인하대학교 2018학년도

40문항 · 80분

인문계 · 10×10 완전분해 Ⅱ · 튜나 재조판

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수험번호	이름	점수 / 70

배점 합 70점 — 시험지 표기 그대로 · 문항 번호 오른쪽의 [N점] 01–20번 30점 · 21–40번 40점 · 개수가 아니라 점수로 채점

[01-04] Choose the most appropriate one for each blank. 176 words

The Nobel Prize in Literature may be the world's most important literary award, but not everyone who wins can make it to the ceremony. Among the reasons given by past laureates for failing to travel to Stockholm to accept the award: being gravely ill and in a wheelchair (Harold Pinter, 2005); being so anxious and agoraphobic that you are "not suited as a person to be dragged into public" (Elfriede Jelinek, 2004); and being a Soviet dissident terrified to leave the country because you might not be allowed back in (Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, 1970). Over the years, some literature prize winners seem to have delighted in making things difficult for the academy by, for instance, reacting to news of their win with _____. In 1964, Jean-Paul Sartre turned the award down. As for V. S. Naipaul, when the academy telephoned him at home to let him know that he'd won the 2001 prize, he refused to come to the phone. Doris Lessing grumbled, "Oh, Christ" in 2007, when a waiting reporter in front of her house informed her that she was the newest laureate.

01 [1.5점]

① welcoming gestures
② a dignified composure
③ fear of public recognition
④ expressions of excitement
⑤ less-than-complete enthusiasm

[02] 171 words

It is estimated that up to 90 percent of the pesticides we use never reach their intended targets. Many beneficial organisms are poisoned unintentionally as a result. _____, about 20 percent of all honeybee colonies in the United States are destroyed each year and another 15 percent are damaged by pesticide spray drift or residues on the flowers they visit.

Direct losses to bee-keepers amount to several million dollars per year. Losses to crops the bees would have pollinated may be ten times higher. In some cases, the effects of poisoning nontarget species are immediate and unmistakable. In one episode in 1972, a single application of the insecticide Azodrin to combat potato aphids on a farm in Dade County, Florida, killed 10,000 migrating robins in three days. _____, a 1991 derailment of a Southern Pacific tanker car on a tricky canyon bridge just north of Dunsmuir, California, dumped 75,000 liters of highly toxic metam sodium herbicide into the Sacramento River. The entire river ecosystem — including aquatic plants, insects, amphibians, and at least 100,000 trout — as completely wiped out for 45 kilometers downstream.

02 [1.5점]

① For instance — Similarly
② Meanwhile — Therefore
③ Hence — In contrast
④ Meanwhile — Nevertheless
⑤ For instance — Instead

[03] 114 words

Among the many changes industrialization produced in the United States was the creation of _____. By the 1920s, America was a society in which many men and women (although not, of course, all) could afford not merely the means of subsistence, but a considerable measure of additional, discretionary goods and services; a society in which people could buy items not just because of need but for pleasure. Middle-class families purchased such new appliances as electric refrigerators, washing machines, and vacuum cleaners. Men and women wore wristwatches and smoked cigarettes. Women purchased cosmetics and mass-produced fashions. Above all, Americans bought automobiles. By the end of the decade, there were more than 30 million cars on American roads.

03 ① a nuclear family ② an advertising industry [1점]
③ a mass consumer culture ④ an innovative public transportation
⑤ a powerful form of mass communication

[04] 99 words

The "family tree" is a commonly used metaphor in the classification of languages. Like human families, some language families are larger than others; some families stick together for long periods of time while others drift apart; and some families are mobile while others stay put. The _____ between the genetic relatedness of languages and the human family, or any minimal social unit which produces offspring, is scientifically imperfect, but it is still a helpful way of thinking about language in its historical context. The analogy with the family tree allows us to talk about "parent" languages evolving into "daughter" languages.

04 ① parallel ② variation ③ specificity ④ discrepancy ⑤ conversion [1.5점]

[05] 123 words

If there is one requirement of architecture, it's that the structure must remain upright. Architects would be out of a job if their buildings continually failed to meet this one test. Yet some architects push the boundaries, seemingly daring with Newton's universal law of gravity, to design buildings that not only appear to defy the law, but are beautiful at that. From a cantilevered barn designed by the Dutch-based firm MVRD to an impressively stacked building in Hanover, Germany, by the Stuttgart-based firm Behnisch Architekten, these buildings seem impossible to conceive, let alone build. Of course, all of these structures passed strict zoning laws before they were erected. What is not guaranteed, however, is whether merely looking at them will cause you vertigo.

05 Which is the best title for the passage? [1.5점]
① Design Buildings on High Ground ② The Difficulty of Being an Architect
③ The Beautiful Buildings That Defy Gravity ④ Requirements and Laws of City Architecture
⑤ Be Daring If You Want to Achieve a Success

[06] 159 words

Lennox Honychurch wrote the book on Dominica. Born on this small, mountainous island in the Windward Antilles in 1952, he first published The Dominica Story in 1975. An updated version of the book remains the standard history of a country that few Americans could distinguish from the Dominican Republic until recently, when Hurricane Maria blasted its peaks with 160-mile-per-hour winds and images on the news showed a once-lush land that then resembled the surface of the moon. Located between the French islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique, Dominica was named for the day of the week — Sunday — when Columbus first glimpsed its steep sides. The island remained unsettled by Europeans for much longer than its neighbors; it remains home today to a proud community of indigenous people whom the Spanish dubbed "Carib" but who call themselves Kalinago. The island passed back and forth between French and English control many times before it became, in 1763, the British colony until it won independence in 1978.

06 Which of the following is not true according to the passage? [1.5점]

① Dominica was originally inhabited by the Kalinago.
② Dominica gained independence from Spain in 1978.
③ Hurricane Maria wrought catastrophic damage to Dominica.
④ The name "Dominica" is derived from the word for "Sunday."
⑤ Dominica and the Dominican Republic are two completely different countries.

[07] 122 words

If you're in the path of a hurricane or another natural disaster, what's the one thing you should always do? We asked survivors: Here's what they said.

In order to get refunds from your flood insurance company, you're best off having pictures and receipts. "I plan on cataloging everything going forward," says Thomas Cassino of Lindenhurst, New York. He lost his house in 2012's Hurricane Sandy. "In the future, I will store all receipts, and I'll video and/or take pictures of whatever is in my home before evacuating," says Cassino. He was surprised at how much money he had spent over time furnishing and decorating his home. "It is easy to lose track of all that you have spent," he says.

07 What does Thomas Cassino advise us to do in a natural disaster? [1점]

① To evacuate as quickly as possible
② To keep receipts and take photos of the things in home
③ To categorize our belongings and take valuable things only
④ To give up the money on furnishing and decorating our home
⑤ To request refunds from our insurance company as soon as possible

[08-09] Choose the best place for the sentence in the box. 169 words

Miles Davis is one of the most famous Jazz musicians in America. [A] Born in 1926 into a prosperous black family just outside East St. Louis, he arrived in New York in 1944. His official reason was to attend Juilliard, but this was a smokescreen to placate his father. [B] His real reason was to follow his idols, the alto saxophonist Charlie Parker and the trumpeter Dizzy Gillespie, who were revolutionizing jazz at clubs in Harlem and on West 52nd Street. Soon Davis had taken part in almost every phase in jazz's evolution since the mid-1940s. [C] He became known as "the sorcerer" because of his alchemical flair for transforming the humblest of materials — a Tin Pan Alley song, a simple bass line, even another musician's wrong note — into an exalted form of expression. [D] He also knew how to make their performances sound better; the keyboardist Joe Zawinul was aghast at Davis's ruthless arrangement of "In a Silent Way," but Davis illuminated qualities its composer hadn't quite discerned. [E]

08 [2점]

Shy to the point of taciturnity, he rarely spoke to his sidemen, except to offer the occasional cryptic instruction, yet he knew how to inspire their best playing.

① [A] ② [B] ③ [C] ④ [D] ⑤ [E]

[09] 133 words

What Americans consider "medical treatment" is actually a fairly new approach to health care. Before the nineteenth century, any number of people might be called upon to treat a sick person: herbalists, druggists, midwives, even barbers (in the middle ages, barbers became skilled at bloodletting). [A] Today, most Americans seek medical treatment from trained, certified medical doctors who focus on treating their particular illnesses and symptoms. [B] This modern, scientific medical practice has been remarkably effective at saving people's lives. [C] Still, the scientific approach has its drawbacks. [D] Practitioners tend to focus on only one part of the patient at a time and don't try to see the "big picture" of patient health or ask questions about the patient's diet, exercise habits, or emotional well-being, all of which might influence treatment. [E]

09 [1.5점]

Women and children in particular have benefited, and rates of maternal death in childbirth and infant mortality have plummeted since the turn of the twentieth century.

① [A] ② [B] ③ [C] ④ [D] ⑤ [E]

[10] 142 words

Soon after an infant is born, many mothers hold their infants in such a way that they are face-to-face and gaze at them. [A] Mothers have been observed to address their infants, vocalize to them, ask questions, and greet them. [B] In other words, from birth on, the infant is treated as a social being and as an addressee in social interaction. [C] The infant's vocalizations, and physical movements and states are often interpreted as meaningful and are responded to verbally by the mother or other care-giver. [D] The cultural dispreference for saying what another might be thinking or feeling has important consequences for the organization of exchanges between care-giver and child. [E] In this way, protoconversations are established and sustained along a two-party, turn-taking model. Throughout this period and the subsequent language-acquiring years, care-givers treat very young children as communicative partners.

10 Which of the following does not fit in the passage? [1.5점]

① [A] ② [B] ③ [C] ④ [D] ⑤ [E]

[11-12] Choose the best order for a passage starting with the sentence in the box. 150 words

For the long centuries of the Middle Ages (500-1350 AD) the canon of scientific knowledge had experienced little change, and the Catholic Church had preserved acceptance of a system of beliefs based on the teachings of the ancient Greeks and Romans which it had incorporated into religious doctrine.

[A] However, during the Renaissance this doctrinal passivity began to change. The quest to understand the natural world led to the revival of botany and anatomy by thinkers such as Andreas Vesalius during the later sixteenth century.

[B] During this period there was little scientific inquiry and experimentation. Rather, students of the sciences simply read the works of the alleged authorities and accepted their word as truth.

[C] These scientific observers were surprised to find that their conclusions did not always match up with the accepted truths, and this finding inspired others to delve further into the study of the world around them.

11 ① [A] — [B] — [C] ② [B] — [A] — [C] ③ [B] — [C] — [A] ④ [C] — [A] — [B] ⑤ [C] — [B] — [A] [1.5점]

[12] 172 words

Excavations here date from the late 19th century after a botanist spied the tips of sculpted stone monuments jutting from the ground.

[A] The locations of the standing stones may be as meaningful as the inscriptions. The careful alignment of the monuments on a large platform called Structure 7 suggests it served as an astronomical observatory.

[B] Since then, 277 monuments, largely from the Olmec and later Maya cultures, have been discovered at Takalik Abaj, which means "standing stones" in Mayan. Several of the Maya monuments bear intricate inscriptions that have proved to be some of the oldest Maya glyphs.

[C] Behind the stela, deep inside a small building, the team found the unlooted royal grave. This king, buried in his regalia, is presumably the last of the Maya rulers at Takalik Abaj.

[D] Tracing the alignment, Schieber and her colleagues first uncovered a decorated stela surrounded by an offering of 660 vessels. "As we dug deeper, we got excited when we smelled the carbon deposits of the incense they used in ceremonies," she recalls.

12 ① [A] — [B] — [C] — [D] ② [A] — [B] — [D] — [C] ③ [B] — [A] — [D] — [C] [2점]
④ [B] — [A] — [C] — [D] ⑤ [C] — [A] — [B] — [D]

[13-14] Read the passage and answer the questions. 183 words

Machines won't bring about the economic robot apocalypse — but greedy humans will, according to physicist Stephen Hawking. In a recent seminar, the scientist predicted that economic inequality will skyrocket as more jobs become automated and the rich owners of machines refuse to share their fast-proliferating wealth. He said, "If machines produce everything we need, the outcome will depend on how things are distributed. Everyone can enjoy a life of luxurious leisure if the machine-produced wealth is shared, or most people can _____. So far, the trend seems to be toward the second option, with technology driving ever-increasing inequality." Essentially, machine owners will become the bourgeoisie of a new era, in which the corporations they own won't provide jobs to actual human workers. As it is, the chasm between the super rich and the rest is growing. Capital — such as stocks or property — accrues value at a much faster rate than wages increase, and the working class can never even catch up. But if Hawking is right, the problem won't be about catching up. It'll be a struggle to even move past the starting line.

13 Which of the following is most appropriate for the blank? [1.5점]

① become poor if the technology is evenly distributed
② end up poor if the machine owners monopolize wealth
③ become rich because the machines produce much more than humans
④ feel bad because the economic gap between humans and robots gets bigger
⑤ be the bourgeoisie of a new era if the stock value grows faster than wages

14 What is implied by the underlined sentence? [1.5점]

① It will be hard to start a business.
② It will be hard to benefit from robot automation.
③ It will be hard to tell who is rich and who is poor.
④ It will be hard to achieve a fast accumulation of capital.
⑤ It will be hard to get opportunities to overcome the inequality.

[15-16] Read the passage and answer the questions. 164 words

The ancient Greeks, whose Olympiads can be traced back to 776 B.C., didn't give out medals but rather bestowed olive wreaths upon their victors. The medal tradition began with the first modern Olympic Games in Athens in 1896, where winners got silver, seconds got bronze and third place got nothing. In the intervening 112 years, the coveted awards have been rectangular, ridged, doughnut-like, gilded and — for the 1972 Sapporo Winter Games — shaped like an amorphous blob. At the 1900 Paris Games, some events forwent medals in favor of prizes. Winners actually received valuable paintings and works of art. One pole jumping runner-up won an umbrella.

Today's gold medals are actually silver covered with about 6 grams of 24-karat gold. Winter Olympic medals have no standard design, hence their strange shapes and nontraditional materials, like those of the 1992 Albertville medals, which were mostly glass. Summer medals, however, almost always depict Nike, the winged goddess of victory, on their front in some fashion. Since 1972, host cities have designed the medals' back.

15 What is the topic of the passage? [1점]

① The history of Olympic medals
② Types of Olympic events
③ Prices of Olympic medals
④ The origin of Olympic Games
⑤ Ways to celebrate Olympic Games

16 Which of the following is true according to the passage? [1.5점]

① The gold medals were given to winners at the 1896 Athens Olympics.
② Most summer medals have Nike, a goddess of victory, on their front.
③ The gold medals of today awarded to champions are made of solid gold.
④ Winter Olympic medals must be the same as summer Olympic medals.
⑤ At the 1900 Paris Olympics, athletes who finished third went home empty-handed.

[17-18] Read the passage and answer the questions. 238 words

Viruses are nothing but a set of genes. As small as 20 nanometers in length, they average perhaps a hundredth the size of an average body cell — and consist merely of a few strands of nucleic acid (their total genetic material), surrounded by a simple protein coat. They cannot reproduce or make proteins by themselves. So they have to hijack your cells in order to survive — commandeering the interior machinery and nutrients, and reprogramming them to make virus parts instead of normal cell products.

To achieve that result, a virus first must penetrate the cell membrane. Sometimes it does this by binding to receptors on the cell surface, which prompts the host to engulf the virus and transport it inside. Once it is safely within, the invader breaks apart its protein coat to release its genetic material, depicted here as coiled strands. Depending on the type of virus involved, each invader may contain from a few dozen to perhaps a few hundred genes.

Viral genes either take command of various internal structures or they write instructions directly into the DNA in the host cell's nucleus. Then the reprogrammed cell starts grabbing nearby raw materials out of its cytoplasm and manufactures viral components. When this is complete, the newly formed viruses exit their host cell — either by rupturing the membrane and killing the cell, or by "budding" off, sometimes carrying a bit of the cell membrane along as a wrapper.

17 What is the topic of the passage? [1점]

① How viruses reproduce
② Which viruses kill our cells
③ How viruses find their host cells
④ What viruses release in our cells
⑤ Which viruses survive inside our cells

18 Which of the following is <u>not</u> true about a virus in the passage? [2점]

① It is surrounded by a protein coat.
② Its genetic material looks like coiled strands.
③ Its average size is smaller than our body cell.
④ It releases its genetic material on the cell surface.
⑤ It may contain a few dozen to a few hundred genes.

[19-20] Read the passage and answer the questions. 257 words

Heat is everywhere. It's raw energy, and it boils down to matter in motion. Atoms and molecules, the building blocks of everything around us including ourselves, move constantly and randomly; the faster they move, the warmer the substance they make up. Every object in this world — no matter how frigid it may seem — contains some heat. Even a jug of ice water harbors so much molecular motion that if you gently place a drop of ink on the surface, it will diffuse evenly throughout the liquid within hours. In fact, if you could extract and store all the thermal energy contained in a single snowy ski slope in January, you could heat your house with it for days. Scientists have determined that, at least in theory, there's a point called absolute zero where all motion — and hence all heat — ceases to exist. But it remains unattainably cold: -460°F.

Heat always travels in whatever direction tends to equalize temperatures; that is, from region of high thermal energy and relative warmth to colder areas. Bring enough heat together in one place, and you may be able to overcome the forces of attraction between atoms and molecules, causing a change of state from solid to liquid or liquid to gas. Such changes require additional energy, called latent heat, which doesn't raise the substance's temperature but is needed just to change state. Consequently, _____ to raise the temperature of a quart of water from 210°F (liquid) to 220°F (steam) than it does to raise its temperature from 85°F (liquid) to 95°F (liquid).

19 Which of the following is not true according to the passage? [2점]

① Heat moves to colder places.
② Even cold water has thermal energy.
③ People have not experienced absolute zero.
④ A ski slope does not contain thermal energy in winter.
⑤ A drop of ink on the surface of ice water will diffuse throughout the water.

20 Which of the following is most appropriate for the blank? [1.5점]

① it takes more energy ② it gets more dangerous ③ it requires less heat
④ it becomes less expensive ⑤ it gets more perceivable

[21-24] Choose the most appropriate one for each blank. 140 words

The growing importance of education contributed to the emergence of a separate youth culture. The idea of adolescence as a distinct period in the life of an individual was for the most part new to the twentieth century. In some measure it was a result of the influence of Freudian psychology. But it was a result, too, of society's recognition that a more extended period of training and preparation was necessary before a young person was ready to move into the workplace. Schools and colleges provided adolescents with a setting in which they could develop their own social patterns, their own hobbies, their own interests and activities. An increasing number of students saw school as a place not just for academic training but for organized athletics, other extracurricular activities, clubs, and fraternities and sororities — that is, as an institution that _____.

21 [2점]

① led young people to look for low-paying jobs
② specialized in teaching technical skills demanded in the modern economy
③ helped many men and women make more money to support their families
④ offered both instruction and services in traditional disciplines
⑤ allowed them to define themselves more in terms of their peer group

[22] 102 words

The issue is that of individual versus social differences. It is necessary to know what is conventionalized within a community, in order to know what special meaning an individual may be intentionally or unintentionally communicating by diverging from convention. Everyone, I believe, has had the experience of knowing someone and later meeting someone else — family member or another person from the same part of the country or the same foreign country — and being overwhelmed by how similar the new person is to the known one. _____, features that one had considered unique to the individual suddenly are seen as shared or social phenomena.

22 ① Otherwise ② For example ③ By contrast ④ In other words ⑤ On the other hand [2점]

[23] 112 words

Today we can see that many people live in ephemeral social formations, that they simultaneously belong to several cultures, and that they can change their memberships. We can assume with less certainty than ever that there are separate local cultures. Various international influences reach, for example through the mass media, even the most remote village communities, and influence their feeling, thinking and acting. But this does not necessarily mean that they will become increasingly _____. After all, it is precisely in contact that a need for distinction arises, and ethnicity can be created as a relevant feature for differences in contacts. Whether or not this in fact happens depends on complex historical precondition.

23 ① globalized ② satisfied ③ alienated ④ stabilized ⑤ discriminated [2점]

[24] 277 words

The world of school is a world we adults tend to feel comfortable in. We may have decided to be teachers, in part, because we liked school even when most of our classmates, back in "the good old days," didn't. As teachers, school is a world in which we have most of the control. We are the active and important ones, more or less. Too many of our less comfortable students are content to sit back and watch us.

What makes them uncomfortable? We stand and they sit. We talk as often and as long as we want, and they must listen or raise their hands before speaking. We move around the room and they must stay in their chairs. We drink coffee; they can't chew gum. We wear funny-looking sandals; they can't wear baseball hats in class. We know what's coming next and they must wait to hear from us what's for homework, what's on the test, when the assignment is due. We are the judges and they are the ones who get graded.

The alternative does not mean turning over control to the students and abandoning our responsibilities. _____. A spectator is a student who sits while the teacher or another student performs. A spectator is passive, able to drift off or daydream while the teacher gives his or her version of what the learning task is all about. By contrast, a player is engaged at the start with a clearly active role in the discovery of knowledge. Once in the game, players naturally want to keep playing. It is important for the teacher to orient students toward becoming players from the beginning in the class.

24 [2점]

① It leads students to be spectators to follow all of what teachers say
② It involves giving more power to teachers to monitor students' behavior
③ It encourages teachers to be a director to make decisions about important aspects of learning including goals, teaching methods, and evaluation
④ It refers to the learning environment where students are customers of knowledge and teachers transmitters of knowledge
⑤ It means helping them begin each course, each unit, each class as players not as spectators

[25] 153 words

The Egyptians believed that life continued after death. The dead were taken to the underworld where gods judged them by weighing their heart against the "feather of truth." Those who passed the test went to the Field of Reeds to live forever, while the heart of a person who failed the test was eaten by a creature called Ammut and the person was thus destroyed. [A] To allow people to enter the afterlife, Egyptians believed it necessary to preserve their bodies after death. [B] At first, they buried the dead in the desert sands, which soaked up the fluids and preserved the bodies naturally. [C] Later they developed a method of preserving bodies by embalming them, known as mummification. [D] Then they dried the body, coated it in resin and wrapped it in layers of linen strips. [E] Embalming was expensive and only the pharaoh and senior officials could afford the best treatment.

25 Which is the best place in the passage for the sentence in the box? [2점]

> First the embalmers removed all the internal organs, leaving only the heart in place so that it could be judged.

① [A] ② [B] ③ [C] ④ [D] ⑤ [E]

[26] 136 words

We all fear tossing something out only to regret it later on. But if that's your one reason for hanging on to something, it isn't enough. Ask yourself why you're not using it now. The answer can offer clues about whether your possession is worth saving. Take scrapbooking. If you see yourself turning to the hobby in the near future — not 10 years from now when you think you might have more free time, store the supplies. But if you never really enjoyed the activity, or it's been eclipsed by knitting or painting, donate the materials — specially if they're eating up valuable closet space or making you feel guilty. As for the money you spent on them, think of it as a worthy gift to a local Girl Scouts troop, Boys & Girls Club or school art department.

26 Which is the best title for the passage? [2점]

① Donation Makes a Difference
② Tips for Having Good Hobbies
③ Helping You Keep Something
④ Don't Regret: Throwing Is a Virtue
⑤ Doing Activities Leads to a Healthy Life

[27] 211 words

A little boy was snapping broken strings against his cello. The man in front of him produced a rattling noise by frantically inserting and removing his trumpet's mouthpiece. To their left, an intent woman's bow-strings dangled like shredded spider webs across the face of her violin. Taken individually, any one of these people would have simply seemed unusual. But together, this orchestra of four hundred amateurs, students, and professionals was forging something unique, a new symphony. Not just in the sense of the eerie, often beautiful sound they produced with their misfit tools, but because the instruments themselves would soon disappear.

They had gathered in the 23rd Street Armory in Philadelphia to perform David Lang's remarkable Symphony for a Broken Orchestra. The piece was developed with Robert Blackson, the director at the Tyler School of Art, which had collected over a thousand damaged instruments from Philadelphia's public schools. Lang wrote a score to accommodate their infirmities. Visitors to the project's website can listen to each individual instrument and donate to adopt a favorite one. The instruments will be repaired and returned to the school system next year, their cases now bearing tags with the names of their benefactors. The symphony was the only opportunity to hear them in their impaired state.

27 Which of the following is true according to the passage? [2점]

① The orchestra performs for the sick people in hospitals.
② Robert Blackson is a collector of the antique instruments.
③ An individual instrument makes better sounds than orchestra.
④ People can buy a new musical instrument from the project's website.
⑤ David Lang has written a special symphony for the damaged musical instruments.

[28] 84 words

The awareness of health risks and the prospect of parental punishment rarely seem to deter middle and high school students from experimenting with cigarettes. But a Florida program has found that the threat of legal penalties can reduce teen smoking up to 40%. According to a study published in Health, Education & Behavior, in Florida counties where underage smoking laws are strictly enforced and penalties include being fined or losing a driver's license, students were far less likely to smoke than were students in lower-enforcement areas.

28 Which of the following is most effective for reducing teen smoking according to the passage? [2점]

① warning about health risks ② parental punishment ③ pressure from peers
④ legal enforcement ⑤ threats by adults

[29] 178 words

In the early 20th century, stop signs actually weren't any specific color or even shape. Understandably, the lack of standardization confused drivers, so the American Association of State Highway Officials (AASHO) convened in 1922 to select a standard design. This is how the octagon shape came to be. The AASHO wanted to choose a shape that even drivers coming in the other direction would recognize, so that they would know that the oncoming traffic had a stop sign. They chose a yellow design with black letters, figuring the colors would grab drivers' attention.

Yellow wasn't their first choice, however. They actually did consider making stop signs red, since red already meant "stop" on electric traffic lights, which had been invented in 1912. The problem with that was that, back then, there was no red dye that wouldn't fade over time.

By 1954, though, sign makers began using a fade-resistant porcelain enamel. The red color fading was no longer a problem. That year, the Joint Committee on Uniform Traffic Control Devices declared that, henceforth, stop signs would be red with white lettering.

29 Why did the AASHO <u>not</u> choose red for a stop sign in 1922 according to the passage? [2점]

① Because it meant 'O.K.' at that time.
② Because it didn't go with black letters.
③ Because it didn't grab drivers' attention.
④ Because red paint cost more than yellow paint.
⑤ Because red color on the sign would disappear over time.

[30-31] Choose the best place in the passage for the sentence in the box. 104 words

The Irish newcomers soon realized that their struggle against poverty, discrimination, and religious persecution would not end in the United States. [A] The large numbers of Irish immigrants who came to America in the 1830s threatened the jobs of native-born Protestants, who reacted with resentment and violence. [B] Employers posted signs outside their doors reading "No Irish Need Apply." [C] Despised for their Roman Catholicism and their supposed "clannishness," the Irish competed with African Americans for the low-paying jobs at the bottom of the economic ladder. [D] They filled many high positions in the Catholic Church and became active in the Democratic party. [E]

30 [2점]

Nevertheless, by the 1850s, the Irish had gained a measure of influence in America.

① [A] ② [B] ③ [C] ④ [D] ⑤ [E]

[31] 129 words

African Americans for the most part had not shared very much in the prosperity of the previous decade. But the Depression was devastating for them. They experienced more unemployment, homelessness, malnutrition, and disease than they had in the past, and considerably more than most whites. [A] As the Depression began, over half of all black Americans still lived in the South. Most were farmers. The collapse of prices for cotton and other staple crops left some with no income at all. [B] Some migrated to southern cities. [C] But unemployed whites in the urban South believed they had first claim to all work. [D] Some of them now began to take positions as janitors, street cleaners, and domestic servants, displacing the blacks who formerly had occupied such jobs. [E]

31 [2점]

Thus, many left the land altogether — either by choice or forced by landlords who no longer found the sharecropping system profitable.

① [A] ② [B] ③ [C] ④ [D] ⑤ [E]

[32] 144 words

Before the Industrial Revolution, most goods were produced by hand in rural homes or urban workshops. [A] Merchants, known as entrepreneurs, distributed the raw materials to workers, collected the finished products, paid for the work, then sold them. [B] Growing demand for consumer products, together with a shortage of labour, placed pressure on entrepreneurs to find new, more efficient methods of production. [C] The great era of European exploration that began in the 15th century arose primarily out of a desire to seek out new trade routes and partners. [D] With the development of power-driven machines, it made economic sense to bring workers, materials and machines together in one place, giving rise to the first factories. [E] For added efficiency, the production process was broken down into basic individual tasks that a worker could specialize in, a system known as the division of labour.

32 Which of the following does not fit in the passage? [2점]

① [A] ② [B] ③ [C] ④ [D] ⑤ [E]

[33-34] Read the passage and answer the questions. 172 words

Since bones deteriorate with age, it makes sense to take in more calcium as we get older to lower the risk of fractures. But how much is enough?

A report from Swedish researchers suggests that for women over 50, anywhere from 700 to 900 mg of calcium a day is ideal for preventing bone fractures. Higher levels than that had no additional impact on fracture risk. The researchers studied more than 60,000 women who reported their dietary and supplemental calcium intake as well as their fracture rates over 19 years. Women who got less than 750 mg of calcium per day had a 26% higher risk of fracture than women consuming about 900 mg daily, but those who got more — up to 1,185 mg a day — did not lower their risk of fracture any further than those taking 900 mg.

The findings suggest that the calcium consumption recommended for women over 50 by U.S. dietary guidelines — 1,200 mg daily — may be too high. It's not that calcium doesn't help promote bone health; it's just that exceeding the threshold may not increase its benefit.

33 Which of the following is true about the report in the passage? [2점]

① Intake of too much calcium negates its benefits.
② More calcium is not necessarily better for preventing bone fractures.
③ The more you take calcium, the lower the risk of fractures becomes.
④ Women under 50 should take in more calcium than those who are over 50.
⑤ Most women are deficient in calcium and prone to fractures.

34 How much of calcium a day does the underlined threshold refer to? [2점]

① 600 mg ② 700 mg ③ 900 mg ④ 1,185 mg ⑤ 1,200 mg

[35-36] Read the passage and answer the questions. 170 words

According to a recent study, nearly 1 out of 4 people married to a snorer will eventually be driven out of the bedroom rather than spend another night battling for sleep. [A] Sometimes even that's not enough. "I see a lot of patients whose spouses can't just go to another room. [B] They have to escape to a whole other area of the house," says Dr. Marc Kayem, medical director of the Snoring and Apnea Center of California, in Los Angeles.

Snoring is caused by a few things, but the biggest culprit is a vibration of very relaxed muscles and tissues in the throat, which rattle against narrow breathing passages. [C] Symptoms are worse when you are overweight, have a short neck or still have your tonsils. "It's almost like trying to sleep with a straw in your mouth," says Kayem. [D] As you might guess, snorers should refrain from sleeping on their back, as gravity will pull muscles toward the back of the throat. Sleeping on your side is best. [E]

35 Which is the best place in the passage for the sentence in the box? [2점]

> It's also helpful to cut back on relaxants like alcohol and certain medications before bed.

① [A] ② [B] ③ [C] ④ [D] ⑤ [E]

36 Which of the following is true according to the passage? [2점]

① One out of four people is married to a snorer.
② Snorers are often expelled from their house.
③ The relaxed muscles in the nose cause snoring.
④ The biggest cause for snoring is overweight.
⑤ Sleeping on your side can decrease snoring.

[37-38] Read the passage and answer the questions. 218 words

For many business owners, getting the most out of staff is a perennial problem. In the case of fruit farmers, perhaps "perennial" is the wrong word: Workers show up for the summer harvest only.

Tough work for the fruit-pickers, the business is also a headache for the owner, who must offer a pay scheme that both satisfies minimum-wage laws and motivates workers in an industry in which slacking is an understandable temptation. So an unlikely alliance was formed between the owner of a large British fruit-farm business and a team of economists. The economists designed and administered pay schemes in order to research the nexus between _____.

The economists turned their attention to incentives for low-level managers, who would also be temporary immigrant workers but who would be responsible for on-the-spot decisions such as which workers were assigned to which row in the field. The economists found that managers tended to do their friends favors by assigning them the easiest rows. This made life comfortable for insiders but was unproductive since the most efficient assignment for fruit picking is for the best workers to get the best rows. The economists responded by linking managers' pay to the daily harvest. The result was that managers started favoring the best workers rather than their own friends, and productivity rose by 20 percent.

37 Which of the following is most appropriate for the blank? [2점]

Ⓐ pay
Ⓑ workers' backgrounds
Ⓒ workplace friendships
Ⓓ workers' productivity

① Ⓐ and Ⓑ ② Ⓑ and Ⓓ ③ Ⓐ, Ⓒ and Ⓓ ④ Ⓐ, Ⓑ and Ⓓ ⑤ Ⓑ, Ⓒ and Ⓓ

38 What did the experimented pay scheme show? [2점]

① Financial incentives trump social ties.
② Low-level managers favor their friends.
③ Workers prioritize social networks over money.
④ All the pay schemes have their own merits.
⑤ Only the businesses that practice new pay schemes can survive.

[39-40] Read the passage and answer the questions. 167 words

One afternoon, I noticed that my 15-month-old, Ben, had a brown line on one of Ⓐ his top teeth that wouldn't come off. After it spread to another tooth, the dentist said Ⓑ he had "baby-bottle tooth" (a rare diagnosis for a breastfed baby). He blamed it on my nursing and suggested I stop, but Ⓒ he warned that the damage might be permanent. We went to another dentist, who believed the decay was more likely caused by Ben's weak enamel and predisposition to tooth decay, which my husband had as a baby. The good news: I wouldn't have to wean my son if we brushed his teeth after meals with a prescription fluoride toothpaste, offered water after snacks, wiped his teeth down after Ⓓ he fell asleep, and went for monthly fluoride varnishes. The routine was tough, but it paid off: After a year, Ⓔ his decay not only stopped, but it reversed. I learned the value of trusting my instincts, seeking second opinions, and working hard for my child's health.

39 Which is the best title of the passage? [2점]

① Danger in Doctor Shopping
② I Reversed My Son's Tooth Decay!
③ What Causes Baby's Tooth Decay?
④ Recent Increase in Tooth Problems in Babies
⑤ Importance of Breast-feeding to New-born Babies

40 Which of the following refers to a different person from the others? [2점]

Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ

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04 ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	14 ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	24 ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	34 ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
05 ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	15 ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	25 ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	35 ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
06 ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	16 ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	26 ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	36 ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
07 ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	17 ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	27 ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	37 ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
08 ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	18 ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	28 ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	38 ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
09 ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	19 ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	29 ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	39 ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
10 ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	20 ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	30 ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	40 ① ② ③ ④ ⑤