

2019학년도 중앙대학교

## 편입학 시험 영어 문제지[A형]

1교시

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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 a 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 답하십시오. (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 답하십시오. (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 않는 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 답하십시오. (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 답하십시오. (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 답하십시오. (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.

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