

지원 학부 · 과(전공)

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성명

※ 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 points each]

- Sam knows how lucky ①he was and that he might not have ②been found in time, ③had it not been for the perseverance of three fathers ④looked for a missing teenage boy.
- Cooper authored one of the first studies looking at ①lightning injuries, ②published nearly four decades ago, in which she reviewed 66 medical reports about seriously ③injuring patients, ④including eight that she'd treated herself.
- Wordsworth ①does describe the world of nature and of the characters who ②inhabits in the natural landscape. He celebrates the spirit of man, ③living in harmony with his natural environment and ④away from the corrupt city.
- A study found that the patients who took six deep breaths in 30 seconds before a reading had a more than three-point ①drop in their systolic blood pressure compared with ②them who rested ③for 30 seconds without deep ④breathing.

※[5-10] Choose the one that is closest in meaning to the underlined word(s). [2 points each]

- To converse with others effectively, we need more tools than just an extensive vocabulary and an arcane knowledge of the rules of grammar.
 - esoteric
 - inclusive
 - systematic
 - comprehensive
- No one had the guts to raise a riot, but if a European woman went through the bazaars alone somebody would probably spit betel juice over her dress.
 - the apprehension
 - the intervention
 - the intransigence
 - the determination
- Some people are credulous enough to believe anything they read in a newspaper.
 - gullible
 - delusive
 - credible
 - skeptical

8. Addictions are really about the failure to inhibit a once-rewarded behavior, not about the degree of euphoria that is created.

- disruption
- realization
- frustration
- exhilaration

9. At the COP24 climate talks, nations must agree to a rulebook palatable to all 183 states who have ratified the Paris deal.

- acceptable
- sustainable
- recoverable
- irrevocable

10. The one-year moratorium on fuel tax rises was announced the day after the Prime Minister said the January 1 fuel tax rise would be put off for six months.

- refusal
- liability
- increment
- postponement

※[11-13] Choose the one that best completes the sentence. [2.5 points each]

11. Based on evidence from 22 previous studies, a British review linked continuity of care (repeated contact between a patient and the same doctor) with a modest but significant _____ in the risk of dying. A strong doctor-patient relationship can result in better monitoring, tailored treatment and better adherence to treatment, since the patient is likely to trust the doctor more.

- interest
- reduction
- confidence
- development

12. The fountain pen has been mass-produced since the first half of the 19th century. Throughout the 20th century, the design underwent a number of innovations, including the use of replaceable and refillable ink cartridges, while materials used range from plastic, metal and wood. Today, fountain pens have undergone a _____ as people rediscover their classic beauty—with sales increasing, particularly in the prestige category.

- rectitude
- retaliation
- revelation
- resurgence

13. For a successful communication to occur, we must have a sense of the _____ of language and an understanding of how to use it. Intricate rules guide the way speakers and listeners position themselves physically from each other, take turns in conversation, and communicate through the face, voice, body, and other nonverbal channels.

- ① legal context ② social context
 ③ regional context ④ historical context

※[14–15] Read the following and answer the questions. [2.5 points each]

(A) Many supermarket chains discount food at regular intervals—for example, a certain ice cream might be half price once every four weeks. (B) Other staple foods that are discounted regularly include bread, juice, pasta sauce, coffee, biscuits, yoghurt and cereals. (C) Also, think about doing your shopping in the last hour before your local supermarket closes. (D) That’s when you can find big discounts on perishable products such as bread, meat, fish and dairy products.

14. Which is the best place for the following?

Once you’re aware of the pattern, you need never buy these products at full price again.

- ① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D)

15. Which is the best title for the passage?

- ① Shop Regularly and Stay Healthy
 ② Go Early and Find Big Discounts
 ③ Study Sales Patterns and Save Money
 ④ Use Local Supermarkets and Support Them

※[16–18] Read the following and answer the questions. [2.5 points each]

If you ask any man in America, or any man in business in England, what it is that most interferes with his enjoyment of existence, he will say: “The struggle for life.” He will say this in all sincerity; he will believe it. In a certain sense, it is true; yet in another very important sense, it is profoundly false. The struggle for life is a thing

which does, of course, occur. It may occur to any of us if we are unfortunate. It occurred, for example, to Conrad’s hero Falk, who found himself on a derelict ship, one of the two men among the crew who were possessed of firearms, with nothing to eat but the other men. When the two men had finished the meals upon which they could agree, a true struggle for life began. Falk won, but was ever after a vegetarian. Now that is not what the businessman means when he speaks ①_____ the “struggle for life.” It is an inaccurate phrase which he has picked up in order to give dignity to something essentially trivial. Ask him how many men he has known in his class of life who have died of hunger. Ask him what happened to his friends after they had been ruined. Everybody knows that a businessman who has been ruined is better ②_____ so far as material comforts are concerned than a man who has never been rich enough to have the chance of being ruined. What people mean, therefore, by the struggle for life is really the struggle for success. What people fear when they engage in the struggle is not that they will fail to get their breakfast next morning, but that they will fail to ③_____.

16. According to the passage, which is true of Conrad’s hero Falk?

- ① He had a weapon on the derelict ship.
 ② He found himself on a deserted island.
 ③ He and other crew members survived in the end.
 ④ He was chasing after a vegetarian who was on the ship.

17. Which pair best fits in the blanks ① and ②?

- | | |
|--------|-------|
| ① | ② |
| of | off |
| in | until |
| with | now |
| out of | than |

18. Which best fits in the blank ③?

- ① survive calamities
 ② keep themselves alive
 ③ prevent fatal accidents
 ④ outshine their neighbors

※[19–20] Read the following and answer the questions. [2.5 points each]

Whether you get car sick, sea sick or light-headed from playing interactive video games, motion sickness is seriously unpleasant. *Kinetosis*, the official term, can affect both kids and adults at varying levels. So what is the root cause of motion sickness?

According to neurologist Dr Hain, it is caused by Ⓐconflict between the senses responsible for registering motion. If the eyes, inner ear and sensory nerves in the skin are all sending different signals to the brain, Ⓑthe cross-talk will leave you feeling ill.

Dr Rosenman says some individuals feel nauseous from reading while riding in a car or bus because their eyes are focusing on a steady (non-moving) thing, but the inner ear senses motion, so your brain gets confused and you feel sick. Drivers have an advantage over passengers because they anticipate what is coming next and are less dependent on Ⓒexternal senses.

If you can't be the driver, the next best place to sit is the front passenger seat and keep your gaze focused on the road ahead. When the senses match, this prevents Ⓓsensory conflict and motion sickness. Stop what you're doing or try looking at something outside that is still and in front of you, so that your ears and eyes get similar information.

19. Which does NOT mean the same as the others?

- ① Ⓐ ② Ⓑ ③ Ⓒ ④ Ⓓ

20. What is the passage mainly about?

- ① The reason for motion sickness
 ② The importance of reactive behaviors
 ③ Dangers of construction on winding roads
 ④ Factors to be considered in car seat designs

※[21–23] Read the following and answer the questions. [3 points each]

An important theme of Gordimer's novel, "The Moment Before the Gun Went Off", is that of paternal inheritance.

[I] The fact that Marais Van der Vyver has had no volitional control over this pivotal event in his life emphasizes that responsibility for this misdeed does not reside exclusively with him and suggests that Marais may not be entirely responsible for his other inheritances.

[II] Marais Van der Vyver's own prehistory, then, in his father's generation—the generation that created the modern apartheid system in 1948—may be the historical "moment before" the story's fin-de-siècle epoch. By extending the guilt for this offense transgenerationally, Gordimer Ⓐimplicates a whole morally corrupt society in the fate of Lucas.

[III] The story contains several references to Willem Van der Vyver, the late, great patriarchal figure whose presence seems to overshadow his son's life. Marais Van der Vyver's prominence in the community is directly related to his father's legacy; the son inherited the father's "best farm" and his employees are the children of those who worked for "old Van der Vyver." This suggests that the son inherited an entire network of social, economic, and psychological relationships.

[IV] Significantly, then, we learn that it is the gun of Marais Van der Vyver's father that kills Lucas, the farmworker who is Marais's son; this legacy of violence is passed on from grandfather, to son, and finally—tragically—to grandson.

21. Which is closest in meaning to the underlined Ⓐimplicates?

- ① denotes ② demolishes
 ③ alleviates ④ incriminates

22. Which is the proper order of paragraphs [I]–[IV]?

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

23. According to the passage, which is true?

- ① Gordimer implores the reader to forgive Marais.
 ② Marais criticizes the inequities built into his social system.
 ③ Gordimer suggests the corrupt society is responsible for Marais's murder to some extent.
 ④ Marais articulates a communal consciousness representing the consensus of community opinion.

※[24–25] Read the following and answer the questions. [3 points each]

War is a howling, baying jackal. Or is it the animating storm? Suicidal madness or the purifying fire? An imperialist travesty? Or the glorious explosion of a virile nation made manifest upon the planet? (A) In all recorded history, this debate is recent, as is the idea of peace to describe an active state happier than a mere interregnum between fisticuffs. (B) In fact, it never had serious competition—not until 1898, anyway, when Czar Nicholas II of Russia called for an international conference specifically to discuss “the most effectual means” to “a real and durable peace.” (C) That was the first time nations would gather without a war at their backs to discuss how war might be prevented systematically. (D) Nicholas II was successful. His first Peace Conference was held in 1899. It was followed by a second, in 1907. These meetings gave rise to a process in which the world gained a common code of international laws.

24. Which is the best place for the following?

Astounding as it may seem, war has consistently won the debate.

- ① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D)

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

- ① In the past, peace simply meant a break between wars.
 ② The first Peace Conference held in 1899 was to stop the ongoing war.
 ③ There was a second Peace Conference in 1907.
 ④ Nicholas II contributed to establishing the basis of international laws.

※[26–28] Read the following and answer the questions. [3 points each]

B. F. Skinner, who transformed the landscape of modern psychology, coined the term operant conditioning to explain the acquisition of learning. Operant conditioning is the process by which organisms learn to behave in ways that produce desirable outcomes. The behavior itself is called an “operant” because it is designed to operate on the

environment. In other words, in contrast to classical conditioning—which involves the learning of associations between stimuli resulting in a passive response—operant conditioning involves the learning of an association between a spontaneously emitted action and its consequences.

Skinner also used the term reinforcement instead of *reward* or *satisfaction*. Objectively defined, a reinforcer is any stimulus that a_____ the likelihood of a prior response. There are two types of reinforcers: positive and negative. A *positive reinforcer* strengthens a prior response through the presentation of a positive stimulus. In contrast, a *negative reinforcer* strengthens a response through the removal of an aversive stimulus.

Skinner was quick to point out that punishment is not a form of negative reinforcement. Although the two are often confused, punishment has the opposite effect: It b_____ the likelihood of a prior response. There are two types of punishment. A *positive punisher* weakens a response through the presentation of an aversive stimulus to weaken specific behaviors. In contrast, a *negative punisher* weakens behaviors through the removal of a stimulus typically characterized as positive.

26. Which is closest in meaning to the underlined

coined?

- ① induced ② invented
 ③ referred ④ repeated

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

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| <u>a</u> | <u>b</u> |
| ① remits | repels |
| ② denies | approves |
| ③ rejects | receives |
| ④ increases | decreases |

28. According to the passage, which is true?

- ① A positive punisher is a stimulus encouraging a behavior.
 ② A negative reinforcer is a stimulus reducing a behavior.
 ③ Positive reinforcement improves the probability of a behavior.
 ④ Negative punishment is the same as negative reinforcement.

※[29-31] Read the following and answer the questions. [2.5 points each]

The next time your pup starts pacing during a thunderstorm, or you have to leave for a day and you know separation anxiety may ensue, consider turning on your radio or sound system. The sound of a human voice can be reassuring to pets, so you could tune into a talk station. However, according to a new Scottish study, dogs also like music—especially the sounds of reggae and soft rock.

In the study, researchers from the University of Glasgow played six hours of music in five different genres (classical, soft rock, reggae, pop and Motown) to shelter dogs. While the dogs were listening, researchers took note of their heart rate variability, cortisol levels and behaviours that measure stress levels, such as barking or lying down.

It turns out that dogs were generally 'less stressed' when they heard music—and were most chilled when listening to reggae or soft rock. Motown got the paws down, though not by much.

However, like humans, it seems dogs possibly have a(n) a as different dogs in the study responded differently to particular types of music. Based on the results, shelters and dog owners could benefit from playing music to their canines during high-stress situations.

A previous study on the effects of classical music on dogs, by the same team, discovered they barked less and showed other signs of relaxation. However, after six days of classical music the dogs became restless. The solution? Mix up the music playlist you play to your dog.

29. Which is closest in meaning to the underlined

ensue?

- ① follow ② growl
③ descend ④ disappear

30. Which best fits in the blank a?

- ① unique voice trait
② superb olfactory sense
③ unusual life experience
④ individual music preference

31. Which is the best title for the passage?

- ① Music, a Way to Calm Dogs
② Motown, the Music Dogs Like Best
③ Separation Anxiety, a Silent Killer of a Dog
④ Classical Music, a Stress Reliever for a Dog

※[32-35] Read the following and answer the questions. [2.5 points each]

The most important thing you need when applying for a job is a resume—a list of your achievements and a. (A) The resume should give all the essential facts about the position you seek, the date of your availability, your education, your work experience, your extra-curricular activities, and your special interests. (B) You may include personal data, but you do not have to. The resume should also list the names and addresses of your references—persons who can write to a prospective employer on your behalf. (C) With the resume you must send what a hiring officer expects to see first: a covering letter. (D) Since the resume will list all the essential facts about you, the covering letter may be brief. But it should b be carefully written. If the letter makes a bad first impression, you will have one strike against you even before your resume is seen. With some company offices getting over a thousand applications a month, you need to give yourself the best possible chance, and your covering letter can make a difference in the way your resume is read.

32. Which best fits in the blank a?

- ① collocations ② social status
③ qualifications ④ immovable assets

33. Which best fits in the blank b?

- ① elsewhere ② despite
③ regardless ④ nonetheless

34. Which is the best place for the following?

The resume alone, however, will seldom get you a job or even an interview.

- ① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D)

35. Which is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- ① The most important thing in a job application
② Elements of a good resume
③ Importance of a good covering letter
④ Preparations for a job interview

※[36–37] Read the following and answer the questions. [3 points each]

By studying instinctive and learned fear in people and in experimental animals, we have gained much insight into both the behavioral and the biological mechanisms of instinctive and learned fear in people. One of the first behavioral insights was stimulated by the theories of Freud and the American philosopher William James, who realized that fear has both conscious and unconscious components. What was not clear was how the two components interact.

Traditionally, fear in people was thought to begin with conscious perception of an important event, such as seeing one’s house on fire. This recognition produces in the cerebral cortex an emotional experience—fear—that triggers signals to the heart, blood vessels, adrenal glands, and sweat glands to mobilize the body in preparation for defense or escape. Thus, according to this view, a conscious, emotional event initiates the later ㉠_____ defensive responses in the body.

James rejected this view. In a highly influential article published in 1884 and entitled “What is Emotion?” he proposed that the cognitive experience of emotion is secondary to the physiological expression of emotion. He suggested that when we encounter a potentially dangerous situation—for example, a bear sitting in the middle of our path—our evaluation of the bear’s ferocity does not generate a consciously experienced emotional state. We do not experience fear ㉢_____ we have run away from the bear.

36. Which does NOT fit in the blank ㉠?

- ① cognitive ② reflexive
- ③ biological ④ physiological

37. Which best fits in the blank ㉢?

- ① because
- ② so that
- ③ until after
- ④ irrespective of

※[38–40] Read the following and answer the questions. [2.5 points each]

Heading to the 2002 Winter Olympics, a 21-year-old American figure skater Michelle Kwan was favored to win her first gold medal. An accomplished skater, she had already won four world championships and six U.S. titles. True to form, she entered the final four minutes of competition at a distinct advantage—she was in first place and in front of a home crowd ㉠rooting for her to win. She proceeded; however, she fell to the ice on her triple flip. She finished third. In sharp contrast, 16-year-old Sarah Hughes had very low expectations. As she put it, “I skated for pure enjoyment.” Yet she proceeded through a highly challenging program and skated flawlessly. In the end, she won the gold.

What happened? Was Kwan feeling too pressured? Could an arena filled with supportive and expectant fans have made it worse, causing her to ㉢“choke” under pressure? A study reports that an audience of friendly faces raises the pressure—and our fear of failure (we hate to disappoint those who root for us). It also makes us more self-conscious, a state of mind that can cause athletes to stiffen up. Either way, these results seem at odds with the home-field advantage known to exist in professional sports. Across the board, statistics show that home teams tend to win. Perhaps the added pressure in these situations is offset by other advantages.

38. Which is closest in meaning to the underlined ㉠rooting for?

- ① judging ② supporting
- ③ suggesting ④ scrutinizing

39. Which is closest in meaning to the underlined ㉢“choke” under pressure?

- ① be more defiant
- ② do unexpected acts
- ③ set high expectation
- ④ perform less well than expected

40. Which is the best title for the passage?

- ① Why Home Teams Win
- ② Athletes’ Challenging Spirit
- ③ Supportive Audience: Good or Bad?
- ④ Why Figure Skating Gains Popularity