숭실대학교 2024학년도

50문항 · 90분

인문계 · 10×10 완전분해 II · 튜나 재조판

4지선다 · 난이도 최상

수험번호	이름	점수 / 100

문항별 배점 01–10 1점 · 11–20 1.5점 · 21–35 2점 · 36–45 2.5점 · 46–50 4점

합 100점 · 개수가 아니라 점수로 채점

[01-02] Choose the one that is grammatically NOT correct.

01 Early in the COVID-19 pandemic, doctors ① noticed that for what was originally ② described as a respiratory virus, SARS-CoV-2 ③ seemed to have a strong effect on the brain, ④ caused everything from loss of taste and smell and brain fog to, in serious cases, stroke. [1점]

① ② ③ ④

02 With so many of us ① living longer, there is a ② posing problem for many aging societies. Especially, the recruitment of ③ nursing staff has not ④ keeping pace with the rapid rise in the elderly population. [1점]

① ② ③ ④

[03-06] Choose the most appropriate word for the blank.

03 Salesforce says it derives its benchmarks for online traffic and spending from data flowing through its Commerce Cloud e-commerce service, which it says _____ a window into the behavior of 1.5 billion people in 60 countries traversing thousands of e-commerce sites. [1점]

① provides ② eliminates ③ interprets ④ alleviates

04 Generative AI technology can create more jobs than it is expected to eliminate even as its ability to _____ the job market has been discussed widely on social media sites. [1점]

① boost ② wreck ③ merge ④ proliferate

05 Within the Ursa Minor constellation lies an extraordinary planetary system that defies conventional expectations. Halla, a planet found in close proximity to the red giant star Baekdu, _____ despite being situated at a distance that is deemed impossible for its survival. [1점]

① exhausts ② exists ③ exonerates ④ extorts

06 Drug developers have long needed to _____ clinical trials to improve the safety, efficacy, and adoption of new therapies among historically underrepresented groups. [1점]

① diversify ② exclude ③ impede ④ scour

[07-10] Choose the expression closest in meaning to the underlined.

07 Holiday shoppers in the U.S. are seeking out the best deals and strategically nabbing the deepest discounts ahead of Cyber Monday, according to data from retailer websites aggregated by third parties. [1점]

① disposing ② grabbing ③ overhauling ④ spreading

08 Global household wealth fell last year for the first time since the financial crisis in 2008, as inflation and the appreciation of the US dollar wiped some $11.3 trillion off assets. [1점]

① default ② mean ③ strength ④ participation

09 A series of detailed investigation could not provide any information on his spurious claims. [1점]

① deceitful ② genuine ③ ossified ④ vehement

10 Sean used to make facetious remarks even in serious circumstances. [1점]

① arid ② funny ③ inadequate ④ placid

[11-13] Read the following passage and answer the questions. 348 words

I was raised in one of those university-based, liberal elite families that politicians like to ridicule. In my childhood, every human being — regardless of gender — was exactly alike Ⓐ under the skin, and I mean exactly, barring his or her different opportunities. My parents wasted no opportunity to bring this point home. One Christmas, I received a Barbie doll and a softball glove. Another brought a green enamel stove, which baked tiny cakes by the heat of a lightbulb, and also a set of steel-tipped darts and competition-quality dartboard. Did I mention the year of the chemistry set and the ballerina doll?

It wasn't until I became a parent — I should say, a parent of two boys — I realized I had been fed a line and swallowed it like a sucker (barring the part about opportunities, which I still believe). This dawned on me during my older son's dinosaur phase, which began when he was about two-and-a half. Oh, he loved dinosaurs, all right, but only the blood-swilling carnivores. Plant-eaters were wimps and losers, and he refused to wear a T-shirt marred by a picture of a stegosaur. I looked down at him one day, as he was snarling around my feet and doing his toddler best to gnaw off my right leg, and I thought: This goes a lot deeper than culture.

Raising children tends to bring on Ⓑ this kind of politically incorrect reaction. Another friend came to the same conclusion watching a son determinedly bite his breakfast toast into the shape of a pistol with which he hoped would blow away — or at least terrify — his younger brother. Once you get past the guilt part — Did I do this? Should I have bought him that plastic allosaur with the oversized teeth? — such revelations can lead you to consider the far more interesting field of gender biology, where the questions take different shape: Does love of carnage begin in culture or genetics, and which drives which? Do the gender roles of our culture reflect an underlying biology, and, in turn, does the way we behave influence that biology?

11 The underlined Ⓐ in the sentence means _____. [1.5점]

① if not unfairly discriminated ② despite the racial differences
③ beneath apparent differences ④ at the moment of one's birth

12 The underlined Ⓑ refers to _____. [1.5점]

① the parents' unusual sense of gender equality
② the boy's infatuation with the blood-swilling carnivores
③ the son's violent behavior being something more than culture
④ a son's biting his toast into the shape of a pistol

13 Which of the following is NOT true about the author? [1.5점]

① We don't know whether she loved a Barbie doll when a kid.
② Her older son hated a stegosaur because it is a plant-eater.
③ She bought her son a plastic allosaur.
④ She is now confused about the driving force of the gender roles.

[14-15] Read the following passage and answer the questions. 259 words

China's youth are seen as key to growth in the country's huge consumer market. Ⓐ But as the economy struggles post-Covid and companies pull back on hiring, the jobless rate for those aged 16 to 24 hit a record 22% in June before authorities halted the data, amplifying concerns the real number could be even higher. But rather than pulling back on spending, Gen Z consumers are instead re-evaluating their priorities. Many are splashing out on relatively affordable experiences rather than scooping up big-ticket items like gadgets or working toward longer-term financial goals, such as building up savings or buying a home. Overseas travel is out of reach for many, but domestic hotspots are booming. Ⓑ So is China's box office, which is setting records.

The number of Chinese Gen Zs who want to drop out of the rat race — a movement known as "lying flat" — has grown in the past 18 months as a response to the ultra-competitive job market, said Zak Dychtwald, founder of trend research company Young China Group. People are still spending in traditional sectors. Consumption data was strong in the first half of 2023, and Ⓒ even if retail sales undershoot expectations, companies are likely to top margin estimates for the second half given leaner cost structures and reduced inventory burdens, according to Bloomberg Intelligence. Ⓓ Therefore, retailers with large youth customer bases in China have either voiced concerns over the uncertainties surrounding China's recovery, or are relying on discounts and promotions to support sales. When they do shop, some young Chinese are being more cautious than they have in stronger economic times.

14 Which of the following is NOT appropriate? [1.5점]

Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ

15 Which of the following is NOT true? [1.5점]

① The jobless rate for people aged 16 to 24 may be higher than 22%.
② Most Gen Z consumers are more interested in domestic hotspots than overseas travel.
③ The number of employment has steadily increased during the post-Covid.
④ Some retailers expect sales increase with discounts and promotions.

[16-18] Read the following passage and answer the questions. 342 words

The study of acquired aphasia has been an important area of research in understanding the relationship between the brain and language. Aphasia is the neurological term for any language disorder that results from brain damage caused by disease or trauma. In the second half of the nineteenth century, significant scientific advances were made in localizing language in the brain based on the study of people with aphasia. In the 1860s, the French surgeon Paul Broca proposed that language is localized in the left hemisphere of the brain, and more specifically in the front part of the left hemisphere (now called Broca's area). At a scientific meeting in Paris, he claimed that we speak with the left hemisphere. Broca's claim was based on a study of his patients who suffered language deficits after brain injury to the left frontal lobe. A decade later, Carl Wernicke, a German neurologist, described another variety of aphasia that occurred in patients with lesions in areas of the left temporal lobe, now known as Wernicke's area. Lateralization is the term used to refer to the localization of function to one hemisphere of the brain. Language is lateralized to the left hemisphere, and the left hemisphere appears to be the language hemisphere from infancy on.

Most aphasics do not show total language loss. Rather, different aspects of language are selectively impaired, and the kind of impairment is generally related to the location of the brain damage. Because of this damage-deficit correlation, research on patients with aphasia has provided a great deal of information about how language is organized in the brain. Patients with injuries to Broca's area may have Broca's aphasia, as it is often called today. Broca's aphasia is characterized by labored speech and certain kinds of word-finding difficulties, but it is primarily a disorder that affects a person's ability to form sentences with the rules of syntax. Unlike Broca's patients, people with Wernicke's aphasia produce fluent speech with good intonation, and they may largely adhere to the rules of syntax. However, their language is often semantically incoherent.

16 Which of the following is best for the title? [1.5점]

① Acquired Aphasia
② Lateralization
③ Aphasic Phases
④ Brain Plasticity

17 Which of the following is NOT mentioned about Broca's aphasia? [1.5점]

① semantic inconsistency
② word retrieval difficulties
③ agrammatic sentence
④ non-fluent speech

18 Which of the following is NOT true? [1.5점]

① Aphasia may result from either disease or trauma.
② The study of Broca's area preceded to that of Wernike's area.
③ Broca's area and Wernicke's area are the same lobe of the brain.
④ Most aphasics show selective impairment of different aspects of language.

[19-20] Read the following passage and answer the questions. 333 words

There are some major differences between the supermarket and a traditional marketplace. The cacophony of a traditional market has given way to programmed, innocuous music, punctuated by enthusiastically intoned commercials. A stroll through a traditional market offers an array of sensuous aromas; if you are conscious of smelling something in a supermarket, there is a problem. The life and death matter of eating, expressed in traditional markets by the sale of vegetables with stems and roots and by hanging animal carcasses, is purged from the supermarket, where food is processed somewhere else, or at least trimmed out of sight.

But the most fundamental difference between a traditional market and the places through which you push your cart is that in a modern retail setting nearly all the selling is done without people. The product is totally dissociated from the personality of any particular person selling it — with the possible exception of those who appear in its advertising. The supermarket purges sociability, which slows down sales. It allows manufacturers to control the way they present their products to the world. It replaces people with packages.

Packages are an inescapable part of modern life. They are omnipresent and invisible, deplored and ignored. During most of your waking moments, there are one or more packages within your field of vision. Packages are so ubiquitous that they slip beneath conscious notice, though many packages are designed so that people will respond to them even if they're not paying attention.

Once you begin pushing the shopping cart, it matters little whether you are in a supermarket, a discount store, or a warehouse club. The important thing is that you are among packages: expressive packages intended to engage your emotions, ingenious packages that make a product useful, informative packages that help you understand what you want and what you're getting. Historically, packages are what made self-service retailing possible, and in turn such stores increased the number and variety of items people buy. Now a world without packages is unimaginable.

19 Which of the following is far from the line of demarcation between the supermarket and a traditional marketplace? [1.5점]

① auditory experience
② olfactory experience
③ public hygiene
④ packaging

20 Which of the following is true? [1.5점]

① Packages are ubiquitous and literally invisible.
② Packages are deceptive as well as informative.
③ Packages are expressive and humble.
④ Packages enabled self-service retailing.

[21-23] Read the following passage and answer the questions. 354 words

Proteins are produced in tiny factories inside the cells of the body. Biologists call them ribosomes. These factories get going when they receive a message that "tells" them to make a certain protein. Each such message is generated using DNA. A DNA sequence that corresponds to the relevant protein sequence is copied onto another molecule, appropriately called a "messenger," which transmits a form of the sequence to the ribosomes. The messenger molecules, called messenger RNA (ribonucleic acid), are another kind of nucleic acid sequence. The DNA sequences are therefore a kind of template, a specific sequence of nucleotides that can be transcribed to produce the message that is then translated into an amino-acid sequence when the protein is made. That process is called "gene expression." This terminology gives the impression that the whole process is implicit in the gene, or at least in the information that the gene holds, which simply needs to be "expressed."

But it is a little Ⓐ_____ to say, as we often do, that the DNA sequence "determines" the protein. In fact, the DNA just sits there, and occasionally the cell reads off from it a sequence that it needs, in order to get some protein produced. This looks very much like my hi-fi equipment reading the digital information on a CD to generate the real "action": the music. So the first step in the reductionist chain of cause and effect is not a simple causal event at all. When a sequence is read off, that is an important event, which initiates a whole series of subsequent events. These are physical events. True. But it is the process of reading that matters, as well as the object that is read.

This process involves certain systems of proteins. If we wish to identify an agent of the action, it must be those systems. They "read" the DNA code. DNA does nothing outside the context of a cell containing these protein systems, just as the CD can do nothing without the CD reader. So, we have the paradox that proteins are required for the machinery to read the code to produce the proteins.

21 What is the most suitable option to fill in the blank Ⓐ? [2점]

① odd ② rude ③ natural ④ succinct

22 What is the role of messenger RNA in the process of gene expression? [2점]

① It codes for amino acids directly.
② It reads the DNA code.
③ It folds DNA threads in the nucleus.
④ It transmits DNA sequences to ribosomes.

23 Which is the best title for the text? [2점]

① Unraveling the Genetic Tapestry of Disease: Exploring Mechanisms and Challenges in Medical Research
② Revolutionizing Genetics: Recombinant DNA Technology and Gene Editing in the 21st Century
③ Decoding the Symphony of Gene Expression: Proteins, Ribosomes, and the Intricacies of DNA
④ Genetic Determinism, Personal Traits, and the Influence of Environment: Navigating the Complex Landscape of Human Identity

[24-26] Read the following passage and answer the questions. 382 words

A few days later I found two of the black yearlings at another carcass. One grabbed a piece of meat, tossed it in the air, then leaped up and caught it in his jaws. He dropped it and pounced on it like it was alive and trying to get away. After that he ran off with the meat, threw it up again, and caught it on the run. I later began a list of games young wolves play and called this the tossing game.

Another black yearling ran in and chased the first one. The lead brother dropped the meat and the other black grabbed it. When he ran off with it, the first yearling chased him. They reversed the chase and the second black pursued the first. Then the lead black suddenly stopped and lay down in tall grass. As the other wolf ran in, the one hiding in the grass jumped up and wrestled him to the ground. I called that the ambush game.

Later, as the two stood side by side, one brother suddenly ran off. That looked like a dare for his brother to chase him. The other black accepted the challenge and went after him at top speed. The two took turns chasing each other in straight lines and in zigzag patterns, a game of catch me if you can. They ran, pranced, and twirled around in front of each other. It did not matter who chased whom, the point of all that playing was not to win, it was to have fun. The best word to describe the behavior of the yearlings was Ⓐ exuberant. As I watched them, I had a thought: they loved being wolves.

All that play served a purpose. I later saw a cow elk chase one of the yearlings. Although she could outrun the wolf in a straight-out race, he zigzagged back and forth so nimbly that she soon gave up in frustration. The vigorous play chasing had prepared him to outmaneuver the cow. At times the yearlings actively invited elk to chase them. I saw them do play bows in front of elk to get them to initiate a pursuit, then easily get away using the tricks they had perfected during their play sessions. It was like they were showing off.

24 Which of the following is closest in meaning to Ⓐ? [2점]

① abject ② animated ③ lugubrious ④ apathetic

25 Which game is NOT introduced in the text? [2점]

① the stalking game
② the tossing game
③ the ambush game
④ the catch-me-if-you-can game

26 What purpose did the vigorous play chasing serve for the yearlings? [2점]

① to win against other wolves
② to showcase their strength
③ to stay healthy
④ to learn how to run away from attackers

[27-29] Read the following passage and answer the questions. 397 words

This report from the dying days of the nineteenth century is cited by the Oxford English Dictionary as the earliest example of the secondary meaning of the word "drugs" — today, perhaps, its primary meaning — "a substance with intoxicating, stimulant or narcotic effects used for cultural, recreational or other non-medical purposes." Prior to this point, "drugs" had referred generally to all medications. Over the previous decades, intoxicating or mind-altering drugs had often been grouped together, but a qualifying adjective such as "poisonous," "inebriating," "dangerous" or "addictive" had been required to make the meaning clear. With the twentieth century, the single word "drugs" came to incorporate all these meanings implicitly. "Drugs" became a shorthand for a collection of substances that, when not used under appropriate medical supervision, carried the risk of self-poisoning, addiction or mental illness. The only official objection to the new meaning of "drugs" came from the American Pharmaceutical Association, who were concerned that their legitimate trade was being tarnished. But the new usage of "drugs" caught on, and was soon freighted with meanings and associations that extended far beyond the pharmaceutical trade.

The new century saw the rising tide of what became known as the Progressive Era, a dynamic vision of modernity in which the benefits and risks of drugs were sharply recalibrated. The hallmarks of the new movement were the expansion of government, the growth of citizen and community activism, and the replacement of laissez-faire politics and economics with state intervention and regulation. Despite its name, the great successes of the Progressive Era were achieved by mobilising coalitions from across the political spectrum, uniting progressive and conservative interests against a shared enemy: the overweening might of industry, empire and plutocracy. Alcohol prohibition in the United States, perhaps the era's most ambitious project, was a case in point, achieved by an alliance of progressive forces — temperance campaigners, the women's movement, working men's societies, labour unions and the medical profession — with the conservative voices of the churches and the old Puritan elites. For some, it was a campaign for social justice against the breweries and distillers who were eroding the social fabric for private profit; for others, it was a moral crusade to rid society of the evils of drink. Behind both lay the shared conviction that intoxication, whether by alcohol or other drugs, was running out of control, and threatening the civilised society of the future.

27 What was the primary meaning of the word "drugs" before the late nineteenth century? [2점]

① intoxicating substances for recreational purposes
② medications in general
③ narcotic substances used for medical purposes
④ mind-altering drugs with specific adjectives for clarity

28 Who opposed the casual use of terms like "drug evil" and "drug habit," and why? [2점]

① the government, due to concerns about public health
② the American Pharmaceutical Association, concerned about their trade
③ the Progressive Era activists, aiming for social justice
④ the alcohol and tobacco conglomerates, protecting their interests

29 What marked the Progressive Era's approach to drugs and alcohol? [2점]

① laissez-faire politics and economic policies
② strict state intervention and regulation
③ opposition from the pharmaceutical industry
④ isolationist attitudes towards global trade

[30-32] Read the following passage and answer the questions. 402 words

An early version of Mickey Mouse may soon be everywhere: on shirts, in movies, onstage making crude remarks and shaking his hips in little white trousers. As of Monday, the iteration of Mickey Mouse from the 1928 movie Steamboat Willie — the mischievous rodent who uses a goose as a trombone — is available in the public domain in America. Later depictions of the character are still under copyright. But the change is a major moment that Disney fought hard to postpone.

In 1998, Congress extended copyright periods for a range of works. The Copyright Term Extension Act — sometimes called the "Mickey Mouse Protection Act" due to Disney's role in lobbying Congress — lengthened the period of copyright for many materials published before 1978 to 95 years. That law "transferred wealth to a tiny subset of rights owners," Jennifer Jenkins, a clinical law professor at Duke University and the director of Duke's Center for the Study of the Public Domain, told me in an email, and "stymied" the public's ability to access and build on American cultural heritage.

Disney itself has a complicated relationship with copyright: Although the company has a vested interest in retaining the rights to its inventions, it has also benefited greatly from public-domain works. Some of its hits are based on existing intellectual property; think of the fairy tales underlying major movies, or the Hamlet plotlines in the Lion King franchise. Its movies draw on sources including Lewis Carroll, the Brothers Grimm, Victor Hugo, and Hans Christian Andersen, Jenkins explained. A spokesperson for Disney told me, "We will, of course, continue to protect our rights in the more modern versions of Mickey Mouse and other works that remain subject to copyright, as well as work to safeguard against consumer confusion caused by unauthorized uses of Mickey and our other iconic characters."

A purpose of copyright laws is to stimulate the creation of new works, Paul Heald, a law professor and an expert on copyright at the University of Illinois, told me. Copyright laws assure artists that if they create something, they can enjoy exclusive rights to it for a period of time after its release. But the length of that period is a balancing act. If copyright laws are too restrictive, Heald said, that can curb creative expression. More works being in the public domain is not only good for creativity, he told me — "it's part of the plan of the Framers of the Constitution."

30 According to Jennifer Jenkins, what impact did the Copyright Term Extension Act have on the public's access to cultural heritage? [2점]

① It increased access to cultural heritage.
② It had no impact on access to cultural heritage.
③ It thwarted the public's ability to access cultural heritage.
④ It transferred wealth to cultural heritage.

31 What is mentioned as a complication in Disney's relationship with copyright? [2점]

① Disney has no interest in retaining the rights to its inventions.
② Disney has never benefited from public-domain works.
③ Disney's hits are not based on existing intellectual property.
④ Disney has benefited from public-domain works but wants to protect its inventions.

32 What is a consequence of works entering the public domain, according to Paul Heald? [2점]

① increased control by big companies
② limitation of creative expression
③ enrichment of public domain that benefits creativity
④ a loss of copyright protection for artists

[33-35] Read the following passage and answer the questions. 382 words

Solar and wind power hit a new record this year, generating more U.S. power than coal for the first five months of 2023, according to preliminary data from the Energy Information Administration (EIA). It's the first time on record that wind and solar have out-produced coal for five months, according to industry publication, E&E News, which first calculated the Ⓐ_____. Official EIA data, which is released with a Ⓑ_____, shows wind and solar energy out-producing coal for January, February and March, while real-time figures "indicate shows wind and solar that same trend continued in April and May," EIA spokesperson Chris Higginbotham said in an email.

When hydroelectric power is counted among the renewable mix, that record stretches to over six months, with renewables beating out coal starting last October, according to the EIA. "From a production-cost perspective, renewables are the cheapest thing to use — wind and solar. So, we're going to see more and more of these records," said Ram Rajagopal, a professor of civil and environmental engineering at Stanford University.

The figure marks a new high for clean power and a steep decline in coal-fired power generation, which as recently as 10 years ago made up 40% of the nation's electricity. And while the monthly figures are preliminary and could be revised in the coming months, according to the EIA, more renewables in the pipeline mean that coal power is set to keep falling. "We expect that the United States will generate less electricity from coal this year than in any year this century," EIA Administrator Joe DeCarolis said in May. "As electricity providers generate more electricity from renewable sources, we see electricity generated from coal decline over the next year and a half."

For years, coal power has been declining, pushed out by increasingly cheap natural gas — also a fossil fuel — driven by a hydraulic fracturing boom. But coal saw a brief resurgence last year when natural gas prices shot up in the wake of Russia's invasion of Ukraine, leading some utilities in the U.S. and Europe to sign on coal-powered generators. Globally, coal use reached a new high in 2022, however, its bounceback has been short-lived in the U.S., as coal plants in the country retire at a steady pace. Six coal-fueled generating units have been closed so far this year.

33 What is the most suitable option for Ⓐ and Ⓑ? [2점]

① figures — contest
② sanctions — lag
③ sanctions — contest
④ figures — lag

34 When does the EIA expect the United States to generate less electricity from coal than in any year this century? [2점]

① by the end of the next century
② by the end of 2022
③ by the end of 2023
④ within the next 10 years

35 What led to a brief resurgence of coal power last year? [2점]

① the closure of coal-fueled generating units
② a decline in renewable energy production
③ a boom in hydroelectric power
④ the increase in natural gas prices following Russia's invasion of Ukraine

[36-37] Read the following passage and answer the questions. 301 words

It's a disarmingly simple description of a pop star: a cool person who gives off an amazing vibe. But it's an image he's been chasing for a long time. As a teenager, Jungkook decided to join BTS because he was so impressed by the English-speaking and rap skills of the group's leader, RM. He used to upload covers of his favorite pop songs on SoundCloud, and regularly gushes about the likes of Justin Bieber, Usher, and Ariana Grande. The first time I saw him perform live, he flew through a stadium, suspended by a cable over tens of thousands of fans, his vocals so stable you'd think he was reclining on a chaise. But underpinning this desire for coolness is an equally old obsession with excellence. The title of Golden immediately evokes Jungkook's best-known nickname: the golden maknae. Coined by RM, it refers to his status as the youngest ("maknae," in Korean) member, who seems to be preternaturally talented at everything he does. Not only is Jungkook a powerful dancer and a strong vocalist, but he also excels at drawing, painting, songwriting, archery, wrestling, sprinting, swimming — a compilation of him simply being good at stuff has more than 18 million views on YouTube. When it comes to his main job as a performer, he's a known Ⓐ_____ who is exacting about his work. So expectations have been high for Golden, the release of which was preceded by two singles, the U.K. garage track "Seven (feat. Latto)," which set a Spotify record for the fastest song to reach 1 billion streams, and the early-2000s throwback "3D (feat. Jack Harlow)." But I wasn't prepared for the stunning main track, "Standing Next to You," which brings to mind Parliament-Funkadelic and Michael Jackson. It's not quite like any song that Jungkook or BTS have done before.

36 Which option is best for Ⓐ? [2.5점]

① sloth ② perfectionist ③ assistant ④ easy-goer

37 Which statement among the following is NOT true? [2.5점]

① In his teens, Jungkook joined BTS impressed by RM's English and rap skills.
② Jungkook regularly shared pop song covers on SoundCloud, admiring artists like Justin Bieber.
③ Jungkook excels at dancing, singing, drawing, painting, songwriting, archery, wrestling, sprinting, and swimming.
④ "Standing Next to You" follows a similar vein as Jungkook's and BTS's prior works.

[38-39] Read the following passage and answer the questions. 298 words

AI was at the center of the dispute that ground Hollywood to a halt this summer, when both writers and actors took to the picket lines in a historic double strike. When writing tools like ChatGPT and AI image-generation tools like Midjourney emerged, Hollywood creatives became worried that AI was going to take their jobs. After months of negotiations, the guilds representing each profession carved out protections against a future version of Hollywood created mostly via AI. But some filmmakers worry that those protections aren't robust enough. Earlier this year, ChatGPT gained usage in Hollywood writers' rooms, especially to generate new pilot ideas for new shows more cheaply. In response, the Writers Guild of America demanded — and eventually secured — protections against studios using AI to write or edit scripts, or creating scripts with ChatGPT and then paying writers a lower wage to adapt them. The contracts won't prohibit the use of ChatGPT in script writing: Writers can choose to use AI as a tool for research or ideas generation. But crucially, the writers will always be compensated for their work, and remain at the center of the process. Meanwhile, actors became similarly worried that studios wanted to replace them with "digital replicas." Instead of paying actors, studios could scan their bodies, pay them for a day's work, and then fill out scenes using AI technology. After a months-long stalemate, the producers eventually agreed to a consent-based model in which actors must unambiguously opt in to being scanned and creating a digital likeness of themselves. The actors will also be entitled to full residuals for the digital replica's appearances. However, some actors are still calling for outright bans of synthetic performers, and worry that the contract they signed contains loopholes to allow AI to increasingly encroach on their jobs.

38 Which of the following is best for the title? [2.5점]

① AI and the Hollywood Strikes
② Hollywood Taken Over by AI
③ AI and Computer Graphics
④ The Battle for Intellectual Property

39 Which of the following is NOT true? [2.5점]

① Some filmmakers are still not satisfied with the protections against AI.
② Writers are worried about receiving lower wage due to the scripts generated by AI.
③ The new contracts will ban the use of AI in script writing and editing.
④ The producers will need actors' approval of the use of digital replicas.

[40-42] Read the following passage and answer the questions. 361 words

For the Greeks, beauty was a virtue: A kind of excellence. Persons then were assumed to be what we now have to call — lamely, enviously — whole persons. If it did occur to the Greeks to distinguish between a person's "inside" and "outside," they still expected that inner beauty would be matched by beauty of the other kind. The well-born young Athenians who gathered around Socrates found it quite paradoxical that their hero was so intelligent, so brave, so honorable, so seductive — and so ugly. One of Socrates' main pedagogical acts was to be ugly — and teach those innocent, no doubt splendid-looking disciples of his how full of Ⓐ_____ life really was.

They may have resisted Socrates' lesson. We do not. Several thousand years later, we are more wary of Ⓑ the enchantments of beauty. We not only split off — with the greatest facility — the "inside" (character, intellect) from the "outside" (looks); but we are actually surprised when someone who is beautiful is also intelligent, talented, good.

It was principally the influence of Christianity that deprived beauty of the central place it had in classical ideals of human excellence. By limiting excellence (virtus in Latin) to moral virtue only, Christianity set beauty adrift — as an alienated, arbitrary, superficial enchantment. And beauty has continued to lose prestige. For close to two centuries it has become a convention to attribute beauty to only one of the two sexes: The sex which, however Fair, is always Second. Associating beauty with women has put beauty even further on the defensive, morally.

A beautiful woman, we say in English. But a handsome man. "Handsome" is the masculine equivalent of — and refusal of — a compliment which has accumulated certain demeaning overtones, by being reserved for women only. That one can call a man "beautiful" in French and in Italian suggests that Catholic countries — unlike those countries shaped by the Protestant version of Christianity — still retain some vestiges of the pagan admiration for beauty. But the difference, if one exists, is of degree only. In every modern country that is Christian or post-Christian, women are the beautiful sex — to the detriment of the notion of beauty as well as of women.

40 Which of the following best fits in Ⓐ? [2.5점]

① ambiguities ② dangers ③ blessings ④ paradoxes

41 The underlined Ⓑ suggests from the context that _____. [2.5점]

① visual attraction has an amazing power of love
② physical beauty can be quite deceptive and misleading
③ only those who have beautiful minds can be trusted
④ intelligent people hardly take care of their looks

42 Which of the following best captures the author's attitude toward the association of beauty with women in modern times? [2.5점]

① It is a fair sign of female empowerment.
② It shows that the Greek notion of beauty is now restored.
③ It shows that women's beauty mirrors their moral excellence.
④ It undermines the dignity of women and the notion of beauty.

[43-45] Read the following passage and answer the questions. 346 words

A political concept of resistance implies a struggle against a force of power and violence by those who suffer under it, that is, it includes an analysis and recognition of the superiority of that power, and the aim to dismantle that power. Much of what today goes by the name of resistance, however, is retaliation against the enemy, a counter-move in what is seen as Ⓐ_____ of (violent) action and reaction, attack and counter-attack between designated opponents. The aim is not to dismantle power, the aim is victory over the enemy, that is, of (violent) action and reaction, attack and counter-attack between designated gathering enough power on one's own side to overpower the other side.

Hence the crucial question is less what Ⓑ_____ are than where the consideration of history begins, that is, which is the "original" action to which the second is but a counter-move. Thus it was reported in the news that Palestinians were throwing stones and Israeli settlers were shooting, "but it is unclear as yet who began." That is, the concept of "resistance" becomes part of the ideologizing structure of justifying one's own action (or the actions of those with whom the subject identifies), where the other's action preceding ours is said to be the cause of — or to have given us cause for — violent action on our part.

It is why every military force in the world is called a "defence" force, governed by a civil ministry of defence that explains what the current military action is a defence against. Thus a British Falklands war is a defensive war, and sinking the Argentinian warship General Belgrano a defensive action against its hostile change of course, just as bombing Iraq is but retaliation in defence of an already attacked Kuwait and a justified response to Sadam Hussein's failure to respond to the UN's ultimatum. In fact, Ⓒ_____ history, we will find that there never has been an aggressive move in the world, since there always was some previous action or event considered by one or the other party to have been the "cause" for "retaliation."

43 Which of the following best fits in Ⓐ? [2.5점]

① the chronological sequence
② the diplomatic clashes
③ the military strategies
④ the mutual destructions

44 Which of the following best fits in Ⓑ? [2.5점]

① the diplomatic gestures
② the human instinct
③ the power relations
④ the international politics

45 Which of the following best fits in Ⓒ? [2.5점]

① demystifying ② viewing ③ recognizing ④ consulting

[46-47] Read the following passage and answer the questions. 295 words

If it is essential that a teacher like his pupils, it is also important that he know them. A teacher must not expect the young to be like himself nor the people he knows. He must learn the pattern of their thoughts and emotions. If he does this, he will understand many of the strange things they do and will be able to forget some of the unpardonable actions of his students.

How can a teacher know his students thoroughly? Mainly by close Ⓐ_____ with them. He can give them a party occasionally or play games with them. Listen to them when they think you are doing something else, and try to discover how their emotions and minds really function. You can also learn a great deal about them by remembering your own youth. The more you can remember of the earliest days of your life, the better you can understand the young.

Some of the least successful teachers of general subjects are men and women who, even when they were boys and girls, studied very much and seldom played rough or silly games. Often they enjoyed themselves the most when they tried to be like the teachers. Such young people often receive good grades and then hesitate to go into rude world to earn a living by adventurous competition. They enter the teaching profession, and are surprised when they dislike so much of it. Sometimes they are extremely effective with bright, hard-working boys and girls who remind them of themselves. They Ⓑ_____ all their ambitions on such pupils, training them to win prizes of money for future education and to pass difficult examinations. But they seldom work well with ordinary pupils, who fill the average class, because they themselves have never been either ordinary or young.

46 Which of the following best fits in Ⓐ and Ⓑ? [4점]

① association — project
② cooperation — endow
③ observation — fathom
④ orchestration — underscore

47 Which of the following is NOT true? [4점]

① Loving students and knowing them should go together in education.
② Your childhood memories can help you understand students.
③ Some teachers have troubles working with ordinary students.
④ Good teachers try their hardest to be a perfect role-model.

[48-50] Read the following passage and answer the questions. 295 words

The origins of many regional dialects of American English can be traced to the people who settled in North America in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Because they came from different parts of England, these early settlers already spoke different dialects of English, and these differences were carried to the original thirteen American colonies. By the time of the American Revolution, there were three major dialect regions in the British colonies: the Northern dialect spoken in New England and around the Hudson River, the Midland dialect spoken in Pennsylvania, and the Southern dialect. These dialects differed from one another and from the English spoken in England in systematic ways. Some of the changes that occurred in British English spread to the colonies; others did not. [A]

How dialects develop is illustrated by the pronunciation of words with an r in different parts of United States. As early as the eighteenth century, the British in southern England were dropping their r's before consonants and at the ends of words. [B] By the end of the eighteenth century, r-drop was a general rule among many of the early settlers in New England and the southern Atlantic seaboard. Close commercial ties were maintained between the New England colonies and London, and Southerners sent their children to England to be educated, which reinforced the r-drop rule. The r-less dialect is still spoken today in Boston, New York, and Savannah, Georgia. Ⓐ_____, later settlers came from northern England, where the r had been retained; as the frontier moved westward, so did the r. [C] Pioneers from all three dialect areas spread westward. The mingling of their dialects leveled many of their dialect differences, which is why the English used in large sections of the Midwest and the West is similar. [D]

48 Which one is the best place for the following sentence? [4점]

> The words card and cod are homophones in the Bostonian version of that dialect.

① [A] ② [B] ③ [C] ④ [D]

49 Which of the following best fits in Ⓐ? [4점]

① However ② Furthermore ③ Accordingly ④ Consequently

50 Which of the following is NOT true? [4점]

① Different dialects of British English from early settlers resulted in three major dialects in American English by the end of the eighteenth centuries.
② Sound changes in American English tended to spread to British English.
③ The r-drop is still observed in Boston and New York today.
④ People in the Midwest and the West share the general linguistic rule, including r-retention.

답안 기입란 — 2024학년도

01–50 ● 표시

01	①	②	③	④	11	①	②	③	④	21	①	②	③	④	31	①	②	③	④	41	①	②	③	④
02	①	②	③	④	12	①	②	③	④	22	①	②	③	④	32	①	②	③	④	42	①	②	③	④
03	①	②	③	④	13	①	②	③	④	23	①	②	③	④	33	①	②	③	④	43	①	②	③	④
04	①	②	③	④	14	①	②	③	④	24	①	②	③	④	34	①	②	③	④	44	①	②	③	④
05	①	②	③	④	15	①	②	③	④	25	①	②	③	④	35	①	②	③	④	45	①	②	③	④
06	①	②	③	④	16	①	②	③	④	26	①	②	③	④	36	①	②	③	④	46	①	②	③	④
07	①	②	③	④	17	①	②	③	④	27	①	②	③	④	37	①	②	③	④	47	①	②	③	④
08	①	②	③	④	18	①	②	③	④	28	①	②	③	④	38	①	②	③	④	48	①	②	③	④
09	①	②	③	④	19	①	②	③	④	29	①	②	③	④	39	①	②	③	④	49	①	②	③	④
10	①	②	③	④	20	①	②	③	④	30	①	②	③	④	40	①	②	③	④	50	①	②	③	④