of a point in space, _____ a means of expressing and fostering senses of place and linking these with selected aspects of the past. Using the example of rural Northern Ireland, Reid examines the relationships between identity and memory through the naming of local places. She acknowledges that naming can be part of broader processes of inclusion and exclusion when linked to particular historical narratives in a divided or unagreed society. While local names may be indicative of diverse cultural influences, they can also be subject to interpretations that reject pluralist notions of consociation in favour of singular ethnic figuring of space and place. Clearly, this does occur in Northern Ireland where the material marking of placenames in the actual landscape can be part of a broader claim to ethnic territoriality. But in her analysis of the Townlands Campaign in Northern Ireland, Reid shows, too, that the marking of local place remains of such fundamental importance that the process and its associated practices may themselves encourage divided peoples to join together in order to protect and perpetuate their named localities.

30. 윗글의 내용과 가장 가까운 것은? [3점]

① Placenames are endowed with various meanings that are self-evident.
② The naming of a place cannot be understood as a deliberate act of collective commemoration.
③ The process of naming a place is associated with how the past is identified and constructed.
④ The named locality of Northern Ireland has withered as the call for ethnic singularity mounts.
⑤ The consideration of singular ethnic figuring of place is more important than that of diverse cultural influences.

31. 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

① is ② being ③ which
④ where ⑤ of which

[32-33] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Paul Rubin has written a provocative book arguing that the freedom to leave one group and join another, and thus avoid ① coercion by dominants, is a deep part of our evolved natures as humans. Rubin argues that our profound sense of individuality, which has survived in tandem with our profound social natures, was a kind of ultimate veto over both dominant and collectivist excess. Exit freedom had the effect of imposing ② priority on dominant individuals in the group: if a few powerful individuals got too powerful, they risked loss of members, and thus loss of some of the net advantage of living in groups. ③ Likewise, even the majority in any group had to keep a keen eye on majoritarian excess. Justice is what happens when our deepest social axioms—which themselves contain an embedded core of justice—are given ④ efficient expression. The key to these social axioms is that they are the evolved product of ⑤ reciprocal social exchanges. That is, the small groups in which we evolved contained an important element of freedom—the freedom to enter into mutually beneficial social interactions, the freedom to decline to do so, and the freedom to leave the group and go join another. Laws enacted or developed without these complementary forces in play will themselves tend to be unjust.

32. 밑줄 친 ① ~ ⑤ 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않는 것은? [3점]

33. 윗글 다음에 이어질 문장으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

① As such, laws should identify some of their most basic rules in moral and ethical terms, because that is exactly what they are for.
② The idea that some behaviors are heritable as an array of probabilities meshes quite nicely with what evolutionary theory has been teaching us about human behaviour.
③ If you want to know what justice is, look at it as would a “good man,” someone who is not interested in the outcome of laws but recognizes that one day he may be subject to what the laws dictate.
④ Thus, a dictator, for example, is inclined to write laws that are not just, both because the dictator is unlikely to become an enforcement object of his own laws and because he may have the power to limit his subjects’ exit.
⑤ We are not fundamentally free; laws have become powerful because they can keep us from exercising our freedom to exit the group.

[34-35] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Pidgins and creoles are the outcome of the need of people not sharing a language to communicate but differ from national and international languages in that a pidgin does not begin as an already existing language or dialect selected to serve this purpose; it is rather a particular combination of two languages. According to Loreto Todd, a pidgin is a _____ language which arises to fulfill certain restricted communication needs among people who have no common language. In the initial stages of contact the use of a pidgin is often limited to transactions where a detailed exchange of ideas is not required and where a small vocabulary, drawn almost exclusively from one language, suffices. Also, the syntactic structure of the pidgin is much less complex than the structures of the languages in contact, and though many pidgin features clearly reflect usages in the contact languages, others are unique to the pidgin. A creole arises when a pidgin becomes the mother tongue of a speech community. The simple structure that characterized the pidgin is carried over into the creole but since a creole, as a mother tongue, must be capable of expressing the whole range of human experience, the lexicon is expanded and frequently a more elaborate syntactic system evolves.

34. 윗글의 내용과 가장 가까운 것은? [3점]

① A creole usually has simpler structures than a pidgin.
② The vocabulary of a pidgin is largely from two languages in contact.
③ A pidgin can be considered one of the pre-existing languages in contact.
④ A pidgin has its unique features other than the ones reflecting the usages in the contact languages.
⑤ A pidgin develops as a way to facilitate communication among the groups who used to speak a common language.

35. 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은?

① poetic ② native ③ complicated
④ marginal ⑤ rhetorical

[36-37] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

One of the strategic principles for success in the stock market is to refrain from having knee-jerk reactions to possibly deceptive fluctuations in the market's or a particular stock's performance. Before reinvesting in a rapidly falling stock, analysts and investors will often wait for the passing of one or more small upward bumps, referred to as "dead cat bounces." The term reflects the somewhat crude idea that even a dead cat will bounce if it falls from a great height. Upticks in a plummeting stock can be caused by short selling, triggered sell-offs, or overly optimistic reactions to changes made by the company, such as replacing an unpopular CEO. Such a small, unimpressive rise is usually followed by another drop-off that surpasses the previous low. While almost exclusively related to the stock market, the term has found occasional use in describing other areas of misleading improvement. Poll numbers for a candidate losing ground near an election sometimes make a brief, _____ surge. In sports, losing teams that make midseason coaching changes sometimes experience a mild surge of energy that translates to one or more wins before the team reverts to form.

36. 윗글의 내용과 가장 거리가 먼 것은? [3점]

① A "dead cat bounce" can be observed in sports and politics.
② A "dead cat bounce" refers to a small surge of a stock after a rapid decline.
③ Investors usually practice patience before reinvesting when a "dead cat bounce" occurs.
④ Replacing the unpopular CEO of a company can be a cause of a "dead cat bounce" in the stock market.
⑤ A fall of the stock can be expected after a "dead cat bounce," but it typically does not exceed the previous low point.

37. 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

① sharp
② illusory
③ expected
④ impressive
⑤ inexplicable

[38-39] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

It is possible for a product to become _____. When a product is so new, so innovative, or so well marketed that it dominates the marketplace and the mindset of the consumer, it can be easy to associate the product's brand name with the product itself. When a type of product is nearly universally known or referred to by the brand name of one version of the product, the brand name becomes a victim of "genericism." Aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid), the escalator (moving stairs), and the pogo stick (hopping toy) are all former brand names whose success and popularity led to such general and widespread use of the names that the inventors or parent companies were unable to maintain their trademark protections and even lost their competitive advantage against similar products described with the term that had once been a definitive brand name. All it takes is one court ruling for a term that has shifted away from its identity as a trusted brand name to become forever identified as a generic product. When this happens, a company is likely to lose a profitable beachhead within the consumer consciousness. The loss of revenue due to a shift to genericism is compounded by the large amounts of money companies spend in an attempt to keep it from happening. Despite spending millions of dollars in legal and public relations campaigns, the company Kimberly-Clark has been fighting an uphill battle to keep people from referring to all forms of tissues as Kleenex.

38. 윗글의 내용과 가장 거리가 먼 것은?

① Genericism is a by-product of a company's successful marketing of a product.
② Kimberly-Clark doesn't want people to refer to all forms of tissues as Kleenex.
③ Aspirin and the escalator are often considered brand names rather than the names of products nowadays.
④ Companies are usually unable to protect their trademarks when they become a generic term for a product.
⑤ Companies often spend a lot of money to prevent their trademarks from becoming a generic term for a product.

39. 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

① a victim of its own success
② popular regardless of its quality
③ unpopular because of its brand name
④ a big success regardless of marketing strategies
⑤ nothing but a failure due to marketing strategies

[40-41] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Critics drawn to Monet in the 1880s used two words in particular to ① characterize what set him apart from other painters, either academic or experimental. *Instantanéité* (of the instant, the moment) and *enveloppe* (envelope or covering) defined Monet by his ability to make ② accessible for contemplation the overall spectral qualities bathing a scene usually only for very brief periods of time. Octave Mirbeau's catalog essay for Monet's 1889 exhibition at the Georges Petit gallery defined *instantanéité* as a method for identifying the light scales that ③ allowed one to make sense of a scene. The values that constituted the scale of a scene were seeded here and there. They changed so ④ rarely that one was seldom aware of the role they played in determining one's emotional reaction. Monet's careful observation and selection allowed him to ⑤ fix the values he found "in their exact form" so that an otherwise fleeting design might become available to all for observation. Monet understood, Mirbeau assured his readers, that in order to arrive at an interpretation of nature that was at once exact and emotionally moving, one had to pierce the passing effects of time and make visible the movement of harmonic values.

40. 밑줄 친 ① ~ ⑤ 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않는 것은? [3점]

41. 밑줄 친 "exact and emotionally moving"의 의미로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

① creating peace in the absence of conflict
② too complex to be comprehended through any artistic skills
③ of utmost importance to artists as a means of taming their emotional tides
④ assessing a quality that is mysterious but can be captured by artistic perception
⑤ confronting nature's capricious actions with the conviction that artists are after all incapable of intelligent replies to them

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