한국항공대학교 2018학년도

40문항 · 60분

편입학전형 필기고사(영어) · 10×10 완전분해 Ⅱ · 튜나 재조판

4지선다 · 난이도 최상

수험번호	이름	점수 / 100

문항별 배점 01-05 1.9점 / 06-10 2.1점 / 11-12 2.3점 / 13-17 2.2점 / 18-40 2.8점 배점은 문항 번호 오른쪽 [ ] · 합 100점 · 점수로 채점

[1-5] Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the underlined expression. [각 1.9점]

01 The climate of <u>arboreal</u> mushroom has descended in this area since the early time. [1.9점]

① tree-dwelling ② floricultural ③ semi-tropical ④ countryside

02 The current contract <u>stipulates</u> that all employees should report to work at 8 a.m. from Monday to Friday. [1.9점]

① replenishes ② forestalls ③ gratifies ④ requires

03 John strongly believes that <u>mundane</u> activities such as shopping groceries and cleaning the room are a waste of time and energy. [1.9점]

① pliable ② humdrum ③ discrete ④ ardent

04 Marlow refused to abandon their homes before the storm, and his action is regarded as a kind of <u>perfidy</u>. [1.9점]

① betrayal ② audacity ③ recklessness ④ agitation

05 Some survey questions are designed to elicit the <u>malediction</u> from the followers. [1.9점]

① contumacy ② acclamation ③ acclimation ④ slander

[6-10] Choose the one that best completes the sentence. [각 2.1점]

06 A certain point of view holds that all statements concerning value are _____ statements of personal taste and preference. Thus, to say that something is beautiful is to say "I find this to be beautiful." [2.1점]

① not in the least ② as well as
③ nothing more than ④ in contrast to

07 The contradictions of the Industrial Age Bubble extended to the way society is organized and sets its priorities. For example, the Industrial Age quest for efficiency and standardization has gradually _____ relentless forces for homogenization, destroying cultural diversity just as it has destroyed biological diversity. [2.1점]

① absolved ② unleashed ③ dismantled ④ eroded

08 The last aspect of commitment is vulnerability. This follows in a sense from uncertainty, but it's a little more personal. My comments about fanaticism and uncertainty are a bit conceptual. What they mean personally is that occupying a leadership position becomes an exercise in vulnerability. Vulnerability starts with embracing complex issues and not trivializing them. We lead from theories — assumptions, really — and sharing our assumptions openly is rarely comfortable, especially when people expect certainty. When we make our assumptions visible, we are in effect inviting others to help us in discovering how we are wrong. Thus, you need to have _____ — if you're not aware of your own flaws and shortcomings and lack of judgement, you will lead people in wrong ways. [2.1점]

① humility ② aspiration ③ perspiration ④ dedication

09 While there are exceptions to every rule, it is also good to know the rule. In a complex world where people can be _____ in an infinite number of ways, there is great value in discovering the baseline. And knowing what happens on average is a good place to start. [2.1점]

① archetypal ② atypical ③ representative ④ apocryphal

10 In transferring assets and liabilities between the public and private sector, particular attention needs to be given to the prices paid. Overpaying the private sector for assets represents an unwarranted transfer to the firm at the expense of the taxpayers and an inefficient use of public funds. Preventing such transfer is, however, difficult, given that one feature of the recent financial crisis is the failure of markets to function properly in setting accurate prices. In such situation, _____ should be one objective of public policy. [2.1점]

① shifting some of the unwarranted transfer costs from the private to the public sector
② alternating the price for unwarranted transfers from the private to the public sector
③ minimizing the scope for unwarranted transfers from the public to the private sector
④ redistributing wealth from the public to the private sector with unwarranted transfers

[11-12] Choose the one that is either ungrammatical or unacceptable. [각 2.3점]

11 Neanderthals' heads were shaped ① so differently from ours that even in a business suit or designer dress, ② Neanderthal would ③ draw stares on the streets of New York or London. Their hands were much more powerful than ours. Their handshakes ④ would have been literally bone-crushing. [2.3점]

① ② ③ ④

12 While over a dozen major infectious diseases of Old World origins became established in the New World, perhaps not a single major killer ① reached at Europe from ② the Americas. The sole possible exception is syphilis, ③ whose area of origin remains controversial. The one-sidedness of that exchange of germs becomes even more striking when we recall that large, dense populations are ④ a prerequisite for the evolution of our infectious diseases. [2.3점]

① ② ③ ④

[13-17] Choose the best for the blank. [각 2.2점]

13 In universities, the practical is often judged less valuable than the abstract and the theoretical. Universities, moreover, put each discipline into separate departments, where people mainly talk to others within their own narrowly defined categories. This _____ specialists who understand their narrow area in great depth. It is not well suited for the development of generalists whose work cuts across disciplines. [2.2점]

① specialization is operational for disintegrating
② segmentation is suboptimal for developing
③ separation is optional for disintegrating
④ compartmentalization is optimal for developing

14 The German philosopher Immauel Kant saw as little value in human kindness as former U.S. vice president Dick Cheney did in energy conservation. Cheney mocked conservation as a sign of personal virtue that, sadly, wouldn't do the planet any good. Kant praised compassion as beautiful yet considered it _____. Who needs tender feelings if duty is all the matter? [2.2점]

① essential to a kind life
② irrelevant to a virtuous life
③ cardinal to a thoughtful life
④ indispensable to a dutiful life

15 Who is the enemy? Who is holding back more rapid movement to the better society that is reasonable and possible with available resources? The real enemy is fuzzy thinking on the part of good, intelligent, and vital people, and their failure to lead. Too many settle for being critics and experts. There is too much intellectual wheel spinning, too much retreating into research, too little preparation for and willingness to undertake the hard and high-risk tasks of building better institutions in an imperfect world, and too little disposition to see the problem as residing in here and not out there. In short, the enemy is strong natural servants who _____. [2.2점]

① have no potential to lead but lead
② choose to follow more powerful leaders
③ choose to be leaders
④ have the potential to lead but do not lead

16 The advantages and disadvantages of leverage are manifest in finance's predictions on the best use of leverage over the life cycle of firms. Because leverage can compromise firms by limiting investment, firms facing lots of uncertainty with lots of potential investment needs, particularly young firms, should limit their leverage. Similarly, unstable firms nearing their economic end will find that leverage will hasten their demise. We expect a hump-shaped trajectory for firm leverage – young, dynamic firms avoid debt, mature firms lever up with debt, and older firms where economic decline has set in are best advised to reduce their debt levels. A related pattern is apparent in our financial lives because of what is known as the life-cycle hypothesis of _____. One of the puzzles in economics is how consumption remains stable over the course of our lives. Despite large fluctuations in income in our lives, we basically don't change how much we consume. We borrow when we are young and need to consume and don't have resources – and then, as we age, we repay debt and save for retirement so we can continue consuming at roughly the same level. [2.2점]

① consumption smoothing
② consumption volatility
③ consumption overhang
④ consumption minimization

17 If biology is to inform government and society, the least we should do is get the full picture, drop the cardboard version that is Social Darwinism, and look at what evolution has actually put into place. What kind of animals are we? The traits produced by natural selection are rich and varied and include social tendencies far more conducive to optimism than generally assumed. In fact, I'd argue that biology constitutes our greatest hope. One can only shudder at the thought that the humaneness of our societies would depend on the whims of politics, culture, or religion. Ideologies come and go, _____. [2.2점]

① and thus human nature relies on our societies
② and so does human nature
③ but human nature is here to stay
④ but our societies don't

[18-19] Choose the best for the blank. [각 2.8점]

18 Realists value order above freedom: for them the latter becomes important only after the former has been established. In Iraq, order, even of totalitarian dimensions, turned out to be more humane than the lack of order that followed. And because world government will forever remain elusive, since there will never be fundamental agreement on the ways of social betterment, the world is fated to be ruled by different regimes and in some places by tribal and ethnic orders. Realists believe war is naturally inherent in the division of humanity into states and other groupings. Indeed, _____; they arise out of differences with others. Whereas devotees of globalization stress what unifies humankind, traditional realists stress what divides us. [2.8점]

① international organizations attempt to be fair
② connections between democracy and morality are clear
③ sovereignty and alliances rarely occur in a void
④ orderly states operate in a constrained moral universe

19 To understand what Fourier achieved, turn the problem on its head. Instead of trying to analyze the electrical current that is carrying a symphony, imagine trying to synthesize the current. Creating a pure tone is easy. A tuning fork vibrates at a single frequency, producing a pure sound. Its mathematical expression — and its electrical signal — is a sine wave. Each different pitch will be expressed by a sine wave of different periodicity, as every mathematician of Fourier's day knew. Unlike others, however, Fourier asked what would happen if one combined a number of these pure tones, these pure mathematical functions. One could, he reasoned, theoretically create any sound imaginable by modulating with sufficient precision a wide range of tuning forks. And since every pure tone is describable as a sine wave, every complex sound must be some combination of sine waves. Conversely, every complex wave form, and every complex mathematical description of such a form, _____. [2.8점]

① must be modulated with contemporary mathematical theorem
② must harmonize periodicity of every tuning fork
③ must generate electrical current
④ must be decomposable into its elementary wave functions

[20-40] Read the following passages and answer the questions. [각 2.8점] 130 words

Traditional agriculture depended on cycles of natural time and organic growth. Most societies were unable to make precise time measurements, nor were they terribly interested in doing so. The world went about its business without clocks and timetables, subject only to the movements of the sun and the growth cycles of plants. There was no uniform working day, and all routines changed drastically from season to season. In contrast to medieval peasants and shoemakers, modern industry cares little about the sun and the season. It sanctifies precision and uniformity. _____. Each worker arrives at work at exactly the same time. Everybody takes their lunch break together, whether they are hungry or not. Everybody goes home when a whistle announces that the shift is over — not when they have finished their project.

20 Put the following sentences into the most appropriate order to fill the blank. [2.8점]

(a) If one shoemaker was late for work, it did not stall the others.
(b) In order to prevent such calamities, everybody must adhere to a precise timetable.
(c) However, in a modern footwear-factory assembly line, every worker mans a machine that produces just a small part of a shoe, which is then passed on to the next machine.
(d) For example, in a medieval workshop each shoemaker made an entire shoe, from sole to buckle.
(e) If the worker who operates machine no.5 has overslept, it stalls all the other machines.

① (c) - (b) - (a) - (d) - (e)
② (a) - (c) - (e) - (b) - (d)
③ (d) - (a) - (c) - (e) - (b)
④ (b) - (d) - (a) - (e) - (c)

[21-22] 317 words

But that's putting it too negatively. If I were interested in preserving religious faith, I would be very afraid of the positive power of evolutionary science precisely because it is _____. The difficult problem for any theory of biological design is to explain the massive statistical improbability of living things. Statistical improbability in the direction of good design - "complexity" is another word for this. The standard creationist argument – there is only one; they're all reduced to this one – takes off from a statistical improbability. Living creatures are too complex to have come about by chance; therefore, they must have had a designer. This argument, of course, shoots itself in the foot. Any designer capable of designing something really complex has to be even more complex himself, and that's before we even start on the other things he's expected to do, like forgive sins, bless marriages, and listen to prayers. Complexity is the problem that any theory of biology has to solve, and you can't solve it by postulating an agent that is even more complex, thereby simply compounding the problem. Darwinian natural selection is so stunningly elegant because it solves the problem of explaining complexity in terms of nothing but simplicity. Essentially, it works by providing a smooth ramp of gradual, step-by-step increment. But here, I only want to make the point that the elegance of Darwinism is corrosive to religion, precisely because it is so elegant, so parsimonious, so powerful, so economically powerful. It has the sinewy economy of a beautiful suspension bridge. The God theory is not just a bad theory. It turns out to be – in principle – incapable of doing the job required of it. So, returning to tactics and the evolution lobby, I want to argue that rocking the boat may be just the right thing to do. My approach to attacking creationism is – unlike the evolution lobby – to attack religion as a whole.

21 Choose the best answer to fill in the blank. [2.8점]

① omnipotent ② tacit ③ fertile ④ atheistic

22 What would be the best title of the passage above? [2.8점]

① Religion in the age of evolution
② Complexity of natural selection
③ Elegance in creationism
④ Statistical improbability in science

[23-24] 320 words

Up until the 1920s, everyone thought the universe was essentially static and unchanging in time. Then it was discovered that the universe was expanding. Distant galaxies were moving away from us. This meant they must have been closer together in the past. If we extrapolate back, we find we must have all been on top of each other about 15 billion years ago. This was the Big Bang, the beginning of the universe. But was there anything before the Big Bang? If not, what created the universe? Why did the universe emerge from the Big Bang the way it did? We used to think that the theory of the universe could be divided into two parts. First, there were the laws like Maxwell's equations and general relativity that determined the evolution of the universe, given its state over all of space at one time. And second, there was no question of the initial state of the universe. We have made good progress on the first part, and now have the knowledge of the laws of evolution in all but the most extreme conditions. But until recently, we have had little idea about the initial conditions for the universe. However, this division into laws of evolution and initial conditions depends on time and space being separate and distinct. Under extreme conditions, general relativity and quantum theory allow time to behave like another dimension of space. This removes the distinction between time and space, and means the laws of evolution can also determine the initial state. The universe can spontaneously create itself out of nothing. Moreover, we can calculate a probability that the universe was created in different states. These predictions are in excellent agreement with observations by the WMAP satellite of the cosmic microwave background, which is an imprint of the very early universe. We think we have solved _____. Maybe we should patent the universe and charge everyone royalties for their existence.

23 Choose the sentence that best fills in the blank. [2.8점]

① the chance of spreading out into space
② the mystery of creation
③ the future of the human race
④ the question of the universe through observation

24 Which of the following is true? [2.8점]

① It is undeniable that galaxies are moving closer to us.
② The evolutionary law cannot be applied to the initial state of the universe.
③ The distinction between time and space can disappear in an extreme condition.
④ The calculation of the age of the universe is not supported by any empirical observation.

[25-26] 242 words

Periodic increases in systemic risk are likely to be a recurring feature the world we live in. It should influence investment strategy in a number of ways. Short and medium-run returns, especially when they are high, should not be taken as accurate signals of long-run returns when there is a component of risk that is periodic and systemic. Analytical effort and institutional capability should include regular assessments of systemic risk, utilizing outside expertise and inputs in combination with in-house evaluation. When the evaluation dictates, defensive action in the form of portfolio adjustments and tail insurance should be undertaken. Asset allocation needs to have a dynamic component, and value needs to be attached to flexibility. For illiquid investments, a complementary part of the portfolio needs to be liquid and relatively less vulnerable to correlated asset movements of the type that occur when systemic risk causes an abrupt asset-value reset. Liquidity should be valued for avoidance of cash-flow distress, for flexibility in adjusting asset allocation in response to rising systemic risk, and for the option value it creates in the aftermath of a crisis or a systemic resetting of asset values. Investment strategies should not be based on the properties of the system in normal times on the implicit assumption that periodic instability is abnormal. The complexity created by the challenge of assessing systemic risk and the unpredictability of the timing of the instability are just that – challenges, not reasons to ignore these phenomena.

25 What would be the best title of the passage above? [2.8점]

① Stationary risk and investment behavior
② Short, medium, and long-run returns
③ Liquidity and flexibility
④ Periodic systemic risk and investment strategy

26 It can be inferred from the passage that _____. [2.8점]

① individual investors have unlimited capacities for assessing systemic risk
② major systemic disruptions occur every year
③ short-run returns are a good indicator of long-run returns
④ systemic risk is related to asset valuation

[27-28] 322 words

According to Fromm, the awareness of a disunited human existence is a source of guilt and shame, and the solution to this existential dichotomy is found in the development of one's uniquely human powers of love and reason. However, Fromm distinguished his concept of love from unreflective popular notions as well as Freudian paradoxical love. Fromm considered love to be an interpersonal creative capacity rather than an emotion, and he distinguished this creative capacity from what he considered to be various forms of narcissistic neuroses and sado-masochistic tendencies that are commonly held out as proof of true love. Indeed, Fromm viewed the experience of falling in love as evidence of one's failure to understand the true nature of love, which he believed always had the common elements of care, responsibility, respect, and knowledge. Fromm also asserted that few people in modern society had respect for the autonomy of their fellow human beings, much less the objective knowledge of what other people truly wanted and needed. Fromm believed that freedom was an aspect of human nature that we either embrace or escape. He observed that embracing our freedom of will was healthy, whereas escaping freedom through the use of escape mechanisms was the root of psychological conflicts. Fromm outlined three of the most common escape mechanisms: automaton conformity, authoritarianism, and destructiveness. Automaton conformity is changing one's ideal self to conform to a perception of society's preferred type of personality, losing one's true self in the process. Automaton conformity displaces the burden of choice from self to society. Authoritarianism is giving control of oneself to another. By submitting one's freedom to someone else, this act removes the freedom of choice almost entirely. Lastly, destructiveness is any process which attempts to eliminate others or the world as a whole, all to escape freedom. Fromm said that "the destruction of the world is the last, almost desperate attempt to save myself from being crushed by it."

27 Which of the following statement is NOT true? [2.8점]

① Fromm suggests love as the solution to existential problems.
② Fromm condemns authoritarianism.
③ Automaton conformity contributes to harmonizing self with society.
④ Fromm does not support the idea of falling in love.

28 It can be inferred from the passage that _____. [2.8점]

① Fromm's love is based upon an immediate feeling rather than a conscious effort
② escape from freedom significantly contributes to the establishment of the true self
③ falling in love can be an ultimate answer to deal with our unbearable feeling of loneliness and isolation
④ man devises some psychological mechanism to get rid of burden of freedom

[29-30] 493 words

Economists often assume that markets are inert, that they do not touch or taint the goods they exchange. Market exchange, they assume, doesn't change the meaning or value of the goods being exchanged. This may be true enough if we're talking about material goods. If you sell me a flat screen television or give me one as a gift, it will be the same good. It will work the same either way. But the same may not be true if we're talking about non-material goods and social practices such as teaching and learning or engaging together in civic life. In those domains, bringing market mechanisms and cash incentives may undermine or crowd out non-market values and attitudes worth caring about. Once we see that markets and commerce, when extended beyond the material domain, can change the character of the goods themselves, can change the meaning of the social practices, as in the example of teaching and learning, we have to ask where markets belong and where they don't, and where they may actually undermine values and attitudes worth caring about. But to have this debate, we have to do something we're not very good at, and that is to reason together in public about the value and the meaning of the social practices we prize, from our bodies to family life, to personal relations, to health, to teaching and learning, and to civic life. Now these are controversial questions, and so we tend to shrink from them. In fact, during the past three decades, when market reasoning and market thinking have gathered force and gained prestige, our public discourse during this time has become hollowed out, empty of larger moral meaning. For fear of disagreement, we shrink from these questions. But once we see that markets change the character of goods, we have to debate among ourselves these bigger questions about how to value goods. One of the most corrosive effects of putting a price on everything is on commonality, the sense that we are all in it together. Against the background of rising inequality, marketizing every aspect of life leads to a condition where those who are affluent and those who are of modest means increasingly live separate lives. We live and work and shop and play in different places. Our children go to different schools. This isn't good for democracy, nor is it a satisfying way to live, even for those of us who can afford to buy our way to the head of the line. Here's why. Democracy does not require perfect equality, but what it does require is that citizens share in a common life. What matters is that people of different social backgrounds and different walks of life encounter one another, and bump up against one another in the ordinary course of life, because this is what teaches us to negotiate and to abide our differences. And this is how we come to care for the common good.

29 Which of the following statement is NOT true? [2.8점]

① We have to debate among ourselves bigger questions about how to value goods.
② Serious debate about the role and reach of markets remains largely absent from our life.
③ We worry that we are moving toward a society which everything is up for sale.
④ Recently market reasoning has been replaced by market exchange.

30 It can be inferred from the passage that _____. [2.8점]

① maximizing utility should be a principle to build a fair society
② a society should involve reasoning together about the good life
③ the highest morality is to maximize happiness
④ one needs to follow an unconditional or a categorical imperative rather than market norms

[31] 390 words

And along the way I discovered that a lot of great originals in history were procrastinators. Take Leonardo da Vinci. He toiled on and off for 16 years on the Mona Lisa. He felt like a failure. He wrote as much in his journal. But some of the diversions he took in optics transformed the way that he modeled light and made him into a much better painter. What about Martin Luther King, Jr.? The night before the biggest speech of his life, the March on Washington, he was up past 3 a.m., rewriting it. He's sitting in the audience waiting for his turn to go onstage, and he is still scribbling notes and crossing out lines. When he gets onstage, 11 minutes in, he leaves his prepared remarks to utter four words that changed the course of history: "I have a dream." That was not in the script. By delaying the task of finalizing the speech until the very last minute, he left himself open to the widest range of possible ideas. And because the text wasn't set in stone, he had freedom to improvise. Procrastinating is a vice when it comes to productivity, but it can be a virtue for creativity. What you see with a lot of great originals is that they are quick to start but they're slow to finish. And this is what I missed with Warby Parker. When they were dragging their heels for six months, I looked at them and said, "You know, a lot of other companies are starting to sell glasses online." They missed the first-mover advantage. But what I didn't realize was they were spending all that time trying to figure out how to get people to be comfortable ordering glasses online. And it turns out the first-mover advantage is mostly a myth. Look at a classic study of over 50 product categories, comparing the first movers who created the market with the improvers who introduced something different and better. What you see is that the first movers had a failure rate of 47 percent, compared with only 8 percent for the improvers. Look at Facebook, waiting to build a social network until after Myspace and Friendster. Look at Google, waiting for years after Altavista and Yahoo. It's much easier to improve on somebody else's idea than it is to create something new from scratch.

31 It can be inferred from the passage that _____. [2.8점]

① there is a tradeoff between quality and quantity
② to introduce dissenters or radical persons would be beneficial to encourage divergent thinking
③ procrastination can be a real resource for productivity
④ success requires resisting temptation to foreclose on a theme or direction

[32-33] 293 words

Globalization is getting more complex. And this change is getting more rapid. The future will be more unpredictable. Urbanization, integration, coming together, leads to a new renaissance. It did this a thousand years ago. The last 40 years have been extraordinary times. Life expectancy has gone up by about 25 years. It took from the Stone Age to achieve that. Income has gone up for a majority of the world's population, despite the population going up by about two billion people over this period. And illiteracy has gone down, from a half to about a quarter of the people on Earth. There is a huge opportunity, unleashing of new potential for innovation, for development. (A) There are two Achilles' heels of globalization. There is the Achilles' heel of growing inequality — those that are left out, those that feel angry, those that are not participating. Globalization has not been inclusive. The second Achilles' heel is complexity — a growing fragility, a growing brittleness. What happens in one place very quickly affects everything else. (B) This is a systemic risk, systemic shock. We've seen it in the financial crisis. We've seen it in the pandemic flu. It will become virulent and it's something we have to build _____ against. A lot of this is driven by what's happening in technology. (C) There have been huge leaps. There will be a million-fold improvement in what you can get for the same price in computing by 2030. That's what the experience of the last 20 years has been. (D) It will continue. Our computers, our systems will be as primitive as the Apollo's are for today. Our mobile phones are more powerful than the total Apollo space engine. Our mobile phones are more powerful than some of the strongest computers of 20 years ago.

32 Choose the most appropriate place for the sentence below. [2.8점]

But there is an underbelly.

① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D)

33 Choose the most appropriate one for the blank. [2.8점]

① conceit ② reliability ③ resilience ④ innovation

[34-35] 344 words

One of the most central doctrines of Hume's philosophy, stated in the very first lines of the Treatise, is his notion that the mind consists of its mental perceptions, or the mental objects which are present to it, and which divide into two categories: impressions and ideas. Hume's Treatise thus opens with the words: "All the perceptions of the human mind resolve themselves into two distinct kinds, which I shall call IMPRESSIONS and IDEAS." Hume states that "I believe it will not be very necessary to employ many words in explaining this distinction" and commentators have generally taken Hume to mean the distinction between feeling and thinking. Controversially, Hume may regard the difference as in some sense a matter of degree, as he takes "impressions" to be distinguished from ideas, on the basis of their force, liveliness, and vivacity. Ideas are therefore _____. For example, experiencing the painful sensation of touching the handle of a hot pan is more forceful than simply thinking about touching a hot pan. According to Hume, impressions are meant to be the original form of all our ideas, and Don Garret has thus coined the term "the copy principle" to refer to Hume's doctrine that all ideas are ultimately all copied from some original impression, whether it be a passion or sensation, from which they derive. Hume's writings on ethics began in the Treatise. His views on ethics are that "moral decisions are grounded in moral sentiment." It is not knowing that governs ethical actions, but feelings. Arguing that reason cannot be behind morality, he wrote: "Morals excite passions, and produce or prevent actions. Reason itself is utterly impotent in this particular. The rules of morality, therefore, are not conclusions of our reason". Hume's sentimentalism about morality was shared by his close friend Adam Smith. And Hume and Smith were mutually influenced by the moral reflections of their older contemporary Francis Hutcheson. Peter Singer claims that Hume's argument that morals cannot have a rational basis alone "would have been enough to earn him a place in the history of ethics".

34 Choose the most appropriate one for the blank. [2.8점]

① the grounds of ethics
② faint impressions
③ the imitations of morality
④ forceful reasons

35 Which of the following statement is true? [2.8점]

① Ethical actions arise from knowledge.
② Hume attempted to set a moral ground on the basis of reason.
③ In Treatise, Hume explored some epistemological problems.
④ To Hume the distinction between feeling and thinking is virtually meaningless.

[36] 230 words

What constitutes of orderly bankruptcy? Four of the defining features of the modern corporate bankruptcy are designed to ensure the possibility of rebirth amidst of the chaos of insolvency. First, the declaration of a bankruptcy is accompanied by an "automatic stay" — a period during which creditors are prevented from filing claims against debtors, to ensure that chaos does not ensue and debtors can outline an orderly process. Second, the process of bankruptcy is overseen by impartial observers who serve as referees — indeed, the judges and trustees who oversaw bankruptcies were called referees until the twentieth century. These referees are meant to ensure that competing concerns are all balanced. Third, professional advisors are called in — lawyers, bankers, accountants — to provide assistance, so that the best outcome can be arrived at. That external help and advice are viewed as so important that advisors' fees become the senior-most claims on the companies assets. Finally, debtors are provided with a stay so that they can put forward a plan — and this plan is the lynchpin for any company seeking to emerge from a bankruptcy. The plan should address how, in a forward-looking manner, the company can generate the greatest overall value, rather than concentrating on how to carve up the carcass amongst claimants. The discharge of debt could be accomplished with the approval of creditors, so that debtors could begin with a clean slate.

36 Which of the following statement is true? [2.8점]

① Advisory fees in bankruptcy are paid first.
② As soon as a firm files for bankruptcy, creditors repossess the firm's assets.
③ Every party involved in bankruptcy shares the same concern.
④ Debtors are guaranteed to get out of debt by proposing a reorganization plan.

[37] 219 words

Grice said little about why people bother to implicate their meanings rather than just blurting them out. We discover the answer when we remember that people are not just in the business of downloading information into each other's heads but are social animals concerned with the impressions they make. An implicature involves two meanings: the literal content (sometimes called the sentence meaning) and the intended message (sometimes called speaker meaning). The literal sentence meaning must be doing some work or the speaker would not bother to use it in the first place. In the implicatures, intended messages are negative but literal content can be positive or neutral. Perhaps, _____ — they want to impugn something they dislike while staving off the impression that they are whiners or malcontents. The psychologist Ellen Winner and her colleagues have shown that people have a better impression of speakers who express a criticism with sarcasm ("What a great game you just played!") than with direct language ("What a lousy game you just played!"). The sarcastic speakers, compared with the blunt ones, are seen as less angry, less critical, and more in control. This may be cold comfort to the target of the sarcasm, of course, since criticism is more damaging when it is seen to come from a judicious critic than from a dyspeptic one.

37 Choose the sentence that best fills in the blank. [2.8점]

① speakers believe beggars cannot be choosers
② speakers pretend that the cat got their tongue
③ speakers are trying to eat their cake and have it too
④ speakers are arbitrary and circular

[38-39] 345 words

All societies are based on imagined hierarchies, but not necessarily on the same hierarchies. In most cases the hierarchy originated as the result of a set of _____ and was then perpetuated and refined over many generations as different groups developed vested interests in it. (A) For instance, many scholars surmise that the Hindu caste system took shape when Indo-Aryan people invaded the Indian subcontinent about 3,000 years ago, subjugating the local population. The invaders established a stratified society, in which they occupied the leading positions (priests and warriors), leaving the natives to live as servants and slaves. The invaders, who were few in number, feared losing their privileged status and unique identity. (B) To forestall this danger, they divided the population into castes, each of which was required to pursue a specific occupation or perform a specific role in society. Each had different legal status, privileges and duties. Mixing of castes — social interaction, marriage, even the sharing of meals — was prohibited. And the distinctions were not just legal — they became an inherent part of religious mythology and practice. The rulers argued that the caste system reflected an eternal cosmic reality rather than a chance historical development. Concepts of purity and impurity were essential elements in Hindu religion, and they were harnessed to buttress the social pyramid. (C) Pious Hindus were taught that contact with members of a different caste could pollute not only them personally, but society as a whole, and should therefore be abhorred. Such ideas are hardly unique to Hindus. Throughout history, and in almost all societies, concepts of pollution and purity have played a leading role in enforcing social and political divisions and have been exploited by numerous ruling classes to maintain their privileges. (D) It probably has its roots in biological survival mechanisms that make humans feel an instinctive revulsion towards potential disease carriers, such as sick persons and dead bodies. If you want to keep any human group isolated — women, Jews, Roma, gays, blacks — the best way to do it is convince everyone that these people are a source of pollution.

38 Choose the most appropriate one for the blank. [2.8점]

① ultimate economic advantages
② accidental historical circumstances
③ extant theological myths
④ inherent cosmic realities

39 Choose the most appropriate place for the sentence below. [2.8점]

The fear of pollution is not a complete fabrication of priests and princes, however.

① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D)

[40] 363 words

As the centuries passed, bureaucratic methods of data processing grew ever more different from the way humans naturally think — and ever more important. A critical step was made sometime before the ninth century AD, when a new partial script was invented, one that could store and process mathematical data with unprecedented efficiency. This partial script was composed of ten signs, representing the numbers from 0 to 9. Confusingly, these signs are known as Arabic numerals even though they were first invented by the Hindus (even more confusingly, modern Arabs use a set of digits that look quite different from Western ones). But the Arabs get the credit because when they invaded India they encountered the system, understood its usefulness, refined it, and spread it through the Middle East and then to Europe. When several other signs were later added to the Arab numerals (such as the signs for addition, subtraction and multiplication), the basis of modern mathematical notation came into being. Although this system of writing remains a partial script, it has become the world's dominant language. Almost all states, companies, organizations and institutions — whether they speak Arabic, Hindi, English or Norwegian — use mathematical script to record and process data. Every piece of information that can be translated into mathematical script is stored, spread and processed with mind-boggling speed and efficiency. A person who wishes to influence the decisions of governments, organizations and companies must therefore learn to speak in numbers. Experts do their best to translate even ideas such as 'poverty', 'happiness' and 'honesty' into numbers ('the poverty line', 'subjective well-being levels', 'credit rating'). Entire fields of knowledge, such as physics and engineering, have already lost almost all touch with the spoken human language, and are maintained solely by mathematical script. More recently, mathematical script has given rise to an even more revolutionary writing system, a computerized binary script consisting of only two signs: 0 and 1. Writing was born as the maidservant of human consciousness, but is increasingly becoming its master. Our computers have trouble understanding how Homo sapiens talks, feels, and dreams. So, we are teaching Homo sapiens to talk, feel and dream in the language of numbers, which can be understood by computers.

40 Which of the following statement is true? [2.8점]

① The Arabs have been mistakenly recognized for the spread of numerals to Europe.
② A computerized script consists of dichotomous signs.
③ The basis of modern mathematical notation was established when the Arabic numerals were invented.
④ Massive amount of information can be processed in mathematical script at the expense of speed.

답안 기입란 — 2018학년도 01-40 ● 표시

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