2021학년도 숭실대학교 편입학
시험 문제

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2021학년도 숭실대학교 편입학 시험 문제 (인문계)

영 어 (A형)

지망학과(부) : 수험번호 : 성명 :

문항배점 : [1-10] 1점 / [11-20] 1.5점 / [21-35] 2점 / [36-45] 2.5점 / [46-50] 4점

[1-2] Choose the one that is grammatically NOT correct. (각 1점)

[1] Quantitative easing involves a central bank printing money and ① using that money ② to buy government and private sector securities or ③ to lend directly or via banks ④ pump cash into the economy.

[2]
① Now, people being people, all the players acted selfishly.
② All other things being equal, the simplest explanation tends to be the best.
③ Weather permitting, the display will run every night.
④ That being spoken, keeping the current system would be much better than having no system at all.

[3-6] Choose the expression that is closest in meaning to the underlined part. (각 1점)

[3] In a situation of two roommates, a neatnik's passion for cleanliness may lead her to see the other's messiness not as a simple issue of lifestyle differences, but as intentional and even provocative.
① irritating ② seductive ③ soothing ④ voluntary

[4] In a polite conversation in Thai, the use of the basic words for "you" and "I" would sound crude and inappropriate. Instead, various self-deprecating expressions would be used for "I" and various deferential expressions for "you."
① differential ② honorific ③ inter-ethnic ④ social

[5] When most people hear the term artificial intelligence, the first thing they usually think of is robots. That's because big-budget films and novels weave stories about human-like machines that wreak havoc on Earth.
① cause a lot of troubles ② destroy ships and airplanes
③ get involved in funny situations ④ solve complex problems

[6] There are countless physicists and biologists who contributed expertise to building and improving weapons of mass destruction. Perhaps this explains why physicist Neil Tyson's book called *Accessory to War* stands as an apologia for his previous blunder.
① achievement ② corruption ③ error ④ responsibility

[7-10] Choose the most appropriate word(s) for the blank. (각 1점)

[7] The popularity of Black Lives Matter has rapidly _____ over time. Whereas public opinion on the movement was net negative in 2018, it grew increasingly popular through 2019 and 2020. A June 2020 poll found that 67% of adult Americans expressed some support for that movement. A later poll conducted in September 2020 showed that support among American adults had dropped to 55%.
① evaporated ② improved ③ shifted ④ worsened

[8] The report said that levels of media coverage for climate change have fallen this year. But it said that the result was a new word being used—anthropause—referring to "the _____ of travel and other human activity and the subsequent welcome consequences, such as a decrease in light and noise pollution."
① fast gentrification ② global slowdown
③ international promotion ④ sudden surge

[9] He advised younger politicians to criticize their rival's policies without _____ them personally: "Once you start attacking people's character and their motivations, you prevent them from ever being able to get over the policy disagreement you had, and you lose them as someone you can potentially work with."
① consulting ② deceiving ③ offending ④ praising

[10] The terms "sex" and "gender" in common usage outside of scientific circles are seemingly treated as _____. However, the distinction is important to biologists, psychologists, and other scientists.
① antonyms ② metaphors ③ slangs ④ synonyms

[11-13] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 1.5점)

Economists in the *Journal of Human Capital* have adduced that if the gender labor gap were completely closed, per capita GDP would be 15 percent higher among OECD countries. For Latin America, the per capita gain from closing the gap would be a whopping 17 percent.

According to a McKinsey Global Institute (MGI) report, "a 'best in region' scenario in which all countries match the rate of improvement of the fastest-improving country in their region could add as much as $12 trillion, or 11 percent, in annual 2025 GDP. In a 'full potential' scenario in which women play an identical role in labor markets to that of men, as much as $28 trillion, or 26 percent, could be added to global annual GDP by 2025. MGI's full potential estimate is about double the average estimate of other recent studies, reflecting the fact that MGI has taken a more comprehensive view of gender inequality in work."

The United Nations estimates that women could increase their income globally by up to 76 percent if the employment participation gap and the wage gap between women and men were closed. This is calculated to have a global value of $17 trillion. The UN also reports that companies greatly benefit from increasing leadership opportunities for women, which has proven to improve organizational effectiveness. It is estimated that companies with three or more women in senior management functions score better in all scales of organizational effectiveness. According to the United Nations' sustainable development experts, while the world has achieved progress towards gender equality and women's empowerment under the Millennium Development Goals, including (A) primary education between girls and boys, "women and girls continue to suffer discrimination and violence in every part of the world."

Concurrently gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world. The United Nations asserts that "providing women and girls with (B) health care, education, decent work, and representation in political and economic decision-making processes will fuel sustainable economies and benefit societies and humanity at large."

[11] According to MGI report, what is the main point of a 'full potential' scenario?
① The world should achieve rapid technological advancement.
② Companies should improve the working conditions for employees.
③ Women should not be discriminated in labor markets.
④ OECD countries should raise women's income substantially.

[12] Which of the following is true?
① The UN denounced the current gender inequality in education and employment.
② The UN anticipated that the gender gap in wage would be closed by 2025.
③ The UN expected that the world would gain 17 percent increase in GDP by 2025.
④ The UN reported that female seniors diminished organizational effectiveness.

[13] Which of the following best fits in both (A) and (B)?
① sustainability of ② potential for
③ equal access to ④ social security in

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[14-15] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 1.5점)

Artificial intelligence is improving all the time, making it more reliable and more attractive as a business solution. In particular, businesses in the travel industry are taking advantage of AI in order to perform a variety of administrative and customer service tasks. The concept of artificial intelligence, or AI, is often discussed, but can be slightly more difficult to define. Essentially, it refers to computers or machines performing tasks that would normally require human intelligence to carry out. This could be, for example, learning lessons, making decisions, or recognizing and interpreting speech.

Artificial intelligence has existed for decades, but it is only relatively recently that computers and other machines have become advanced and reliable enough to carry out complex tasks without assistance. The concept is strongly linked to ideas of automation, where processes are carried out with little or no human intervention. In the modern age, it is an accepted fact that businesses will collect and store vast quantities of data. This can help to enable AI, with machines using the data to perform tasks ranging from data analysis and problem-solving, through to speech translation, direct messaging and improving personalization during the customer journey.

The capacity for artificial intelligence to perform tasks that have traditionally required human cognitive function has made it especially useful for those in the travel industry, because deploying AI can save businesses time and money, while potentially eliminating human error and allowing tasks to be performed quickly, at any time of the day. Most hotels and resorts rely heavily on delivering excellent customer service to build their reputation and AI technology can assist with this in a wide variety of different ways. For example, artificial intelligence can be used to improve personalization, tailor recommendations and guarantee fast response times, even in the (A) of staff.

Artificial intelligence has advanced to the point where it is regularly used to assist and communicate with customers, 'learning' from each of these interactions and improving future interactions as a result. Moreover, AI can assist with tasks like data analysis, calculations and problem solving, all of which can be valuable to hotel owners.

[14] Which of the following is NOT true about AI in travel industry?
① It demands human intervention in direct messaging tasks.
② It reduces business cost while eliminating human errors.
③ It stores vast quantities of data to perform multiple tasks.
④ It serves customers around the clock all year.

[15] Which of the following best fits in (A)?
① praise ② honor ③ face ④ absence

[16-18] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 1.5점)

Passive-aggressive behaviors are those that involve acting indirectly aggressive rather than directly aggressive. Passive-aggressive people regularly exhibit resistance to requests or demands from family and other individuals often by procrastinating, (A) expressing sullenness, or acting stubborn.

Passive-aggressive behavior may manifest itself in a number of different ways. For example, a person might repeatedly make excuses to avoid certain people as a way of expressing their dislike or anger towards those individuals. In cases where the passive-aggressive person is angry, they might repeatedly claim that they are not mad or that they are fine, even when they are apparently furious and not okay. Denying what they are feeling and refusing to be emotionally open, they are shutting down further communication and (B) refusing to discuss the issue. Deliberately procrastinating is another characteristic of passive-aggressive behavior. When (C) confronting with tasks that they do not want to do or appointments they do not wish to keep, the passive-aggressive individual will drag their feet. If they have been asked to complete a task at work, they will put it off until the very last second. They may even turn it in late in order to punish the person who assigned the task.

So what can you do when confronted by a friend, co-worker, or even a romantic partner who regularly engages in passive-aggression? The first step is to recognize the signs of such behavior. Sulking, backhanded compliments, procrastination, withdrawal, and refusal to communicate are all signs of passive-aggression. When the other person begins acting in such a way, try to keep your anger in check. Instead, point out the other person's feelings in a way that is non-judgmental yet factual. If you are dealing with a child who is clearly upset about (D) having to do chores: "You seem to be angry at me for asking you to clean your room." The reality is that people usually deny their anger anyway. At this point, it's a good idea to step back and give them time to work through these feelings.

[16] Which of the following is NOT a sign of passive-aggression?
① expressing sullenness
② resisting requests from others
③ hesitating in response
④ completing a task at once

[17] What is suggested when you meet a friend showing passive-aggression?
① Stay calm and do not let out the anger.
② Point out his/her feelings in a judgmental way.
③ Report to the health institutes immediately.
④ Punish him/her for such a behavior.

[18] Which of the following is NOT grammatical?
① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D)

[19-20] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 1.5점)

Early in the pandemic, there were jokes about quarantines prompting a baby boom, but roughly nine months since COVID-19 triggered a national emergency in the U.S., experts are reporting a baby bust. There will be significantly fewer newborns in 2021. Whether social distancing urged romantic partners to meet less, or financial strain and child care uncertainty caused families to hit pause on having kids, the coronavirus pandemic has led to a decline in both planned and unplanned pregnancies, experts said.

Nationwide, a Brookings Institute report projected 300,000 to 500,000 fewer births in 2021. Google trends showed significant decreases in sex and pregnancy-related searches. And in a report published Wednesday, Modern Fertility found that about 30% of people with ovaries are changing their family plans, with most deciding to delay conception. "Everything about our lives has been turned upside down," Phillip Levine, an economics professor at Wellesley College and co-author of the Brookings report, told *USA Today*. Public health and economic crisis has impacted almost every aspect of daily life, including growing families. "There's kind of a naive view that birth results from just putting men and women in a room together, but that's not really the way it works in modern society," said Philip N. Cohen, professor of sociology and demographer at the University of Maryland. Cohen explains that unplanned pregnancies are declining because, in efforts to reduce the spread of COVID-19, people are moving around and meeting less.

The nation could see 300,000 to 500,000 fewer births in 2021, according to a June projection by Levine and Melissa Kearney, an economics professor at the University of Maryland. According to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the number of U.S. births in 2019 was recorded the lowest since 1985, totaled at approximately 3.75 million, down 1% from 2018. To put the projected COVID baby bust numbers in perspective, 300,000 to 500,000 fewer births would represent about an 8 to 13% decrease from last year's 3.75 million births, or 8 to 13 times the drop seen between 2018 and 2019.

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[19] What is the prospect for the births of 2021 in America?
① Quarantines would continue because people want more births.
② Births would significantly decrease due to the spread of COVID-19.
③ Unplanned pregnancies would decline when people acquire herd immunity.
④ Birth rates have no relationship with the surge of COVID-19.

[20] Which of the following is true?
① The Brookings report predicted decreased childbirths in 2021.
② The CDC warned that childbirths would be the lowest in 2021.
③ *USA Today* reported that economic crisis boosted family growth in 2020.
④ Goggle trends showed increase in family planning related search in 2020.

[21-23] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2점)

Augusta Ada King, Countess of Lovelace (1815-1852), was an English mathematician and writer, chiefly known for her work on Charles Babbage's proposed mechanical general-purpose computer, the Analytical Engine. She is believed by some to be the first to recognize that the machine had applications beyond pure calculation, and to have published the first algorithm intended to be carried out by such a machine. As a result, she is often regarded as the first to recognize the full potential of computers and as one of the first computer programmers.

(A) Augusta Byron was the only child of poet Lord Byron and Lady Byron. All of Byron's other children were born out of wedlock to other women. Byron separated from his wife a month after (B) Ada was born and left England forever four months later. He died in Greece when Ada was eight years old. Her mother remained bitter and promoted Ada's interest in mathematics and logic in an effort to prevent her from developing her father's perceived insanity. Despite this, Ada remained interested in him, naming her two sons Byron and Gordon. Although often ill in her childhood, Ada pursued her studies assiduously. She married William King in 1835. King was made (C) Earl of Lovelace in 1838, Ada thereby becoming Countess of Lovelace.

When she was a teenager, her mathematical talents led her to a long working relationship and friendship with fellow British mathematician Charles Babbage, who is known as "the father of computers." She was in particular interested in Babbage's work on the Analytical Engine. (D) Lovelace first met him in June 1833, through their mutual friend, and her private tutor, Mary Somerville.

Between 1842 and 1843, Ada translated an article by Italian military engineer Luigi Menabrea on the calculating engine, supplementing it with an elaborate set of notes, simply called "Notes." Lovelace's notes are important in the early history of computers, containing what many consider to be the first computer program—that is, an algorithm designed to be carried out by a machine. She also developed a vision of the capability of computers (1) _____ or number-crunching, while many others, including Babbage himself, focused only on those capabilities.

[21] Which of the following does NOT refer to the same person?
① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D)

[22] Which of the following best fits in (1)?
① to enhance accurate calculations
② to go beyond mere calculating
③ to create the Analytical Engine
④ to train computer programmers

[23] Which of the following is true about Augusta Ada King?
① She did not invent the Analytical Engine.
② Her mother respected her father as an admirable person.
③ She co-authored "Notes" with Charles Babbage.
④ She first met her husband through Mary Somerville.

[24-26] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2점)

When people object to the way a word has taken on a new meaning, they usually appeal to the word's history, or etymology, for support. The older meaning, it is said, is the 'correct' meaning. For example, the word *decimate* is nowadays widely used to mean 'destroy a lot of.' Those who know the Latin origins of the word, however, point out that originally the word meant 'destroy one tenth of' (*decem* being Latin for 'ten'). They therefore object to the modern usage, which they call 'loose' or 'careless,' and insist that *decimate* be used 'properly.' Ironically, this virtually bans the word from everyday use, for it is difficult indeed to imagine contexts where it proves necessary to destroy exactly one tenth of something, which is presumably when the word broadened its meaning in the first place!

Reasoning of this kind is common. The 'real' meaning of *history* is 'investigation,' because that is what the word meant in Greek. The 'real' meaning of *nice* is 'fastidious,' because that is what it meant in Shakespeare's time (a sense still found in such phrases as *a nice distinction*). Always, an older meaning is preferred to the modern one.

Such reasoning is tempting, but we must guard against it. If it is true that the older a meaning, the 'truer' it is, we cannot stop with Shakespeare. The word *nice* can be traced back to Old French, where it meant 'silly,' and then back to Latin, where *nescius* meant 'ignorant.' We can even take the word further back in time, and guess at what it might have meant in the language from which Latin derived (Indo-European)—perhaps a meaning to do with 'cut.' So what is the correct meaning of *nice*, if we insist on looking to history? Is it 'fastidious,' 'silly,' 'ignorant'? Or must we conclude that we do not know what nice means, because its original use in Indo-European is obscure or lost?

The absurdity of the argument should be plain. If we argue from etymology, we shall never know what a word 'really' means. What a word may have meant at one point in its history is not relevant for later periods. It is fascinating to trace the changes in meaning which have taken place, but this should not lead us to condemn new senses, and to keep old senses artificially alive. Etymology is never a true guide to meaning. (A) To believe the opposite is to engage in the 'etymological fallacy.'

[24] Which of the following is true about the word *nice*?
① We should not cling on to its etymological meaning from one specific point in time.
② It has gone through a lot of meaning changes but only its negative meaning survived.
③ The current meaning of the word is the same as that in Shakespeare's time.
④ We need to trace the Indo-European languages to discover its real meaning.

[25] Which of the following coincides with its etymological meaning?
① decem -- 'to destroy' ② nice -- 'distinctive'
③ decimate -- 'to use properly' ④ history -- 'investigation'

[26] Which of the following best interprets (A)?
① Shakespeare contributed to the development of English.
② You should stick to etymological meanings of a word.
③ You should ignore the original source to discover a word's meaning.
④ Words have spread across different cultures.

[27-29] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2점)

Don Quixote is a novel published in two parts by Spanish writer Miguel de Cervantes, and is one of the most widely read classics of Western literature. Originally conceived as a parody of the chivalric romances that had long been in literary vogue, (A) it describes realistically what befalls an aging knight who, his head bemused by reading such romances, sets out on his old horse Rocinante, with his pragmatic squire, Sancho Panza, to seek adventure. Widely and immediately translated (first English translation in 1612), the novel was a great and continuing success and is considered a prototype of the modern novel.

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When first published, *Don Quixote* was usually interpreted as a comic novel. After the French Revolution, (B) it was better known for its central ethic that individuals can be right while society is quite wrong and seen as disenchanting. In the 19th century, it was seen as a social commentary, but no one found it easy to tell "whose side Cervantes was on." Many critics came to view the work as a tragedy in which Don Quixote's idealism and nobility are viewed by the post-chivalric world as insane, and are defeated and rendered useless by common reality. By the 20th century, (C) the novel had come to occupy a canonical space as one of the foundations of modern literature.

In addition to spawning countless works of critical discussion, *Don Quixote* inspired artists in every medium. Notable adaptations included a classic 1869 ballet; the 1965 musical play *Man of La Mancha*, which first opened on Broadway in 1968; and a 1972 film version directed by Arthur Hiller. Another notable film adaptation was *The Man Who Killed Don Quixote* (2018), a loose retelling of Cervantes's novel by the director Terry Gilliam, whose attempts to make the film over the course of nearly three decades were beset by various complications, delays, and cancellations, turning Gilliam into a quixotic figure himself, as detailed in the 2002 documentary (D) *Lost in La Mancha*.

[27] Which of the following does NOT refer to the same thing?
① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D)

[28] Which of the following is NOT true about the work *Don Quixote*?
① It is highly praised as a model of modern novel.
② It has been interpreted differently in different times.
③ Post-chivalric world embraced the novel's idealism.
④ It has been adapted in many fields of arts.

[29] Which of the following is NOT true?
① *Don Quixote* is still highly regarded by the critics.
② Don Quixote sought adventure as if he were a knight.
③ Cervantes was considered to have shown no clear political stance.
④ Terry Gilliam reproduced *Don Quixote* in the form of ballet.

[30-32] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2점)
With climate change, global coffee supply chain is no longer assured. Arabica coffee—the variety found at Starbucks, Dunkin' Donuts, McDonald's and pretty much every other American retailer—grows in a narrow region of the tropics known as the Coffee Belt, which stretches from Central America to sub-Saharan Africa to Asia. Conditions must be just right or a harvest is lost. In the past, some areas occasionally experienced off years because of a bad storm or a temperature fluctuation.

Researchers say that in the future such challenges will be constant. Farmers in some regions will be able to adapt by growing at higher elevations, but in others there is nowhere else to go. Entire regions risk becoming unable to continue producing Arabica coffee, and there's no way to make the more resilient Robusta variety, which is sometimes blended with Arabica to make instant coffee, palatable to the broad coffee-drinking public.

Scientists also warn that climate change increases the likelihood of disease, including the dreaded la roya, or stem rust. That disease cut coffee production in Central America by about 15% in the 2012-13 growing year. Due in large part to rust, the price of a pound of coffee for consumers in the U.S. jumped roughly 33% between 2011 and 2013. "Climate change is good," says William Corrales Cruz, a small-coffee-farm owner in the Costa Rican region of Naranjo. "If you sell rust."

Global coffee companies are eager to share the lessons they learn about adaptive farming with coffee growers around the globe. For big coffee companies buying from a variety of small suppliers, the argument goes, there's no value in trying to gain a competitive advantage by (1)_____. Improving all coffee growers' ability to survive climate change benefits the entire industry. For instance, Starbucks's network of farmer support centers in the Coffee Belt countries distributes free seeds, teaches new adaptation methods and serves as a resource for farmers who are eager to learn how to adapt, regardless of whether they do business with the company. "It may be hard for people to understand why we are sharing all this information. If we don't, there's going to be tremendous adverse pressure on the coffee industry."

[30] Which of the following best fits in (1)?
① keeping trade secrets
② supporting coffee-drinking public
③ getting rid of coffee rust disease
④ adopting adaptive farming

[31] Which of the following is best for the title?
① Coffee Industry: Surviving in the Climate Change
② The Great American Coffee Retailers
③ How Stem Rust Destroys Global Coffee Production
④ What You Need to Know about Coffee Belt

[32] Which of the following is NOT true?
① Starbucks, Dunkin' Donuts, and McDonald's use Arabica coffee.
② Coffee Belt includes North America, Europe, and Australia.
③ Coffee production in Central America dropped drastically in 2013-14.
④ Coffee industry makes efforts to assist local coffee growers.

[33-35] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2점)
One of the damaging trends in American higher education is that somewhere along the way, a school's (A), measured in large part by its acceptance rate, became synonymous with its worth. Part of the blame can be placed on *U.S. News & World Report*'s annual ranking of American colleges, which began in the 1980s and has grown in influence since. It factors acceptance rates into its evaluation of schools, and that metric has become a source of bragging rights for colleges, which seek to bring their rates down by increasing the number of young applicants.

Another factor is (1) _____ in the digital age. Students are not typing each application individually. And beyond that, they have the Common Application, a single electronic form that they can submit, along with specific supplements requested by particular schools, to most if not all of the colleges in their sights. During the 2013-14 academic year, about 813,000 students used the Common Application. Twenty-five years ago, only 1 in 10 college-bound students applied to seven or more colleges. Now more than 1 in 4 do. It is not at all unusual, in communities where a fee of $35 to $90 per application is not considered prohibitive, for someone to apply to at least 12 schools and as many as 20.

Young people have become accustomed to applying to schools almost reflexively, and schools have become invested in the sheer number of applications they receive. When Swarthmore College noticed a 16% drop in applications in 2014, it investigated the reason and concluded that its requirement of two 500-word essays, in addition to the standard one, had turned away would-be applicants. So Swarthmore, whose acceptance rate rose to 17% from 14%, is replacing the two supplemental essays with only one, of just 250 words.

[33] Which of the following best fits in (A)?
① identity ② contribution ③ tradition ④ selectiveness

[34] Which of the following best fits in (1)?
① the sheer ease of applying to schools
② mushrooming of new colleges
③ emergence of online educational institutes
④ massive increase in college bound youngsters

[35] Which of the following is NOT true?
① *U.S. News & World Report* utilizes acceptance rates for college evaluation.
② Application fees discourage students from applying to more than 7 colleges.
③ The Common Application is widely accepted among US colleges.
④ Swarthmore College faced significantly reduced applications in 2014.

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[36-38] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2.5점)

Most people living in the United States do not worry about measles anymore. Before the measles vaccine became available in 1963, however, people, especially parents, had much more cause for alarm. Before 1963, approximately 8 million deaths per year occurred worldwide due to measles. When measles is contracted by young children, particularly before age 2, it can lead to serious complications and a nasty death. The development of a vaccine for measles saved countless children from an early death.

Today, (A), some kids in the United States are in danger again. Flawed scientific studies reported a possible link between the MMR vaccine and autism. This information, combined with confusion about vaccines, has made some parents afraid to get their kids vaccinated. This fear persists despite five extensive scientific studies that failed to find a link between the MMR vaccine and autism.

Most people do not remember the dangers of measles, so the fear of autism looms larger than their fear of measles. In a way, (1) vaccines are a victim of their own success. They prevent disease, so people lose their fear of the disease and stop vaccinating. The consequences of this choice can be severe. Notice the rise in measles cases in the 1980s when vaccination rates fell.

All vaccines have real risks of side effects that occur in a small percentage of people who get vaccines. In order for a vaccine to be approved, however, the risks due to side effects must be smaller than the risk of the disease itself. When making decisions about yourself and your loved ones, you need good information from a reliable source so that you can clearly separate real risks from rumors.

*MMR(Mumps, Measles, Rubella): 신 3종 혼합백신

[36] Which of the following best fits in (A)?
① accordingly ② besides ③ however ④ so far

[37] Which of the following is closest to (1) in meaning?
① Popularity of vaccines soared among parents.
② Vaccines were so effective that people neglected vaccination.
③ Wide spread of measles neutralized the effect of vaccines.
④ Side effects of the MMR vaccine resulted in autism.

[38] Which of the following is true?
① Measles has claimed about 8 million deaths annually in America since 1963.
② Studies relating the MMR vaccine to autism were not validated.
③ The risks of side effects are too high to get vaccinated.
④ Decreases in measles cases led to the rise of vaccination rate in the 1980s.

[39-40] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2.5점)

Although usually remembered today as a philosopher, Plato was also one of ancient Greece's most important patrons of mathematics. Inspired by Pythagoras, he founded his Academy in Athens in 387 BC, where he stressed mathematics as a way of understanding more about reality. In particular, he was convinced that geometry was the key to unlocking the secrets of the universe. The sign above the Academy entrance read: "Let no one ignorant of geometry enter here."

Plato played an important role in encouraging and inspiring Greek intellectuals to study mathematics as well as philosophy. His Academy taught mathematics as a branch of philosophy, as Pythagoras had done, and the first 10 years of the 15 year course at the Academy involved the study of science and mathematics, including plane geometry and solid geometry, astronomy and harmonics. Plato became known as the "maker of mathematicians," and his Academy boasted some of the most prominent mathematicians of the ancient world, including Eudoxus, Theaetetus and Archytas.

He demanded of his students accurate definitions, clearly stated assumptions, and logical deductive proof, and he insisted that geometric proofs be demonstrated with no aids other than a straight edge and a compass. Among the many mathematical problems Plato posed for his students' investigation were the so-called Three Classical Problems ("squaring the circle," "doubling the cube" and "trisecting the angle") and to some extent these problems have become identified with Plato, although he was not the first to pose them.

[39] Which of the following is best for the title?
① Plato's Mathematicians ② Pythagoras and Plato
③ Three Classical Problems ④ Another View of Plato

[40] Which of the following is true about Plato?
① He was greatly influenced by Pythagoras.
② He dismissed geometry due to its secret nature.
③ He taught philosophy as a branch of mathematics.
④ He was the first who posed Three Classical Problems.

[41-43] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2.5점)

A glacier is a huge mass of ice that moves slowly over land. The term "glacier" comes from the French word *glace* which means ice. Glaciers are often called "rivers of ice." Glaciers begin forming in places where more snow piles up each year than (A). Soon after falling, the snow begins to compress, or become denser and tightly packed. It slowly changes from light, fluffy crystals to hard, round ice pellets. New snow falls and buries this granular snow. The hard snow becomes even more compressed. It becomes a dense, grainy ice called firn. The process of snow compacting into glacial firn is called firnification.

As years go by, layers of firn build on top of each other. When the ice grows thick enough—about 50 meters—the firn grains fuse into a huge mass of solid ice. The glacier begins to move under its own weight. It is so heavy and exerts so much pressure that the firn and snow melt without any increase in temperature. The meltwater makes the bottom of the heavy glacier slicker and more able to spread across the landscape.

Glaciers melt when ice melts more quickly than firn can accumulate. Earth's average temperature has been increasing dramatically for more than a century. Glaciers are important indicators of global warming and climate change in several ways. Melting ice sheets contribute to rising sea levels. As ice sheets in Antarctica and Greenland melt, they raise the level of the ocean. Tons of fresh water are added to the ocean every day. In March 2009, a 160-square-mile piece of the Wilkins Ice Shelf broke off of the Antarctic Peninsula. Large icebergs created by such an event create hazards for shipping.

Large additions of fresh water also change the ocean ecosystem. Organisms, such as many types of corals, depend on salt water for survival. Some corals may not be able to adjust to a more freshwater habitat. The loss of glacial ice also reduces the amount of fresh water available for plants and animals that need fresh water to survive. Glaciers near the Equator, such as those on the tropical island of Papua or in South America, are especially at risk.

[41] Which of the following best fits in (A)?
① arrives ② falls ③ gathers ④ melts

[42] Which of the following is NOT true?
① Firn is the product of a long-term hardening process of snow.
② The heavy glacier causes temperature to rise in the firn.
③ Iceberg is created when a large mass of glacier breaks off.
④ Some corals are vulnerable to the dilution of sea water.

[43] Which of the following has nothing to do with firnification?
① cold weather ② snow pile-up ③ icebergs ④ grainy ice

<뒷면에 계속>

[44-45] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2.5점)

Scientists have (A) debunked the idea that boys are simply born wanting to play with trucks and girls wanting to nurture dolls. A study by psychologists Lisa Dinella and Erica Weisgram, co-editors of *Gender Typing of Children's Toys: How Early Play Experiences Impact Development*, found that when wheeled toys were painted white—and thus deprived of all color signaling whether they were "boys' toys" or "girls' toys"—girls and boys chose to play with the wheeled toys equally often. Dinella points out that removing gendered cues from toys (B) hinders play between boys and girls, crucial practice for when men and women must interact in the workplace and home as adults. She adds that millennials (born 1981 to 1996) have pushed to share child-care responsibilities, and that battle ought to begin in the playroom. "If boys, like girls, are encouraged to learn parental skills with doll play at a young age, you wind up with more nurturing and (C) empathetic fathers," she says.

And yet creating a doll to appeal to all kids, regardless of gender, remains (D) risky. "There are children who are willing to cross those gender boundaries that society places on toys, but there's often a cost that comes with crossing those boundaries," Dinella says. "That cost seems to be bigger for boys than it is for girls." Some of those social repercussions no doubt can be traced to parental attitudes. "I don't think my son should be playing with dolls. There's a difference between a girl with a truck and a boy with a Barbie, and a boy with a Barbie is a no-no," one parent says.

[44] Which of the following is NOT appropriate?
① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D)

[45] Which of the following is best for the title?
① Boys, Beware of Barbie!
② Millennials and Parental Skills
③ Why Do Children Favor Gender Neutral Toys
④ Gender Neutral Toys: Yes? or No?

[46-48] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 4점)

Several artificial intelligence projects have sought to hard-code knowledge about the world in formal languages. A computer can reason automatically about statements in these formal languages using logical inference rules. This is known as the knowledge base approach to artificial intelligence. None of these projects has led to a major success. One of the most famous such projects is Cyc. Cyc is an inference engine and a database of statements in a language called CycL. These statements are entered by a staff of human supervisors. It is an unwieldy process. People struggle to devise formal rules with enough complexity to accurately describe the world. For example, Cyc failed to understand a story about a person named Fred shaving in the morning. Its inference engine detected an inconsistency in the story: it knew that people do not have electrical parts, but because Fred was holding an electric razor, it believed the entity "FredWhileShaving" contained electrical parts. It therefore asked whether Fred was still a person while he was shaving.

The difficulties faced by systems relying on hard-code knowledge suggest that AI systems need the ability (1)_____, by extracting patterns from raw data. This capability is known as machine learning. The introduction of machine learning enabled computers to tackle problems involving knowledge of the real world and make decisions that appear subjective. A simple machine learning algorithm called logistic regression can determine whether to recommend cesarean delivery.

The performance of this simple machine learning depends heavily on the representation of the data they are given. For example, when logistic regression is used to recommend cesarean delivery, the AI system does not examine the patient directly. Instead, the doctor tells the system several pieces of relevant information, such as the presence or absence of a uterine scar. Each piece of information included in the representation of the patient is known as a feature. Logistic regression learns how each of these features of the patient correlates with various outcomes.

[46] Which of the following best fits in (1)?
① to delete any irrelevant information
② to acquire their own knowledge
③ to distribute information to users
④ to analyze formal languages

[47] Why is Cyc mentioned in the passage?
① to illustrate the impact of artificial intelligence on the industrial sectors
② to explain how Cyc can make accurate inferences based on the given data
③ to verify the credibility and utility of artificial intelligence
④ to show the inadequacy of AI projects using knowledge based approach

[48] Which of the following is true?
① CycL is one of the inference engines used in artificial intelligence.
② The statements in Cyc project are entered by computers.
③ Machine learning enables a computer to make its own decision.
④ Logistic regression created a machine learning algorithm.

[49-50] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 4점)

Postmodernism is a broad movement that developed in the mid- to late 20th century across philosophy, the arts, architecture, and criticism, marking a departure from modernism. The term has been more generally applied to describe a historical era said to follow after modernity and the tendencies of this era.

Postmodernism is generally defined by an attitude of skepticism, irony, or rejection toward what it describes as the grand narratives and ideologies associated with modernism, often criticizing Enlightenment rationality and focusing on the role of ideology in maintaining political or economic power. Postmodern thinkers frequently describe knowledge claims and value systems as contingent or socially-conditioned, framing them as products of political, historical, or cultural discourses and hierarchies. Common targets of postmodern criticism include universalist ideas of (A) subjective reality, (B) truth, (C) reason, and (D) science. Accordingly, postmodern thought is broadly characterized by tendencies to self-consciousness, self-referentiality, epistemological and moral relativism, pluralism, and irreverence.

Postmodern critical approaches gained popularity in the 1980s and 1990s, and have been adopted in a variety of academic and theoretical disciplines, including cultural studies, philosophy of science, economics, linguistics, architecture, feminist theory, and literary criticism, as well as art movements in fields such as literature, contemporary art, and music. Postmodernism is often associated with schools of thought such as deconstruction, post-structuralism, and institutional critique, as well as philosophers such as Jean-François Lyotard, Jacques Derrida, and Fredric Jameson.

Criticisms of postmodernism are intellectually diverse and include arguments that postmodernism promotes obscurantism, is meaningless, and that it adds nothing to analytical or empirical knowledge.

[49] Which of the following is NOT true about postmodernism?
① It aggressively criticizes the fundamental values of modernity.
② It places focal attention on the role of ideology for maintaining political power.
③ It inherits modernism's concept of grand narratives.
④ It is related to deconstruction and post-structuralism.

[50] Which of the following is NOT appropriate from the context?
① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D)

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