튜나 기출풀이 정규과정 (9월 ~ 12월)

화요일 - 파트별(어휘/문법/독해/논리)로 문제풀이 후, **파트별 해설**

금요일 - **실제시험지 크기 + OMR + 실제시험시간** -> 문풀 후, 해설

튜나 기출풀이 정규과정의 목표

1) 해당학교의 문항별 특색을 익히고, 문제접근방법을 익혀 오답률을 줄여나가는 과정

2) 문항별 시간배분방법, 실전감각까지 모두 가져가기

	해설강의 (60분 + @)	문제풀이 및 해설 (150분 + @)	과제
9월 15일		성균관대 2011	성균관대 2012 오전
9월 19일	성균관대 2012오전	성균관대 2012오후	성균관대 2013 오전
9월 22일	성균관대 2013 오전	성균관대 2013 오후	성균관대 2014
9월 26일	성균관대 2014	성균관대 2015	성균관대 2016
9월 30일	성균관대 2016	성균관대 2017	성균관대 2018
10월 3일	성균관대 2018	성균관대 2019	성균관대 2020
10월 6일	성균관대 2020	성균관대 2021	성균관대 2022
10월 10일	성균관대 2022	성균관대 2023	한국외대 19A
10월 13일	한국외대 19A	한국외대 19C	한국외대 20A
10월 17일	한국외대 20A	한국외대 20C	한국외대 21 T1
10월 20일	한국외대 2 T1	한국외대 21 T2	한국외대 21 T3
10월 24일	한국외대 21 T3	한국외대 22 T1	한국외대 22 T2
10월 27일	한국외대 22 T2	한국외대 23 T1	한국외대 23 T3
10월 31일	논리,빈칸 난이도 극악인 한양대, 서강대 대비하기위한 빈칸추론 + 더블블랭크/트리플블랭크 대비 강의		
11월 3일	논리,빈칸 난이도 극악인 한양대, 서강대 대비하기위한 빈칸추론 + 더블블랭크/트리플블랭크 대비 강의		
11월 7일	논리,빈칸 난이도 극악인 한양대, 서강대 대비하기위한 빈칸추론 + 더블블랭크/트리플블랭크 대비 강의		
11월 10일	논리,빈칸 난이도 극악인 한양대, 서강대 대비하기위한 빈칸추론 + 더블블랭크/트리플블랭크 대비 강의		
11월 14일		중앙대 17A,C	중앙대 18A,C
11월 17일	중앙대 18A,C	중앙대 19A,C	중앙대 20,21
11월 21일	중앙대 22,23	이화여대 텐블랭크 12년~16년	이화여대 17,18
11월 24일	이화여대 17,18	이화여대19	이화여대 20,21
11월 28일	이화여대 20,21	이화여대22	이화여대 23
12월 1일	이화여대 23	한양대 2014, 2015	한양대 16,17
12월 5일	한양대 16,17	한양대17,18	한양대 19,20
12월 8일	한양대19,20	한양대21,22	한양대 23
12월 12일	한양대 23	서강대13,14	서강대 15,16
12월 15일	서강대 15,16	서강대17,18	서강대 19,20
12월 19일	서강대 19,20	서강대21,22	서강대 23
12월 22일	서강대 23	기출 리와인드 및 앞으로의 방향성 질의응답 마무리	

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2023학년도 숭실대학교 편입학
시험 문제





2023학년도 숭실대학교 편입학 시험 문제 (인문계)

영 어

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] She leveraged her own life story, ① drawing on the powerful image of a lone woman ② lived among the animals, to get people ③ excited about environmentalism in an era ④ when it was a fringe activity.

[2] If the small number of trans athletes makes nationwide bans seem irrational, it's also ① that makes them possible. The lack of visibility ② that trans people still have in the U.S. is part of ③ why these laws are getting passed. People perceive the harm ④ that they're committing against trans kids to be narrow.

[3-6] Choose the most appropriate word for the blank. (각 1점)

[3] Many people see him as a _____ profiteer whose dealings with government are aimed at maximizing his income and evading responsibility.
① adorable ② benevolent ③ rapacious ④ altruistic

[4] The report detailed how the university profited from the sale of 272 enslaved people in 1838, and recommended reparation measures for the university to _____ for its role.
① conceal ② extol ③ deceive ④ atone

[5] Kari and Britt Altizer had to put in long hours at work, she in life-insurance sales and he as a restaurant manager, to support their young family. Their lives were _____, their schedules controlled by their jobs.
① frenetic ② superstitious
③ fraudulent ④ intriguing

[6] Over the past 40 years, while wages have soared for higher-income workers, they have barely _____ for people at the bottom of the income scale. From 1979 to 2019, wages for the lowest-paid decile of workers rose only 3.3%, while wages for the top 5% of workers rose 63.2%.
① persisted ② diminished
③ budged ④ expired

[7-10] Choose the expression that is closest in meaning to the underlined part. (각 1점)

[7] Pressed on the problems facing the current system, he suggests such concerns are the gripes of congenital pessimists.
① inherent ② malicious
③ ardent ④ conscientious

[8] The volume of content we produce online has grown from a few messageboard posts, emails, or blog updates a week to a constant stream of multimedia content encapsulating our lives.
① advertizing ② influencing
③ simulating ④ summarizing

[9] Not everyone agrees there's a commercial ecosystem that could profitably support even the one space station we've got, never mind four private ones.
① in total ② to sum ③ let alone ④ god willing

[10] Engineers and investors had been trying for decades to make electric cars viable.
① feasible ② affordable
③ transportable ④ durable

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

Whether siblings are of the same sex or not can affect the amount of time children spend with their parents, romantic relationships and risk-taking, a research shows. According to Susan M. McHale, a professor at Penn State University whose research focuses on siblings, parents tend to spend relatively more time with a child of the same sex as the parent, but (1) the discrepancy shrinks when parents have children of both sexes at least in the U.S. families she has studied.

"Where there's an ethic of trying to treat your children the same, having a sibling of the other sex can lead to your having more time with your opposite sex parent," Dr. McHale said. "Younger brothers with older sisters spend more time with mothers than younger brothers with older brothers."

Like birth order, sometimes sex differences can play into, or can be perceived to play into, differential treatment, which is the biggest source of conflict and bad feeling in sibling relationships. In other studies, Dr. McHale and her research team have also looked at parents' differential treatment of their children. Children who perceive that the other sibling is the favorite, she said, are at risk for depression and risky behavior, but those negative consequences are (A) when there's a reason for the differential treatment, and parents explain it so children see it as fair: "Your brother has needs right now that require some special attention."

In another study, parents were asked if one child was smarter than the other, and then the researchers looked over time at the children's math and science grades in school. If the children's grades at the start of the study were held constant, the parental attitudes predicted whether or not differences would develop and increase over time.

As children get older, the influence of the sibling relationship affects adolescent behavior and development. When it comes to heterosexual romantic relationships, adolescents who have an other-sex sibling "grow faster in their romantic competence" than those with a same-sex sibling, Dr. McHale said.

[11] Which of the following best fits in (A)?
① aggravated ② mitigated
③ highlighted ④ intensified

[12] Which of the following best interprets (1)?
① children become more dependent on parents of the opposite sex
② children spend more time with their opposite sex siblings
③ parents do not care how much time children spend with their siblings
④ parents spend more time with children of the opposite sex

[13] Which of the following is true?
① The study was conducted on American families having same sex siblings.
② Parents need to explain the reason for special treatments to their spouses.
③ The amount of time children spend with their parents does not affect their later development.
④ Having opposite sex siblings exerts positive influence on romantic competence.

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[14-15] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 1.5점)
There's no denying Argentina desperately wanted to bring the World Cup trophy back home. The strength of feeling after every match during the tournament was testament to that, the dedication of fans to celebrate every goal scored. The pride of Argentinians is multi-layered. Yes, it's their third World Cup win and that's an achievement in itself. But this is a country that also needed some uplifting—a chance to dream, to smile, to have some fun. Argentina has been facing an endless economic crisis, and with soaring inflation, every day gets harder. The tournament was a chance to switch off and kick back, and they did that. "We have suffered so much through these past years," one Argentinian told me. "It's the first time we have something to celebrate."

Sunday's celebrations were immense—a spontaneous party in the center of Buenos Aires, replicated across the country. But Tuesday's celebration (A) them by a long way. It was, says the country's media, the biggest party in the nation's history. With an estimated five million people on the streets of Buenos Aires, they started early. Even by 8 a.m. there were dozens of people dressed in their Messi 10 shirts, already having a kip on the park benches, before the event.

The team was the reason for the partying, but in a way it was just the spark. The fiesta flame kept burning and will for a while yet. This is a deeply proud, yet troubled country. Argentinians are always teased for claiming to be more European than their South American counterparts. But this victory over France made them deeply proud of being South American. That was contagious and has brought the region together. Even if it's brief, it's welcomed.

[14] Which of the following best fits in (A)?
① supplemented ② idolized
③ overshadowed ④ preceded

[15] Which of the following is NOT true?
① Argentinians have multiple reasons to celebrate.
② Sunday's parties were deliberately planned in advance.
③ Argentinians are inclined to behave as Europeans.
④ Argentinians' pride as South American will be short-lived.

[16-18] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 1.5점)
The Sasak people are the dominant ethnic group living in Lombok Island, Indonesia, numbering around 3.6 million, about 85% of Lombok's population. They are related to the Balinese in language and ancestry. It is interesting that the Balinese are predominantly Hindu while the Sasak are predominantly Muslim.

There are two main Sasak Villages in Lombok, which are home to the local indigenous people. One is Rembitan and the other is Sade. Village life is based around weaving and farming, as Lombok's fertile soil creates the perfect landscape for crops to thrive. Sade Village is the more popular village to explore and provides insight into local life with traditional, original family homes still standing and in use. Rembitan Village is a quieter and less tourist option.

Villages are clustered on rather steep slopes to conserve arable land. A village is approached via a path leading to a narrow gateway and the village rises to the crown of the hill with a few lateral paths and many zig-zagging trails accessing houses. A thatched roof mosque with a square pyramid or double pyramid mosque forms the center of the village.

Lumbung, or pile-built, bonnet-rice barns, is the pride of Sasak architecture. It is built in rows along the easier lower paths of a village. The structures have only one opening, which is a high window into which rice is loaded twice a year. Four 1.5 meter hardwood posts are mounted on a level, sundried mud and buffalo-dung platform, and discs known as "jelepreng" are set towards the top to prevent rodent ingress. Two lateral beams are carried by the posts on which sits a cantilevered frame which in turn support the bamboo rafters.

[16] Which of the following is true?
① Sasak people account for a great majority of the Lombok population.
② Rembitan has more tourist attractions than Sade.
③ Villages are centered on flat lands down the hill.
④ Rice is loaded into lumbung once a year.

[17] Which of the following is the most related to the passage?
① ethnology ② astrology
③ climatology ④ archaeology

[18] Which of the following is best for the title?
① Lumbung: Amazing Architecture
② Location of Sade and Rembitan
③ Hindus versus Muslims in Lombok
④ Sasak Villages in Lombok

[19-20] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 1.5점)
Microneedling is a minimally invasive cosmetic procedure that is used to treat skin concerns by stimulating collagen production. Also known as collagen induction therapy, this treatment creates micro-punctures in the skin using miniature, sterilized needles. According to the American Academy of Dermatology Association, the skin's healing process after microneedling can help reduce the appearance of scars and dark spots as well as improve skin elasticity. Anyone could be an ideal candidate for this procedure if he or she is in good health and have certain skin concerns that have not responded to home treatments or other types of dermatologic procedures, such as chemical peels. This may also be a final step before considering more intensive cosmetic procedures. A dermatologist can help you decide if this is the right option for your skin.

Microneedling has gained popularity for its growing list of benefits. It is said to rejuvenate and plump the skin with minimal discomfort and very little downtime, and it can be adjusted to fit each person's needs. It is considerably less expensive than laser therapy and may work better for some people. Laser treatments involve the use of heat, which can affect your skin's pigmentation. People with darker skin tones may prefer microneedling to laser therapy because of safety concerns associated with certain types of laser treatments. Microneedling is most often used on the face. In addition to facial concerns, microneedling is sometimes used to treat stretch marks in other areas of the body. A study found that microneedling was effective for stretch marks on the thighs and abdominal area when combined with fillers. Scarring on other body parts may also be treated with this procedure.

[19] Which of the following is true?
① Laser treatment works better when combined with fillers.
② Microneedling can contribute to the disappearance of scars.
③ Laser treatment is better for people with darker skin tone.
④ Microneedling is the final intensive procedure for skin.

[20] Which of the following is NOT mentioned as the benefits of microneedling?
① plumping the skin with minimal discomfort
② lower cost than laser treatment
③ adjustable for each person's needs
④ use of sterilized needles

[21-23] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2점)
When thinking about the future of urban mobility in cities, most of us might associate the term with electric cars, e-bike sharing, e-scooters and electric bus adoption for public transportation. But advances in autonomous flight technology and 5G wireless communications networks along with the need to reduce carbon and decongest roads in densely (1) <u>populated</u> cities have introduced the possibility of urban air mobility (UAM), most often in the form of commercial passenger and logistics drone services in low-altitude airspace. The increase in demand for an alternative mode of transportation in urban

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mobility is a key factor driving the anticipated growth of UAM, with one researcher (2) projects growth from $2.6 billion in 2020 to an estimated $9 billion by 2030. Other predictions are more bullish, suggesting the market could rise to $12.4 billion by 2027.

With about 200 companies (3) involved in the development of electric vertical-takeoff-and-landing vehicles, UAM is increasingly seen as a future option for affordable, rapid and sustainable intercity travel, and some companies are looking (4) to launch their services as early as the end of 2022. There is also a demand for more efficient modes of logistics. For example, with the rise of e-commerce companies such as Amazon and UPS, which won approval from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to operate a fleet of drones in 2019, there is a significant need for the use of operational based drones, for cargo delivery. But they can also be useful for public services such as crash incident scenes, emergency response and environmental monitoring. Of course there are still challenges with these technologies. What's more, FAA rules and regulations at the state level, such as the need to have a pilot's license for any single passenger drone, could hinder commercialization. Regardless whether we see a passenger drone in the next five years, the prospect is exciting. The ambition of these well-funded companies only proves the desire to advance the way society travels and operates in the logistics space.

[21] Which of the following is grammatically NOT correct?
① (1) ② (2) ③ (3) ④ (4)

[22] Which of the following is true about Urban Air Mobility?
① Carbon dioxide emissions will be maximized by it.
② It will replace the traditional means of transportation by 2027.
③ It will be utilized for the public services in various fields.
④ Government regulations will boost its commercialization.

[23] Which of the following is best for the title?
① The Coming World of Urban Air Mobility
② Urban Mobility: Utopia or Dystopia?
③ Who Will Dominate Urban Air Mobility Market?
④ Challenges for Urban Mobility

[24-26] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2점)
There is a saying that just because some is good, more is not necessarily better. This certainly holds true for dietary supplements, medications, and herbal remedies. (A) Though adding certain vitamins, herbal remedies, and other natural products into your diet can be beneficial at certain dosages, it is also possible that some of these same supplements can be damaging to your liver. (B) Since labeling and dosages of dietary supplements are not regulated in the same manner as prescription drugs in America, you may not always know exactly when enough is enough with a particular supplement, but your liver certainly does.

Fat-soluble vitamins, including vitamins A, D, E, and K, are stored in the liver and fatty tissues of the body. (C) Since excess amounts of these vitamins are not quickly removed from the body as with water-soluble vitamins like vitamin C, fat-soluble vitamins can accumulate in the liver and cause health problems if consumed in excess. According to a research at Colorado State University, over-consumption of vitamin A can cause enlargement of the liver and high doses of vitamins K and D can cause liver damage and toxicity.

People with liver disease may require vitamin supplementation, as liver damage can impair their body's ability to absorb certain vitamins. For example, liver disease may inhibit the absorption of vitamins B-12 and B-1, causing deficiencies of these nutrients and necessitating long-term, high-dose supplementation. There is also some evidence that certain vitamins can help treat liver disease. A study published in *The New England Journal of Medicine* in May 2010 indicates that daily vitamin E doses of 800 IU may improve symptoms of nonalcoholic steatohepatitis, or fatty liver disease.

Eating a wide variety of healthy foods is the best way to obtain all the vitamins you need, according to vitamin experts. Unlike vitamin supplements, foods typically do not contain vitamins in amounts high enough to pose health risks such as liver damage. (D) Therefore, if you are pregnant, have insufficient dietary intake of certain vitamins, or have a medical condition such as liver disease, which inhibits vitamin absorption, you may need to take vitamin supplements as prescribed or recommended by your doctor.

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

[25] Which of the following is true?
① The exact dosage of dietary supplements can be easily predicted.
② Overdoes of vitamin C can result in liver enlargement.
③ Liver disease may hinder the absorption of vitamin B-12.
④ Vitamin supplements cause fewer problems than natural foods.

[26] Which of the following is best for the title?
① Are Vitamin Supplements Always Good?
② Advantages of Vitamin Supplements for Liver
③ Foods as the Source of Vitamin Supplements
④ Why People Take Vitamin Supplements?

[27-29] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2점)
City reformers have long observed city people loitering on busy corners, hanging around in candy stores and bars and drinking soda pop on stoops, and have passed a judgment, the gist of which is: "This is deplorable! If these people had decent homes and a more private or bosky outdoor place, they wouldn't be on the street!" This judgment represents a profound misunderstanding of cities. The point of city sidewalks is precisely that they are public. They bring together people who do not know each other in an intimate, private social fashion and in most cases do not care to know each other in that fashion.

In speaking about city sidewalk and its safety, I mentioned how necessary it is that there should be, in the brains behind the eyes on the street, an almost unconscious assumption of general street support when the chips are down—when a citizen has to choose, for instance, whether he will take responsibility, or abdicate it, in combating barbarism or protecting strangers. There is a short word for this assumption of support: (A). It is formed over time from many, many little public sidewalk contacts. It grows out of people stopping by at the bar for a beer, getting advice from the grocer and giving advice to the newsstand man, comparing opinions with other customers at the bakery and eyeing the girls while waiting to be called for dinner. Customs vary. Most of it ostensibly is utterly trivial but the sum is not trivial at all. The sum of such casual, public contact at a local level—most of it fortuitous, most of it associated with errands, all of it metered by the person concerned and not thrust upon him by anyone—is a feeling for public identity of people, a web of public respect and trust, and a resource in time of personal and neighborhood need.

[27] Which of the following best fits in (A)?
① character ② tradition ③ silence ④ trust

[28] Which of the following best indicates the tone of the passage?
① persuasive ② apologetic
③ dismissive ④ sarcastic

[29] Which of the following does NOT correctly convey the author's message?
① Reformers need to discard their biases against people hanging out on streets.
② Personal identity is formed by the accumulation of public contact on streets.
③ Sidewalks as public space should prioritize people's safety.
④ A variety of activities on streets lead to the formation of public identity.

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[30-32] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2점)

Puberty initiates a phase of growth and maturation of many physical systems in a human that extends into the third decade. (1) For this reason, adolescence can be considered a sensitive phase, during which the quality of the physical, nutritional and social environments may change trajectories of health and development into later life. Given the concept that growth continues into the twenties, together with the delays in adopting adult roles, the idea has been proposed that adolescence might best be considered as ranging from 10 to 24 years.

From this perspective, adolescence occupies a greater proportion of the life course with greater relevance for human development than ever before. An (A) adolescence creates an opportunity for this generation to acquire greater assets and capabilities. Equally, adolescence has been accompanied by shifts in the social milieu of development, with the emergence of distinct youth cultures, greater media and peer engagement, and marketing to future consumers, in turn shifting patterns of health and health risk. (2) Nevertheless, the risk of sexually transmitted infections increases with multiple sexual partners before marriage; earlier initiation of substance use is associated with greater risk of later substance-use disorders; and a reduction in physical activity, alongside changes in diet, is associated with higher rates of obesity.

(3) In contrast to the recognition of the significance of adolescence for later adult health, its relevance for the next generation has received less attention. This is surprising, given that adolescents are the next generation to become a parent and we have known for decades that preconception maternal nutrition and infectious diseases affect the early life health and development of offspring. (4) Indeed, a failure to consider influences on growth during early life that emerge in adolescence before conception may explain why antenatal interventions have too often only led to small gains.

[30] Which of the following best fits in (A)?
① emerging ② inevitable ③ extended ④ eternal

[31] Which of the following is NOT appropriate from the context?
① (1) ② (2) ③ (3) ④ (4)

[32] Which of the following correctly conveys the author's message?
① Youngsters in their late teens should take adult roles.
② Adolescents should detach themselves from social media.
③ Substance use in adolescence helps the health of their offsprings.
④ Adolescence is intimately connected to the next generation.

[33-35] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2점)

Technological and financial developments have made it easier for many people to (A) migrate to different countries. Back in 2001, just over 1% of the UK population (672,000) identified themselves as mixed or were characterized as such by their parents. The mixed-race population saw an increase of 50% by 2009, reaching 986,000. As such the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development has made a (B) probabilistic projection suggesting that people of mixed origins could account for 8% of the British population by 2050. It would mean that multi-racial families will become more and more common.

Medical advancements will continue at pace. With better access to healthcare, stable food sources and (C) proliferation of certain deadly diseases, we are able to live longer than our predecessors. According to United Nations research, life expectancy reached 72.6 in 2019 and is projected to reach 77.1 years by 2050. While an average family today usually consists of three generations, by 2050, longer life expectancy could mean that there will be more four-generation families.

The birth rate reached its lowest level in 2018 since records began in 1938, states the Office for National Statistics. These projections indicate that by 2050, there will be more than twice as many people above 65 as children under five. Common reasons for the birth rate to drop continuously include greater participation in higher education, (D) deferring marriage and/or partnership formation, and wanting to have a longer working career before starting a family. If this trend continues, we can expect families in 2050 to have more grandparents than children in an average household.

Social and economic factors such as decisions about marriage, divorce, further education, work, values and more all play a part in impacting how a typical family structure might look in 30 years. While some of these observations were made based on previous years or decades and are subject to change, it is still interesting to explore how our families might be different by 2050.

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

[34] Which of the following is NOT true?
① The mixed-race population did not reach its peak in 2009.
② Since 1938 the birth rate has continuously increased until 2018.
③ More participation in higher education results in lowering the birth rate.
④ The future family structure is projected to be different from the current one.

[35] What will happen in Britain by 2050?
① Multi-racial families will increase to 50% of total households.
② The number of multi-generational families will decrease.
③ There will be less children under 5 than people over 65.
④ Life expectancy will maintain the current figure.

[36-37] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2.5점)

Are you 16 to 24 years old and hate phone calls? Do you wait hours for your phone to stop ringing and let out a sigh of relief when it finally stops? You're not alone, and you are a part of generation mute. The phone call is slowly fading away and instead has been taken over by FaceTime, Zoom, Snapchat or WhatsApp. (A) Instant messaging is quick and easy. No one enjoys waiting on hold for customer service and the incessant spam calls. A ringing phone is so annoying. In this fast-paced world, phone calls can be time-consuming and also irritating at times for most Gen Z. Having the pressure to carry on the conversation and the awkwardness of ending a phone call is one of the reasons why Gen Z avoids phone calls. A gif or meme easily communicates someone's emotion. (B) There is a certain apprehension young people feel when making and taking a call. This may have something to do with being brought up during the age of the Internet and smartphones.

Gen Z's whole life has been consumed by the rise of social media. (C) This deters their ability to connect with others and can also lead to debilitating anxiety when trying to communicate with people in real life and even on the phone. There is a name for this condition and it is often called "telephonophobia." (D) This is actually on the rise among millennials and Gen Z. A survey from 2019 done by a UK telephone answering service found that 70 percent of millennials and Gen Z experience anxiety when answering the phone. It's hard to pin point why telephonophobia is specifically affecting Gen Z, but this can all be attributed to social media usage.

[36] Among (A)~(D), which one is the best place for the following sentence?

But there's a deeper meaning behind all of this.

① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D)

[37] Which of the following is NOT a cause of telephonophobia for Gen Z?
① social media usage
② decline of phone calls
③ fast-paced modern life
④ fear of direct contact with others

<다음 면에 계속>

[38-39] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2.5점)

Organisms are characterized into two broad categories based upon how they obtain their energy and nutrients: autotrophs and heterotrophs. Autotrophs are known as producers because they are able to make their own food from raw materials and energy. Examples include plants, algae, and some types of bacteria. Heterotrophs are known as consumers because they consume producers or other consumers. Dogs, birds, fish, and humans are all examples of heterotrophs.

A major difference between autotrophs and heterotrophs is that the former are able to make their own food by photosynthesis whereas the latter cannot. Photosynthesis is a process that involves making glucose (a sugar) and oxygen from water and carbon dioxide using energy from sunlight. Autotrophs are able to manufacture energy from the sun, but heterotrophs must rely on other organisms for energy. Another major difference between autotrophs and heterotrophs is that autotrophs have an important pigment called chlorophyll, which enables them to capture the energy of sunlight during photosynthesis, whereas heterotrophs do not. Without this pigment, photosynthesis could not occur.

Heterotrophs benefit from photosynthesis in a variety of ways. They depend on the process for oxygen, which is produced as a byproduct during photosynthesis. Moreover, photosynthesis sustains the autotrophs that heterotrophs depend on to survive. While meat-eating carnivores may not directly depend on photosynthetic plants to survive, they do depend on other animals that consume photosynthetic plants as a food source.

[38] Which of the following is NOT mentioned?
① the features of autotrophs and heterotrophs
② the methods of obtaining food as energy source
③ similarities between autotrophs and heterotrophs
④ the role of chlorophyll in generating energy

[39] Which of the following is NOT true?
① Autotrophs produce food for heterotrophs.
② Chlorophyll helps autotrophs manufacture energy from sunlight.
③ Heterotrophs obtain their own food from photosynthesis.
④ Heterotrophs cannot survive without autotrophs.

[40-42] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2.5점)

Damascus steel is a famed type of steel recognizable by the watery or wavy light and dark pattern of the metal. Aside from being beautiful, Damascus steel is valued because it maintains a keen edge, yet is hard and flexible. Weapons made from Damascus steel are vastly superior to weapons formed from iron. Although modern high-carbon steels made using the 19th century Bessemer process surpass the quality of Damascus steel, (A) the original metal remains an outstanding material, particularly for its day. It's unclear exactly why Damascus steel is called Damascus steel. Three popular plausible origins are: it refers to steel made in Damascus; it refers to steel purchased or traded from Damascus; it refers to the similarity that the pattern in the steel has to damask fabric. Although the steel may have been made in Damascus at some point and the pattern does somewhat resemble damask, it's certainly true Damascus steel became (B) a popular trade item for the city.

Production of the patterned swords gradually declined, ceasing by around 1900, with the last account being from 1903 in Sri Lanka documented by Coomaraswamy. No one has replicated the original method of making Damascus steel because (C) it was cast from wootz, a type of steel originally made in India over two thousand years ago. India began producing wootz well before the birth of Christ, but the weapons and other items made from (D) it became truly popular in the 3rd and 4th century as trade items sold in the city of Damascus, in what is modern Syria. The techniques for making wootz were lost in the 1700s, so the source material for Damascus steel was lost. Although a great deal of research and reverse engineering has tried to replicate Damascus steel cast, no one has successfully cast a similar material.

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

[41] Which of the following is NOT mentioned about Damascus steel?
① design ② features ③ history ④ cost

[42] Which of the following is true?
① Damascus steel is now completely out of production.
② The wootz is believed to have originated in Damascus.
③ Damascus steel was exported to India in the 3rd and 4th century.
④ The techniques for making wootz were lost in the 1900s.

[43-45] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2.5점)

Queen Elizabeth II's distinctive accent, delivered through public speeches, radio broadcasts, television, and then the Internet, provides a unique insight into how the world changed during her long reign, and how she changed within it. It also adds to growing evidence that our speech patterns remain more flexible throughout the human lifespan than previously thought, absorbing and reflecting our experiences and memories even far into old age.

Analysis of the Queen's broadcasts reveals that in the first few decades of her reign, the Queen's accent became less distinctively upper-class, and somewhat more mainstream, changing her vowel sound at the end of the word "happy," to sound more like the "ee" in "freeze" than the "eh" sound in "bit". Harrington and Reubold's most recent analysis, additionally, reveals something perhaps even more surprising: in the final years of the Queen's life, her accent (A) to be more similar to the way she spoke in her youth.

It seems likely then that at least some of the changes to the Queen's accent were simply a reflection of the people she came into contact with. The period between 1950 and 1970 saw enormous social revolution in Britain, Harrington and Reubold note. The boundaries between the classes blurred and the Queen perhaps conversed with more middle-class speakers.

Accents also still carry many hidden associations that prejudice the way we see the people who speak with them. There has certainly been (1) a shift in the stigma attached to certain aspects of speech in recent decades. The glottal stop*, for example, which was traditionally associated with working-class speakers, has lost much of its stigma, even to the point that the t-glottal has become a common feature of Received Pronunciation**, with the Queen's grandsons-Harry, the Duke of Sussex and William, the new Prince of Wales-using it.

So, could the Queen have deliberately changed her own speaking style to alter the way people perceived her, softening her Received Pronunciation to make herself sound less formal, and more approachable? It is a possibility that Harrington himself raises in one of his early studies on the Queen's accent, but he believes the gradual shift in her accent over several decades suggests the changes were unconscious ones.

* 성문음 (목젖에서 나오는 소리)
** 영국 용인/표준 발음

[43] Which of the following best fits in (A)?
① advanced ② reverted ③ evolved ④ remained

[44] Which of the following best explains (1)?
① Accent-induced prejudice has softened over time.
② Pronunciation shift occurs even in an isolated environment.
③ The class boundary has become more distinctive in speech.
④ Stigmas on pronunciation disappear as people grow old.

[45] Which of the following is NOT true?
① The Queen's grandsons use the t-glottal sound.
② The Queen's pronunciation might have been influenced by the people she met.
③ Britain experienced social upheaval between 1950 and 1970.
④ Harrington claims that the Queen maintained her accent during the reign.

<뒷면에 계속>

[46-47] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 4점)

The history of the senses draws on a wealth of (1) evidence, from which the historicity of our senses, their hierarchy, their modes of use, and their frames of reference may be ascertained. These sources consist of normative texts, such as conduct books and health manual, moral-theological and philosophical treatises and, not least, so called self-documentations that give us glimpses of cultural practices and the experience of possessing a body. They provide selective information on the role and development of individual senses and their variable (2) hierarchy.

The detailed personal records of the Cologne city councillor Hermann Weinsberg (1518-1597) are one example of this kind of individual (3) testimony. At the close of each decade of his life, Weinsberg performed a meticulous description of his aging body and current state of health, during which he devoted particular attention to his senses. We must, of course, beware of assuming that Weinsberg's impressive description of his own bodily sensitivities was simply typical of the sixteenth century, when people were reputedly discovering their identities for the very first time under the influence of the Renaissance. Yet notwithstanding their singularity, (4) sources of this type supply important clues both to historians of everyday life and to chroniclers of the mental attitudes of the past. Carlo Ginzberg, one of the pioneers of 'microhistory,' compared Weinsberg's methods to the difficult but in the end successful detective work of a Sherlock Holmes.

[46] Which of the following does NOT refer to the same thing?
① (1) ② (2) ③ (3) ④ (4)

[47] Which of the following is NOT true?
① Weinsberg recorded his changing body at the end of every decade.
② The source material of the senses can be found in normative texts.
③ Weinsberg was a typical example of describing human bodily senses in his time.
④ Ginzberg is known for playing an initiative role in microhistory.

[48-50] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 4점)

Two of the greatest American novels—*The Great Gatsby* and *The Sun Also Rises*—were published in consecutive years by two close friends living an expatriate life in postwar Paris. In that bitter, disillusioned period these authors created strikingly similar characters, scenes, and ideas. Read together, the two novels illuminate each other and reveal, despite the authors' personal and artistic differences, their tragic view of life. The fate of the novels' fictional heroes suggests the (A) self-projection of the authors.

Generous, helpful and dreamy, cautious and averse to risks, Fitzgerald led a glamorous life. He disliked the French, never went to Spain and never learned a foreign language. His wife Zelda developed a disastrous obsession with ballet and had a series of mental breakdowns. She was committed in an insane asylum in 1936 and died there in a fire twelve years later. Fitzgerald went into a sharp decline after the disappointing reception of his most ambitious novel, *Tender Is the Night*. In the late 1930s he worked unsuccessfully as a screenwriter in Hollywood and had a lasting love affair with the English journalist Sheilah Graham. In the low, dishonest decade of the 1930s, he had no interest in politics. He wound up poor and after a self-destructive life had a fatal heart attack, aged forty-four, in 1940.

By contrast, Hemingway was competitive, selfish and realistic, tough, short-tempered and dangerous. He liked violent situations in sport and war, which tested his physical courage and moral values, took many risks and suffered frequent injuries. He loved bullfights in Spain; learned Italian, French, Spanish and German; lived in Cuba and traveled in Africa and Asia. He avoided Hollywood, and reported the Loyalists' battles in the Spanish Civil War. After the great success of *A Farewell to Arms* (1929) and *For Whom the Bell Tolls* (1940), his work declined, but he won the Nobel Prize in 1954. He ended up rich, but fell into a deep depression and killed himself, aged sixty-one, in 1961. His posthumous masterpiece, *A Moveable Feast* (1964), was scathing about Fitzgerald and other expatriates of the 1920s.

[48] Which of the following best fits in (A)?
① glittering ② bleak ③ haughty ④ fulfilling

[49] Which of the following best conveys the purpose of the author?
① to contrast the lives of the two great novelists
② to reveal the backgrounds of great literary works
③ to correct the literary history of the 1920s
④ to explain the writing styles of the two novelists

[50] Which of the following is NOT true?
① Fitzgerald and Hemingway both liked learning foreign languages.
② Fitzgerald's career in Hollywood did not reverse his downfall.
③ Hemingway had selfish and short-tempered personality.
④ *A Moveable Feast* was published after Hemingway's death.

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