2021학년도 중앙대학교

편입학 시험 영어 문제지[A형]

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대 학		모집단위	
수험번호		성 명	

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중앙대학교

2021학년도 중앙대학교 편입학 시험 영어 문제지[A형]

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

1. The food company has beefed up its technical and new product development services.

① redirected ② reclaimed
③ reinforced ④ rebooted

2. The meeting of the World Health Organization was marked with such acerbity that little hope of reaching any useful settlement of the problem could be held.

① equivalency ② wimpishness
③ mordancy ④ costiveness

3. I am acting in my tutelary capacity when I refuse to grant you permission to leave the campus.

① untoward ② protective
③ statutory ④ jejune

4. Both sides were eager to effect a rapprochement but did not know how to undertake a program designed to bring about it.

① reconciliation ② refection
③ recourse ④ rehabilitation

5. Tea has complex compounds called polyphenols which are believed to help the arteries to dilate.

① coagulate ② precipitate
③ straighten ④ expand

6. Even though some genetic mutations may be useful under some circumstances, most are unconditionally noxious in all existing environment.

① deleterious ② decrepit
③ onerous ④ odious

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

7.

① A: Hey, Ryan. Can you do me a favor?
B: I have a lot on my plate. But what is it?
② A: Can you join us to play the games tonight?
B: Sure, I'm so glad to know that you guys are totally screwed.
③ A: Maggie, you can earn a fortune if you invest your money in this sector at the stock market.
B: Let's not be naive here. Money doesn't grow on trees.
④ A: Ma'am. You're speeding at 150 miles here at Transnational Highway 1.
B: Could you please let it aside, sir?

8.

① A: I wonder how she came up with such a peculiar idea!
B: I think some of her ideas are often off the wall.
② A: He skived off as he does everyday.
B: Yes, he always wants to help clean up.
③ A: He scoffed a dish of noodle at lunch time.
B: Probably, he didn't eat breakfast this morning.
④ A: I faffed around in the library.
B: Did you find the book you wanted?

【9-11】 다음 문장의 밑줄 친 부분 중 문법적으로 적절하지 않은 부분의 번호를 선택하시오. 문장의 밑줄 친 부분이 문법적으로 모두 옳다면 번호 ④를 선택하시오. (각 2점)

9. The accident was a particularly sad one, inasmuch as ① the drowned ② men were quite young and lived with their families in town, and all were intimate friends out on a day of pleasure, who ③ had been arranged for some time past. No error. ④

10. The sudden disruption of the pandemic arose ① fears of panic buying in British supermarkets, as a nation already rattled by ② a mysterious new strain of the virus now had to worry about running out of ③ fresh food in the days before Christmas. No error. ④

11. Not until the next day did she learn ① that her acting was so lackluster that ② the management had fired her, but other actors had been silent out of embarrassment. ③ No error. ④

【12-19】 다음 빈 칸에 가장 적합한 단어를 고르시오. (각 2점)

12. The American singer died in July at 83, leaving a complicated legacy that includes incredible songs and philanthropy as well as hateful and reactionary _____.

① plaudits ② diatribes ③ oracles ④ jubilations

13. Officially, _____ first appeared in a 14th century text by a physician from Padova describing how to treat bites or stings from venomous animals and insects.

① somnambulism ② tarantism
③ epilepsy ④ amnesia

14. Typically, the head and limbs of someone in an advanced state of the Huntington's disease are jerked about as though manipulated by a(n) _____

puppeteer.
① jovial ② irksome ③ mawkish ④ inebriated

15. I'm afraid you will have to alter your _____ views in the light of the tragic news that has just been reported in the website today.
① odoriferous ② roseate
③ slack ④ brackish

16. The attorney protested that the testimony being provided was not _____ to the case and asked that it be stricken from the court record as irrelevant.
① antithetical ② accustomed
③ incongruent ④ germane

17. Nepal's new constitution, adopted in 2015, directed that remote villages be served by roads, but the _____ terrain makes building them difficult.
① unflinching ② vertiginous
③ extraneous ④ querulous

18. The actress is willing to _____ a character inscribed in the text: she assembles a role, a series of actions, attentive to her interactions with other actors, to the mood of the developing event, and from this process of working with the text a "true, newly-born, and living character" might emerge.
① reinterpret ② replicate
③ privatize ④ patternize

19. It is incumbent upon all users of this equipment to _____ themselves with the safety procedure.
① upbraid ② indulge ③ expedite ④ familiarize

【20-26】 다음 빈 칸에 가장 적합한 단어 또는 어구를 고르시오. (각 3점)

20. This is a delicious evening, when the whole body is one sense, and imbibes delight through every pore. I go and come with a strange liberty in Nature, a part of herself. As I walk along the stony shore of the pond in my shirt sleeves, though it is cool as well as cloudy and windy, and I see nothing special to attract me, all the elements are unusually congenial to me. The bullfrogs trump to usher in the night, and the note of the whippoorwill is borne on the rippling wind from over the water. _____ with the fluttering alder and poplar leaves almost takes away my breath; yet, like the lake, my serenity is rippled but not ruffled. These small waves raised by the evening wind are as remote from storm as the smooth reflecting surface.
① Apathy ② Myopathy
③ Sympathy ④ Dyspathy

21. The household rubbish was thrown out into the narrow streets and the air was filled with black smoke from the factories' chimneys. Dirty streets and _____ living was a perfect breeding ground for diseases. More than 31,000 people died during an outbreak of cholera in 1832 and lots more were killed by typhus, smallpox and dysentery. Public Health Act of 1875 banned open sewers, thanks to Joseph Bazalgette's sewage system. Houses were made further apart, rubbish collection was introduced and public health inspectors had to be provided by the local council. They basically had to go round whatever town or city they were employed in and check that sanitation and health of the people was alright. In 1853, the tax on soap was _____, meaning poor people could buy it and become more hygienic by washing with it.
① institutional — levied on
② cramped — taken off
③ stingy — perked up
④ crowded — put down

22. Perhaps literature is definable not according to whether it is fictional or 'imaginative', but because it uses language in peculiar ways. On this theory, literature is a kind of writing which, in the words of the Russian critic Roman Jakobson, represents an 'organized violence committed on ordinary speech'. Literature transforms and intensifies ordinary language, deviates _____ from everyday speech. If you approach me at the bus stop and murmur 'Thou still unravished bride of quietness,' then I am instantly aware that I am in the presence of the literary. I know this because the texture, rhythm and resonance of your words are in excess of their abstractable meaning—or, as linguists might more technically put it, there is a(n) _____ between the signifiers and the signifieds.
① systematically — disproportion
② quintessentially — congeniality
③ logically — parity
④ absurdly — corroboration

23. When action is given analytic priority, human beings are viewed as coming into contact with, and creating, their surroundings as well as themselves through the actions in which they engage. Thus action, rather than human beings or the environment considered in isolation, provides the entry point into the analysis. This contrasts on the one hand with approaches that treat the individual primarily as a passive recipient of information from the environment, and on the other hand with the approaches that focus on the individual and treat the environment as _____, serving merely as a device to trigger certain developmental processes.
① essential ② spontaneous
③ nonchalant ④ secondary

24. Over the past decades, ski lifts helped transform _____, isolated mountain villages into lucrative tourism destinations. Now, their economic dependency on the upscale sport could be their ruin. Billions have already been lost since the resorts were closed in March. Should Tyrol's entire ski season _____, as much as 3 percent of Austria's Gross Domestic Product

could be wiped out, according to the Austrian Institute of Economic Research.
① untrod — surge ② impoverished — falter
③ primitive — inflate ④ antiqued — revive

25. The steam engine needs the fuel which the vegetable life yields, whether it be the still active life of the surrounding vegetation, or the extinct life which has produced the immense coal deposits in the depths of the earth. The forces of man and animals must be restored by nourishment; all nourishment comes ultimately from the vegetable kingdom, and leads us back to the same source. You see then that when we inquire into the origin of the moving forces which we take into our service, we are thrown back upon the _____ processes in the earth's atmosphere, on the life of plants in general, and on the sun.
① paleontological ② translocal
③ meteorological ④ geothermal

26. The term "agenda setting" was coined by McCombs and Shaw in their study of media coverage and voter attitudes. They found that the media exerted a considerable impact on voters' judgments of what were the salient issues of the campaign. On the basis of this and similar studies, it is argued that, although the media might not be able to tell us what to think, they have an influence on what we think about. But agenda setting has since been dismissed as "at best a hackneyed half-truth" on the grounds that it _____ the existence of multiple agendas by media organizations and voters alike. McQuail notes that the direction of flow in the agenda-setting model could be reversed, raising the possibility that, rather than setting the agenda, the media merely reflect the attitudes of voters. For him, agenda setting remains a(n) _____ idea.
① sanctions — fabricated
② shatters — corroborative
③ underlines — plausible
④ downplays — unproven

【27-30】 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (각 3점)

27. The Fourth Industrial Revolution, a moniker initially coined by the World Economic Forum to refer to the newest innovations in labor and productivity, which can include near-future robotic and Al innovation, refers to an age when digital technology ceases to be trapped within the confines of a desktop computer. The Internet of Things promises the insertion of computational technology in virtually all physical products. The *quantified self* suggests the digital capture of every human sense and action, from heart rate and blush response to emotional fluency and activity tracking. Digital and physical surveillance unite to provide a complete picture of each person's physical and online activities in a unified holistic picture. Massive networking promises that information is richly fused, creating secondary knowledge that was otherwise impossible to capture, such as demographic data, purchasing habits, and the chances of loan defaults. Robotic innovations threaten prevailing concepts of aging and injury, suggesting exoskeletons and other robotic orthotics that change how humans and machines can couple in the physical world.

위 글을 통해 추론할 수 있는 것으로 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.
① The revolution redefines our human relationship to the Internet of Things.
② The revolution reduces our holistic relationship with computation and digital intelligence.
③ The revolution gives digital technology the chance to break out of the computer and pervade the entire world.
④ The revolution envisions the production of a computer and all its associated products and systems.

28. Thus far we have been focusing on people's attention to the thoughts and behavior of other people. Closely related work shows the power of "priming." Priming refers to the somewhat mysterious workings of the Automatic System of the brain. Research shows that subtle influences can increase the ease with which certain information comes to mind. Imagine playing a word association game with Homer Simpson and you will get the idea. Sometimes the merest hint of an idea or concept will trigger an association that can stimulate action. These "primes" occur in social situations and their effects can be surprisingly powerful. In surveys, people are often asked whether they are likely to engage in certain behavior—to vote, to lose weight, to purchase certain products. Those who engage in surveys want to catalogue behavior, not to influence it. But social scientists have discovered an odd fact: when they measure people's intentions, they affect people's conduct. The (A)_____ refers to the findings that when people are asked what they intend to do, they become more likely to act in accordance with their answers. This finding can be found in many contexts. If people are asked whether they intend to eat certain foods, to diet, or to exercise, their answers to the questions will affect their behavior. In our parlance, the (A)_____ is a (B)_____, and it can be used by a private or public (B)_____.

위 글의 흐름상, 빈 칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어가기에 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.
① (A) mere-measurement effect
(B) nudge
② (A) catalogue of behaviors
(B) sneak attack
③ (A) the priming effect
(B) Gordian knot
④ (A) the brain's automatic system
(B) conundrum

29. In our brains, a neuron has a body, dendrites, and an axon. The signal from one neuron travels down the axon and transfers to the dendrites of the next neuron.

That connection where the signal passes is called a synapse. Neurons by themselves are kind of useless. But when you have lots of them, they work together to create some serious magic. That's the idea behind a deep learning algorithm! You get input from observation and you put your input into one layer. That layer creates an output which in turn becomes the input for the next layer, and so on. This happens over and over until your final output signals. Think of the input layer as your senses: the things you see, smell, and feel, for example. These are independent variables for one single observation. This information is broken down into numbers and the bits of binary data that a computer can use. You'll need to either standardize or normalize these variables so that they're within the same range. They use many layers of nonlinear processing units for feature extraction and transformation. Each successive layer uses the output of the previous layer for its input. What they learn forms a hierarchy of concepts. In this hierarchy, each level learns to transform its input data into a more and more abstract and composite representation.

위 글을 통해 추론할 수 있는 것으로 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.

① Deep learning process is an abstact collection of neurons.
② Many layers of nonlinear processing units work independently for the next step.
③ The information collected from one single observation is converted into bits of binary data.
④ One layer deletes an input data by a repeated process of independent variables.

30. Today there is a tendency to see human as standing somewhere between the ape and the computer. It was never seriously denied that we were animals or had an animal aspect in behaving like animals in eating, excreting, procreating, breathing, sleeping, and dying. (A) We were esteemed as rational, spiritual, deliberative beings, made in the image of God, a little lower than the angels. The biblical image of humanity is noble and inspiring. The contemporary model of homo-computer is less inspiring. (B) Being mechanistic, we are seen as lacking a free will, hence as lacking responsibility and intrinsic value altogether. Indeed, all that marks us off from a moderately reliable computer is the animal in us, the nonrational elements of sensation, emotions, and consciousness. (C) If the latter model is closer to the truth, we will have to make the best of it. But the question of our essential nature is worth asking and pursuing: Is there something special about us, a soul or mind which perdures through change and survives our death, something that constitutes our true identity and is the locus of eternal value? (D) Or is the mind simply a function of the body, in particular, of the brain? The theory that there is a mind separate from the body is called dualism. The theory that the mind is really an aspect or function of the brain is called materialism.

아래의 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적합한 곳을 고르시오.

But there was something more.

① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D)

【31-32】 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (각 3점)

(A) Beginning around 10,000 BCE in some places, the great First Society traditions that had sustained human life for so long began to change. Instead of hunting animals, humans began to herd them, and instead of gathering and tending plants, they began to domesticate a few chosen plants and grow them in organized fields. These changes altered the imaginaries of the spirit world. Cattle in particular were seen as living gods, requiring daily attendance and a culture of respect. They were not killed for food but were sacrificed to mark special events in the life of the community. Among the Dinka in the Sudan, a man knows his cattle by special names, sings songs to them, and sleeps next to them for long periods of time. Cattle are sacrificed only on special occasions, such as at weddings or funerals. Although only a few cattle-centric societies remain today, the impact of this worldview can be felt even in modern religions.
(B) The emerging great rain forests attracted human habitation to make the first settled communities, along with rivers and shores. The Bambuti in Congo still today pay homage to a forest spirit, Jengi, whose power is thought to emanate through the world. Jengi is seen as a parental figure and guardian. Society is organized around individual households consisting of a husband, a wife, and their children, forming settlements that can number up to about fifty residents. The women build the huts that, in the shape of upside-down baskets, are made out of a frame of saplings and clad with leaves. Other rain forest cultures developed in Central America, and Southeast Asia.
(C) Just as important was the shift from gathering plants to farming. Rice in southern China and eastern India, millet in Africa and northern China, wheat and barley in the Levant, and corn in Guatemala－all rose from being just one of thousands of plants that humans tended to the precious focus of effort and devotion. The combined transformation of our relationship to animals and plants produced a new way of life: agropastoralism. While today we call this period the birth of agriculture, we have to remember that crops like rice and barley were not raised as food. They were gods. We have so secularized food production today that we forget that the birth of what we call agriculture coincided with profound transformations that deified certain foods and thus, it might be said, guaranteed the proper and complex work ethic needed for their production.

31. 위 글의 단락을 논리적 흐름에 맞게 순서대로 배열한 것으로 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.

① (B) → (A) → (C) ② (B) → (C) → (A)
③ (C) → (A) → (B) ④ (C) → (B) → (A)

32. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.
① The Constitution of Family and Farming in the First Society
② The Beginning of Rural Organization in the Traditional Society
③ The Social Implications of Household Systems in the Primitive Society
④ The Features of Early Human Settlement in the Ancient Civilization

【33-34】 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (각 2.2점)

Immunology is the study of the body's defense against infection. We are continually exposed to microorganisms, many of which cause disease, and yet become ill only rarely. How does the body defend itself? When infection does occur, how does the body eliminate the invader and cure itself? And why do we develop long-lasting immunity to many infectious diseases encountered once and overcome? These are the questions addressed by immunology, which we study to understand our body's defenses against infection at the cellular and molecular levels.
(A) Jenner had observed that the relatively mild disease of cowpox, or vaccinia, seemed to confer protection against the often fatal disease of smallpox, and in 1796, he demonstrated that inoculation with cowpox protected the recipient against smallpox. His scientific proof relied on the deliberate exposure of the inoculated individual to infectious smallpox material two months after inoculation. This scientific test was his original contribution.
(B) The beginning of immunology as a science is usually attributed to Edward Jenner for his work in the late 18th century. The notion of immunity—that surviving a disease confers greater protection against it later—was known since ancient Greece. Variolation—the inhalation or transfer into superficial skin wounds of material from smallpox pustules—had been practiced since at least the 1400s in the Middle East and China as a form of protection against that disease and was known to Jenner.
(C) Jenner called the procedure vaccination. This term is still used to describe the inoculation of healthy individuals with weakened or attenuated strains of disease-causing agents in order to provide protection from disease. Although Jenner's bold experiment was successful, it took almost two centuries for smallpox vaccination to become universal. This advance enabled the World Health Organization to announce in 1979 that smallpox had been eradicated, arguably the greatest triumph of modern medicine.

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

34. 위 글의 내용과 일치하는 것을 고르시오.
① Edward Jenner was not aware of the existence of smallpox pustules.
② The occurrence of smallpox cannot be prevented by variolation.
③ Cowpox can be prevented by using vaccination.
④ Edward Jenner was informed of variolation practiced in the past.

【35-36】 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (각 2.3점)

This year, the northern winter solstice falls on December 21 at 5:02 a.m. ET. South of the Equator, this same moment marks the unofficial beginning of summer. Solstices occur at the same time around the world, but their local times vary with time zones. (In rare sky show, Jupiter and Saturn will nearly 'touch' on the winter solstice.) (A) Traditionally, summer and winter solstices helped mark the changing of the seasons—along with their counterparts, the spring and autumnal equinoxes. However, today's meteorologists officially use temperature records instead to draw lines between the seasons. So what exactly are solstices—and how have they been celebrated throughout history? (B) Here's all you need to know. Solstices occur because Earth's axis of rotation is tilted about 23.4 degrees relative to Earth's orbit around the sun. This tilt drives our planet's seasons, as the Northern and Southern Hemispheres get unequal amounts of sunlight over the course of a year. From March to September, the Northern Hemisphere is tilted more toward the sun, driving its spring and summer. From September to March, the Northern Hemisphere is tilted away, so it feels like autumn and winter. (C) Earth's axial tilt plays a much bigger role than its near-circular orbit in governing annual seasons. The Southern Hemisphere's seasons are reversed. On two moments each year—what are called solstices—Earth's axis is tilted most closely toward the sun. The hemisphere tilted most toward our home star sees its longest day, while the hemisphere tilted away from the sun sees its longest night. (D) During the Northern Hemisphere's summer solstice—which always falls around June 21—the Southern Hemisphere gets its winter solstice. Likewise, during the Northern Hemisphere's winter solstice, the Southern Hemisphere gets its summer solstice.

35. 위 글의 흐름상 가장 적합하지 않은 문장을 고르시오.
① (A)　② (B)　③ (C)　④ (D)

36. 위 글을 통해 추론할 수 있는 것으로 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.
① For meteorologists, solstices are decisive indicators in marking the changing of the seasons.
② At the equinoxes of spring and fall, Earth's axis is tilted the farthest from the sun.
③ The effect of axial tilt on Earth becomes maximized in the summer and winter solstices.
④ Solstices have been overlooked in both Northern and Southern Hemisphere.

【37-38】 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (각 3.5점)

It's troubling news that gene therapy researchers have

long anticipated: A hemophilia patient injected with a virus carrying a therapeutic gene in a clinical trial has developed a liver tumor. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has halted the associated clinical trials, and uniQure, the Dutch firm behind the studies, is now investigating whether the virus itself caused the cancer. Gene therapy experts say (A) that's unlikely. The patient had underlying conditions that predisposed him to liver cancer. Still, scientists say it's crucial to rule out any role for adeno-associated virus (AAV), the viral delivery system, or vector, that is used in hundreds of other gene therapy trials. "Everyone will want to know what happened," says physician-scientist David Lillicrap, a hemophilia researcher who was not involved with the uniQure study.

Gene therapy for various forms of the blood-clotting disorder hemophilia has been one of the field's latest success stories. UniQure's hemophilia B treatment appears to be among the treatments working, with 52 of 54 patients no longer needing injections of factor IX after 6 months in its latest study. But in recent days, uniQure revealed that an abdominal ultrasound done as part of its ongoing safety monitoring of trial participants found a liver mass in a patient treated in October 2019, prompting FDA to (B) impose a hold on the company's three hemophilia trials. The news sent uniQure stock plunging, along with shares of other companies working on AAV gene therapy.

Still, there's reason to believe the virus (C) caused the cancer. The patient was older, uniQure notes, and he had a liver disease that raises cancer risk. He also became infected with the hepatitis B and C viruses more than 25 years ago. Chronic infections of these viruses are linked to 80% of cases of hepatocellular carcinoma, the type of liver cancer found in the trial participant. But FDA and others are concerned because AAV vectors have produced cancer in mouse studies. The AAV-delivered DNA normally forms a free-floating loop in the cell's nucleus. But studies in newborn mice have shown AAV can sometimes integrate its cargo into the recipient's chromosomes and cause liver cancer. And last year, researchers reported that several dogs treated with AAV for hemophilia A had foreign DNA in chromosome locations that apparently triggered rapid cell growth. But this was years after the dogs got the therapy, and the animals (D) did not develop tumors. Because the uniQuere patient received the gene therapy relatively recently, it's "inconceivable" that the AAV was the primary cause of the cancer, Lillicrap says. Still, he adds, if the patient already had a slow-growing liver tumor from his hepatitis infections, the AAV could have inserted into his liver cells' DNA in a way that spurred faster growth.

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

38. 위 글의 요지로 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.
① Liver tumor in gene therapy recipient raises concerns about the virus widely used in treatment.
② In gene therapy, there are a variety of viruses which can cause cancer.
③ Chronic infections of viruses may determine the type of liver cancer in gene therapy recipients.
④ It is critical to analyze the cellular samples of tumor before starting gene therapy.

【39-40】 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (각 3.5점)

Geology was lively, popular and controversial, a product of the more general transformation of the study of nature in the decades around 1800. Its practices had been freshly confected from cosmological theorizing, mineral surveying, natural history collecting, biblical exegesis and continental mining traditions. (A) Like other natural history disciplines in the first three decades of the century, geology engaged a network of practitioners ranging from physicians and aristocrats to engineers and farmers. A focus on strata, as exemplified in the publications of the Geological Society of London, founded in 1807, gave these diverse constituencies a practical programme of research and a common goal.

In being open to so many, however, geology was in danger of gaining a reputation for philosophical promiscuity. Underlying disagreements about wider issues could erupt into speculative excess or religious scepticism. For all the focus on strata, public debate about the meaning of geology remained embedded in controversy about the Creation, the Fall and the Flood, as illustrated by Byron's notorious unperformed play *Cain*. (B) Who was to interpret the meaning of a science whose findings could so flagrantly be used to contradict the opening verses of the Bible? How was a scientific view to be given of the history of life which did not lead to soul-denying materialism and atheism?

Geology had been introduced at Oxford to arm undergraduates against the infidels, and like other natural sciences it was an extracurricular option which did not lead to a degree. Lyell attended the flamboyant lectures of the Rev. William Buckland, whose daring reconstructions of extinct monsters and lost worlds attracted an enthusiastic following. Buckland stressed ties to classical learning and agricultural utility; and because many feared that the new science undermined the truth of the Mosaic narrative in Genesis, he contended that geology evidenced divine design and a universal Deluge. (C) The earliest articles Lyell wrote show how much he had learned from Buckland about reconstructing extinct animals, dating strata by fossils and charting the progressive history of life.

By the early 1820s Lyell had graduated and moved to London so that he could prepare to become a barrister. Poor eyesight and ambitions to shine in literary circles led him to shift his career to science, despite his father's worry that he was abandoning a secure profession. In centering his identity around geology—while hoping to make money from it—Lyell was doing something new. Most activities that might be called professional in science during the early nineteenth century were seen as low status, involving specimen-selling, instrument-making, curating collections

and hack writing. (D) Lyell hoped to raise authorship into a calling fit for gentlemen, much as the mathematician and natural philosopher John Playfair had done through scientific reviewing and as Carlyle and Macaulay were doing through their celebrated essays.

39. 아래의 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적합한 곳을 고르시오.

The result was a romantic vision of the progress of life through countless ages, strange animals perfectly adapted to even stranger physical conditions, and culminating in the creation of the human race.

① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D)

40. 위 글을 통해 추론할 수 <u>없는</u> 것으로 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.

① Geology in the 19th century was influenced by such promiscuous ideas that had caused religious conflicts among the people.

② As a minister, William Buckland gave flamboyant lectures about the fossils and strata from a religious point of view.

③ The professionals in science were not highly respected in the early 19th century society.

④ Giving up his decent position at a law office, Lyell learned as much scientific knowledge as he could from Carlyle and Macaulay.

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