

2016학년도 편입학전형

필기고사 문제지

(영어)

시험시간 : 60분

지원학부(과) :

수험번호 :

성명 :

한국항공대학교

필기고사 (영어)

■ 유의사항

1. 시험시간은 60분입니다.
2. OMR 답안 작성은 반드시 검정색 컴퓨터용 수성싸인펜을 사용하십시오.
3. 수정액 및 수정테이프 사용을 불허하며, 수정이 필요하면 답안지를 교체하십시오.
4. 답안지에 불필요한 사항을 기재(표시)하지 마시오.
5. [] 안의 숫자는 배점입니다.

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

1. The first option, increasing the level of complacency, is also not viable.
① attempt ② dogma ③ position ④ satisfaction
2. Dr. Samuel Johnson adored the female nurse and was surprised at her curative power.
① found ② esteemed ③ obtained ④ rejected
3. This was an audacious goal, to be sure. Within a few years, it was universally embraced by the First World and many Third World countries as well.
① a special ② a bold ③ a minor ④ an annual
4. John's behaviour caused affliction to Jane as she did not expected such a wild behaviour.
① utility ② anguish ③ feature ④ capability
5. With NAFTA, the slow decline of the textile industry in North Carolina turned into a mass exodus.
① offer ② rival ③ taboo ④ departure

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

6. Since the dawn of the Industrial Revolution, Western economics have relied on the _____ use of raw materials and energy from lesser-developed countries to prosper: timber from South America, oil from the Middle East, minerals from Africa.
① introspective ② unsustainable ③ mural ④ bored
7. Depending on the experiment, light behaves either as a wave or as a stream of particles. This concept was alien to the way physicists had thought about radiation, and it took a long time for them to accept it. It turns out that _____ is not unique to light but is characteristic of submicroscopic particles like electrons.
① the property of dual nature ② the contemptible concept of behaviour
③ the danger of experiment ④ the scope of optical collaboration

8. A mixture is a combination of two or more substances in which the substances retain their distinct identities. Some examples are air, soft drinks, and cement. Mixtures do not have constant composition. _____, samples of air collected in different cities would probably differ in composition because of differences in altitudes, pollution, and so on.

- ① However ② Therefore ③ Otherwise ④ Additionally

9. Substances are identified by their properties as well as by their composition. Color, melting point, boiling point, and density are physical properties. A physical property can be measured and observed _____ changing the composition or identity of a substance. For example, we can measure the melting point of ice by heating a block of ice and recording the temperature at which the ice is converted to water.

- ① although ② as ③ without ④ like

10. Members of cultures that are affectively neutral do not telegraph their feelings but instead keep them _____. In contrast, in cultures high in affectivity people show their feelings plainly by laughing, smiling, grimacing, scowling, and gesturing; they attempt to find immediate outlets for their feelings.

- ① amplified and registered ② controlled and subdued
③ repressed and exhibited ④ discharged and assembled

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

11. Black holes are one of only ① a fairly small number of cases in the history of science ② in which a theory ③ developed in great detail as a mathematical model before there was any evidence from observations that ④ it was correct.

12. One could ① account for what was observed equally well on the theory ② that the universe ③ was set in motion at some finite time in such a manner as to look as though it ④ will exit forever.

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

13. Unless one has considerable alternatives, one has a closed mind. This explains why effective decision-makers deliberately disregard the major command of the textbooks on decision and create _____. Decisions of the kind the leader has to make are not made well by acclamation. They are made well only if based on the clash of conflicting views, the dialogue between different points of view, the choice between different judgements.

- ① consensus and measurement
- ② harmony and consensus
- ③ dissention and disagreement
- ④ dialogue and benediction

14. We humans are thinking, interpreting creatures. The mind tends to seek explanations, to interpret, to make suggestions. We are active, creative, social beings. We seek interaction with others. Unlike machines, we change our behavior as we attempt to understand what others expect of us. All of these natural tendencies are _____ of the engineering approach to efficiency. The machine-centered view is concerned primarily with operations per second. This approach emphasizes short-term productivity and treats workers in isolation from the social structure in which they participate.

- ① iterated with the theory
- ② supported by the efforts
- ③ thwarted by the efforts
- ④ remunerated with the practice

15. Two thousand years ago, Socrates argued that the book would destroy people's ability to reason. He believed in dialogue, in conversation and debate. But with a book, there is no debate: the written word cannot answer back. Today, the book is such a symbol of learning and knowledge that we laugh at this argument. But take it seriously for a moment. _____, a book does instruct because we do not need to debate its content with the author. Instead, we debate and discuss with one another in the classroom, with discussion groups, and if the work is important enough, through all the media at our disposal.

- ① Despite Socrates's claims
- ② As Socrates claimed
- ③ Thanks to Socrates's claims
- ④ Because of Socrates's claims

16. First, nothing exists. Secondly, if anything existed, it could not be known. Thirdly, if anything were known, the knowledge could not be communicated. The meaning of this cryptic remark is not certain. But the meaning may be that nothing exists in the way of an object prior to, and independent of, its appearance to some observer. Such an object, if it did exist, could not be known by men who must rely on nothing but their observations. And knowledge of an independent object, if by chance one man gained such knowledge, _____ who had not had the same observation.

- ① could be accepted by the consensus of the aborigines
- ② could be utterly welcomed by others
- ③ could not possibly be transmitted to others
- ④ could win success with tactful compromise by the people

17. What is the relation between flow and happiness? This is a very interesting and delicate question. At first, it is easy to conclude that the two must be the same thing. But actually the connection is a bit more complex. First of all, when we are in flow, we do not usually feel happy - for the simple reason that in flow we feel only what is relevant to the activity. Happiness is a ----- . The poet in the middle of writing or the scientist working out equations does not feel happy, at least not without losing the thread of his or her thought. It is only after we get out of flow, at the end of a session or in moments of distraction within it, that we might indulge in feeling happy. And then there is the rush of well-being, of satisfaction that comes when the poem is completed or the theorem is proved.

- ① toy ② prohibition ③ distraction ④ burden

[18-40] Read the following passages and answer the questions. [각 2.8점]

[18-20]

Automation keeps getting more and more capable. Automatic systems can take over tasks that used to be done by people, whether it is maintaining the proper temperature, automatically keeping an automobile within its assigned lane at the correct distance from the car in front, enabling airplanes to fly by themselves from takeoff to landing, or allowing ships to navigate by themselves. When the automation works, the tasks are usually done as well as or better than by people. Moreover, it saves people from the dull, drearily routine tasks, allowing more useful, productive use of time, reducing fatigue and error. But when the task gets too complex, automation tends to give up. The paradox is that automation can take over the dull, dreary tasks, but fail with the complex ones. When automation fails, it often does so without warning. When failure occurs, "the human is out of the loop." This means that the person has not been paying much attention to the operation, and it takes time for the failure to be noticed and evaluated, and then to decide how to respond.

18. What would be the best title of the passage above?

- ① The paradox of automation ② The increased efficiency of automation
③ The sequence of automation ④ How to cope with the automation failure

19. The passage, "the human is out of the loop" may mean -----
when the automation fails

- ① even the most expert driver may have only a fraction of a second to avoid an accident.
② a well-trained pilot can notice the automation failure immediately and cope with the situation
③ without the help of GPS (Global Positioning Systems), manual checking of location can be done in a cruise ship

23. Which of the following is true?

- ① Bell and Hewish contacted with an alien civilization in the galaxy.
- ② A star can be enlarged to a gigantic size and become a black hole.
- ③ The existence of black holes was fully known in 1967.
- ④ A black hole can exercise a gravitational force on nearby matters.

[24-26]

One may object that I exaggerate the artificiality of our world. Man must obey the law of gravity as surely as does a stone, and as a living organism man must depend for food, and in many other ways, on the world of biological phenomena. I shall plead guilty to overstatement, while protesting that the exaggeration is slight. To say that an astronaut, or even an airplane pilot, is obeying the law of gravity, hence is a perfectly natural phenomenon, is true, but its truth calls for some sophistication in what we mean by obeying a natural law. Aristotle did not think it natural for heavy things to rise or light ones to fall; but presumably we have a deeper understanding of natural than he did. So too must be careful about equating biological with natural. A forest may be a phenomenon of nature; a farm certainly is not. The very species upon which we depend for our food - our corn and our cattle - are artifacts of our ingenuity. A plowed field is no more part of nature than an asphalted street - and no less. These examples set the terms of our problem, for those things we call artifacts are not apart from nature. They have ----- . At the same time they are adapted to human goals and purposes. They are what they are in order to satisfy our desire to fly or to eat well.

24. Which of the following is the most appropriate for the blank?

- ① no dispensation to ignore or violate natural law
- ② dispensation to ignore or violate natural law
- ③ no dispensation to ignore or violate artificial law
- ④ dispensation to ignore or violate artificial law

25. What would be the best title of the passage above?

- ① the complex nature of the natural law ② the complex nature of the artifact
- ③ the pejorative nature of natural science ④ the pejorative traits of the artificiality

26. How would you describe the author's attitude to artificiality?

- ① surprised ② ridiculous ③ joyful ④ inquisitive

[27-28]

I distinguish between "complexity" and "complicated". I use the word "complexity" to describe a state of the world. The word "complicated" describes a state of mind. The dictionary definition for complexity suggests things with many intricate and interrelated parts, which is just how I use the term. The definition for "complicated"

includes as a secondary meaning "confusing", which is what I am concerned with in my definition of that word. I use the word "complex" to describe the state of the world, the tasks we do, and the tools we use to deal with them. I use the word "complicated" or "confused" to describe the psychological state of a person in attempting to understand, use, or interact with something in the world. Complexity is part of the world, but it shouldn't be puzzling: we can accept it if we believe that this is the way things must be. Just as the owner of a cluttered desk sees order in its structure, we will see order and reason in complexity once we come to understand the underlying principles. But when that complexity is random and arbitrary, -----.

27. Which of the following is the most appropriate for the blank?

- ① then we have reason to be annoyed ② then we have no reason to be annoyed
- ③ then we see order in the structure ④ then we see principles in the structure

28. Which of the following is NOT true?

- ① The term "complicated" may suggest mental distraction.
- ② Complexity can be understood once we find basic principles.
- ③ Confusing things are related to the physical or material world.
- ④ The nature of complexity and complicated is different.

[29-30]

Almost all modern devices come with an assortment of lights and beeping signals that alert us to some approaching event or act as alarms, calling our attention to critical events. In isolation, each is useful and helpful. But most of us have multiple devices, each with multiple signaling systems. The modern home and automobile can easily have dozens or even hundreds of potential signals. In industry and health care, the number of alerts and alarms increase dramatically. If the trend continues, the home of the future will be one continual wail of alerts and alarms. So, although each single signal may be informative and useful, the cacophony of the many is distracting, irritating, and as a result, potentially dangerous. Even in the home, where danger is often less encountered, when many signals might be active, the beep of one can be ----- . The devices of the future promise to move us into even more confusion and annoyance if they follow the same method of signaling used today. Yet, there is a better way, a system of natural interaction that can be more effective and simultaneously less annoying. We manage well in the natural world, interpreting the signs and signals of the environment and its inhabitants.

29. What would be the best title of the passage above?

- ① The benefit of multiple signaling system ② The significance of natural interaction
- ③ The autotherapeutic effects of alarms ④ The meaning of modern devices

is often the case, it is not the basis for the distinction. Think of analog as meaning analogous: analogous to the real world. If the real world event is discrete, so too will be the analog one. If the physical process is continuous, then so too will be the analog one. Digital, however, is always discrete: one of a limited number of values, usually one of two, but occasionally one of three, four, or ten. A widespread misconception is that digital is somehow good, analog bad. This just isn't so. Yes, digital is good for our contemporary machine, but analog might be better for future machine. And analog is certainly far better for people mainly because of the impact of noise. We have evolved to match the world. If you want to understand how human perception works, it helps to start off by understanding how the world of light and sound works, because the eyes and ears have evolved to fit the nature of these physical signals.

34. What would be the best title of the passage above?

- ① the benefit of digital
- ② the malfunction of analog
- ③ the horror of analog
- ④ the misconception about analog

35. Which of the following is NOT true?

- ① When the real world event is discrete, the analog is discrete.
- ② When the real world event is continuous, the analog is continuous.
- ③ When the real world event is continuous, the digital is continuous.
- ④ When the real world event is discrete, the digital is discrete.

36. Which of the following statements is likely to follow the final sentence?

- ① What this means is that we interact best with systems that are either part of the real world or analogous to them.
- ② The ever-increasing complexity of everyday life brings with it both great opportunities and grief.
- ③ Note that some deception is essential for the smooth pursuit of digital interactions.
- ④ The real problem with being digital is that it implies a kind of slavery to accuracy, a requirement that is most unlike the natural workings of the person.

[37-38]

A serious mistake that Edison made was in the choice of recording artists. Edison decided that big-name, expensive artists were not much different from the lesser-known professionals. In this, he is probably correct. Take the ten best piano players, or opera singers, or orchestras in the world, and the difference between those ranked at the top and those at the bottom is not likely to be (A) _____ by the average listeners. But the top two or three musicians are a lot better known, whereas few people can recite the name of the tenth best performing artist or group. Edison thought he could save considerable money at no sacrifice to quality by recording those lesser-known artists. He was right; he (B) _____ a lot of

