

2016학년도 편입학모집 영어문제지 (B형)

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문항별 배점 : 1~10 2점, 11~30 2.5점, 31~40 3점

I. Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the underlined expression. (1~5)

1. The play is rich with Sheridan’s wit, mocking the affectation displayed by some of his characters.
 ① affirmation ② pretext ③ pretension ④ aversion
2. Even though the devil in disguise tried to infuse the idea into people, Evan and his people never learned why they should not help each other when in need.
 ① exemplify ② inculcate ③ varnish ④ consign
3. More than once he had hoped the fury of the blizzard might abate.
 ① adjourn ② assent ③ loiter ④ lessen
4. The natural antibacterial properties of tea were an advantage, since they reduced the prevalence of waterborne disease.
 ① predominance ② preoccupation ③ preeminence ④ predisposition
5. Several theories of evolution had historically preceded that of Charles Darwin, although he expounded upon the stages of development.
 ① elucidated ② detested ③ substantiated ④ rebuffed

II. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. (6~10)

6. The _____ of opposites creates the conditions for a new point of view to bubble freely from your mind.
 ① condescending ② distortion ③ expulsion ④ swirling
7. While there is no “official” _____ count for the Second World War, it was clearly the deadliest war in history, costing more than 38 million lives.
 ① endorsement ② casualty ③ eyesore ④ setback
8. Misunderstandings of dialect diversity have led to common claims that some dialects are _____, revealing carelessness or even stupidity.
 ① deficient ② discriminatory ③ elastic ④ eloquent
9. Spontaneous fire may occur when _____ matter, such as hay or coal, is stored in bulk.
 ① intangible ② combustible ③ shoddy ④ hefty
10. The large number of babies born from the mid-1940s to the mid-1960s produced the “baby boom,” a _____ in the population.
 ① plight ② thrust ③ bulge ④ stopgap

III. Identify the one underlined word or phrase that should be corrected or rewritten. (11~15)

11. According to a recent study, depressed patients are more likely to stand with their necks bent forward, shoulders collapsed, and arms drew in toward the body.
 ① ② ③
 ④
12. A group of explorers have scanned the walls of a tomb in the valley, using radar and infrared devices, in the hopes for science might confirm one Egyptologist’s theory: that hidden behind a wall of King Tutankhamen’s burial chamber sits the long-sought tomb of Queen Nefertiti.
 ① ② ③
 ④

23. Two years ago, a student of mine named Nicole was torn on where to start her career. While applying for jobs in finance, technology, consulting and marketing, she suddenly realized that her biggest concern wasn't what she would do, but _____. When it comes to landing a good job, many people focus on the role. Although finding the right title, position and salary is important, there's another consideration that matters just as much: culture. The culture of a workplace—an organization's values, norms and practices—has a huge impact on our happiness and success.
- ① when she should start
 - ② where she would work
 - ③ what she would be good at
 - ④ how she could adjust to new culture
24. It was the night before Christmas, and Santa was in trouble. How can one live in a world that is politically correct? His workers no longer would be addressed as "Elves." "Vertically challenged" they would call themselves. Labor conditions at the North Pole were alleged by the union to stifle the soul. Four reindeer had vanished, without much propriety, released to the wilds by the Humane Society. And Santa had better not use just reindeer for the sake of 'equal employment.' So four were replaced with four pigs! Second-hand smoke from his pipe was an issue among his workers. And last but not least, Rudolph was _____ his nose, demanding over-due compensation.
- ① lamenting over the underestimated beauty of
 - ② working on inventing a new nickname of
 - ③ claiming against the media criticism of
 - ④ suing over the unauthorized use of
25. I asked Richard Bett, interim executive director of the American Philosophical Association, to help me figure out where most philosophers who leave academia wind up. He suggested that many philosophers wind up working in law and computer technology, because these are fields in which a philosopher's "ability to analyze complex ideas in a lucid way, to write clearly and persuasively, and generally to think through the implications of arguments," as he put it, is particularly valuable. He also pointed that a philosophy major's skills in problem solving, critical thinking, and dealing with complexity and ambiguity _____.
- ① are invaluable resources for academic jobs
 - ② are readily transferable to the real world
 - ③ suffice to meet the demand of employers
 - ④ require rebooting to be handy for high-paying jobs
26. In the 1950s, the Cold War with the Soviet Union was in full swing, leading to fears of a nuclear holocaust and the communist takeover of the world. There was so much fear of communism that a senator, Joseph McCarthy, was able to almost single-handedly create a climate that _____. In televised hearings in the Senate, McCarthy accused a number of Americans of being communist traitors. Some of these people were writers and film makers in Hollywood. Today, some people in the entertainment industry may fear censorship of any kind because they still remember the McCarthy era.
- ① significantly enlarged welfare programs
 - ② gave rise to skepticism about national security
 - ③ posed a serious threat to free speech nationwide
 - ④ induced people to have strong faith in their government
27. Before the Internet, books were written and published blindly, hopefully. Sometimes they sold, usually they did not, but no one had a clue _____ when they opened them up. Did they skip or skim? Slow down or speed up when the end was in sight? Linger over the sex scenes? A wave of start-ups is using technology to answer these questions and help writers give readers more of what they want. The companies get reading data from subscribers who, for a flat monthly fee, buy access to an array of titles, which they can read on a variety of devices.
- ① what readers actually did
 - ② whether readers got useful data
 - ③ whether readers were identified
 - ④ how much readers were willing to pay

VI. Read the following passages and answer the questions. (28~40)

[28~29] The story goes that a Dublin theatre proprietor by the name of Richard Daly made a bet that he could, within forty-eight hours, make a nonsense word known throughout the city, and that the public would supply a meaning for it. After a performance one evening, he gave his staff cards with the word 'quiz' written on them, and told them to write the word on walls around the city. The next day the strange word was the talk of the town, and within a short time it had become part of the language. The most detailed account of this supposed exploit, in F. T. Porter's *Gleanings and Reminiscence* (1875), gives its date as 1791. The word, however, was already in use by then, meaning 'an eccentric person', and had been used in this sense by Fanny Burney in her diary entry for 24 June 1782.

28. What is the passage mainly about?

- ① The history of the word 'quiz'
- ② Different forms of the word 'quiz'
- ③ Grammatical usages of the word 'quiz'
- ④ Changes in the meaning of the word 'quiz'

29. Which of the following is correct about the word 'quiz'?

- ① It was not used until 1791.
- ② Richard Daly's staff supplied a meaning for it.
- ③ It was used for the first time by F. T. Porter.
- ④ Fanny Burney actually used it in her daily journal.

[30~31] The response of American fashion designers to the problem of dangerously thin models on the runway is to propose educational reform and better working conditions. The response of eating disorder professionals is to suggest that those models should not be on the runways at all. The Academy for Eating Disorders, an international doctors' organization based in Northbrook, Illinois, planned to release a series of recommendations today that contrast sharply with the proposals discussed on Friday by the Council of Fashion Designers of America in a meeting led by the designer Diane Von Furstenberg.

While designers have resisted age and weight requirements, the doctors' group insists that they are necessary. Dr. Eric van Furth, the president of the Academy for Eating Disorders criticized the designers yesterday because they did not solicit medical opinions beyond those of a panel assembled by the editors of *Vogue* magazine. The executive director of the fashion council, Steven Kolb, responded by noting that its committee included three prominent health experts: Joy Bauer, a nutritionist; David Kirsch, a fitness trainer; and Dr. Susan Ice, a psychiatrist at the Renfrew Center in Philadelphia, which treats eating disorders.

30. What is the passage mainly about?

- ① Problems of dangerously thin models
- ② Working conditions for fashion models
- ③ Medical efforts to reduce eating disorders
- ④ Popularity of thin models in fashion industry

31. Which of the following is different from the rest?

- ① Suggestions by the fashion counsel's committee
- ② Recommendations by the Academy for Eating Disorders
- ③ Opinions of a panel assembled by the editors of *Vogue*
- ④ Proposals discussed in a meeting led by Diane Von Furstenberg

[32~33] On his very occasional return to the stage from the screen, Sir Alec Guinness liked to say how nice it was to be back in the profession after spending so much time in the film industry. Yet it is not as an actor in the theatre but as a film star that he will be best remembered. On the London stage he belonged in the first rather than the premier division, and he knew it. (Writing in the third person) in his memoirs, he conceded that "he as an actor is not in the same class as Olivier, Richardson, Gielgud or, the other greats." This self-review was characteristically modest as well as honest. Sir Alec was not as creative on stage as his three fellow knights, Sir Laurence, Sir Ralph, and Sir John.

His appearance may have something to do with it. As the critic Kent Tynan famously said, he looked so ordinary that if he were to commit a murder, the number of false arrests following the circulation of his description would break all records. But whatever the reason, Sir Alec was unwilling, or unable, to challenge an audience with a memorably creative interpretation of a classical theatrical art. As a chameleonic actor, his talent was instead best suited to the cinema. There in a career stretching over 50 years, he so faithfully confirmed people's preconceived notion about the characters he played that it got him into trouble. His Fagin was so true to Charles Dickens's gargoyle in the film version of *Oliver Twist* that the New York State Board of Rabbis persuaded the city censors to prevent the film being shown. Unlike his knighted contemporaries, who reserved most of their best performances for the stage, Sir Alec put his all into much of his film-work. Since film endures, however, it is a fair bet that his fame will remain fresh on videos and on television when theirs faded into history.

32. What does the underlined phrase "his knighted contemporaries" refer to?

- ① Sir Alec's audience
- ② Olivier, Richardson, and Gielgud
- ③ Kent Tynan and his fellow critics
- ④ Actors who admired Sir Alec's performance

33. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true about Sir Alec Guinness?

- ① He was criticized by New York Rabbis for his racism.
- ② He was unpretentious and frank about his stage performance.
- ③ The audience will remember his name most for his on-screen career.
- ④ His performance conformed to the old interpretations of the character.

[34~35] We human beings order the world according to categories that we take for granted simply because they are given. They occupy an epistemological space that is prior to thought, and so they have extraordinary staying power. When confronted with an alien way of organizing experience, however, we sense the frailty of our own categories, and everything threatens to come undone. Things hold together only because they can be slotted into a classificatory scheme that remains unquestioned. Pigeon-holing is therefore an exercise of power. All social action flows through boundaries determined by classification schemes, whether or not they are elaborated as explicitly as library catalogues, organization charts, and university departments.

All animal life fits into the grid of an unconscious ontology. Monsters like the “elephant man” and the “wolf boy” horrify and fascinate us because they violate our conceptual boundaries, and certain creatures make our skin crawl because they slip in between categories: “slimy” reptiles that swim in the sea and creep on the land, “nasty” rodents that live in houses yet remain outside the bounds of domestication. We insult someone by calling him a rat rather than a squirrel. “Squirrel” can be a term of endearment. Yet squirrels are rodents, as dangerous and disease-ridden as rats. They seem less threatening because they belong unambiguously to the out-of-doors.

34. What is the passage mainly about?

- ① What makes human beings feel insecure
- ② What results from the confusion of categories
- ③ How animals are to be confined to the boundaries
- ④ How human beings order the world by categories

35. The author suggests that human beings feel threatened when _____.

- ① they have to handle their ontological orthodoxy
- ② they are forced to change their old boundaries
- ③ they are not convinced of their epistemological potentials
- ④ they discover new findings fit into a classificatory scheme

[36~38] Komodo dragons have lived on some of Indonesia’s islands for thousands of years. One story tells that the Komodo dragon was first discovered during World War I, when an airplane crash landed in the waters around Komodo Island. The story tells how the pilot swam to the island, where he was surrounded by terrifying, huge lizards. It sounds like something out of an action movie; however, the story is actually a myth. We don’t know exactly when Komodo dragons were first discovered, but the existence of the Komodo dragon was confirmed in 1926. This was the year that the explorer Douglas Burden led an expedition to Komodo. He was working for the American Museum of Natural History. He returned from his trip with twelve dead specimens and two living Komodo dragons.

The Komodo dragon is the largest living lizard in the world. Some Komodo dragons can be 3m long and can weigh more than 130kg. This means that Komodo dragons are the heaviest lizards on Earth. They have long heads with short snouts, scaly skin, short legs, and big, strong tails. The largest dragon ever found was 3.13m long and weighed 166kg! Komodo dragons are the top predators on the islands where they live. They will eat nearly anything, including carrion, smaller dragons, wild horses and pigs, large water buffalo and sometimes unlucky humans! Although the Komodo dragon can run briefly at 20km per hour, the reptiles usually hunt using camouflage and patience. They can spend hours in one place, waiting for their prey. When their unfortunate victim passes, the dragons attack and rip it to pieces. Their saliva has more than fifty types of bacteria. If the prey animal is bitten and escapes, it usually dies of blood poisoning quite quickly. If this happens, the dragons follow and locate the dead or dying animal by using their excellent sense of smell. Many large carnivores, such as tigers, do not eat 25 to 30 per cent of their prey. They leave the stomach, hide, bones, and feet. However, Komodo dragons are less wasteful and leave only about 12 per cent of their prey. They eat bones, feet, fur and skin—they even eat the stomach! A Komodo dragon can eat 80 per cent of its own body weight. However, when they feel scared or nervous, Komodo dragons can throw up the contents of their stomachs. This makes them lighter so they can escape more easily.

36. The existence of Komodo dragons was known to the world by _____.

- ① a pilot who swam to Komodo Island after his plane crashed in the waters
- ② an expedition team leader from the American Museum of Natural History
- ③ a rescue team who went to search for a missing pilot in Komodo Island
- ④ a fisherman who captured a huge lizard in Komodo Island

37. How does a Komodo dragon find its prey that is bitten and escapes?

- ① By tracing the prey's blood drops
- ② By following the dying prey's smell
- ③ By waiting in camouflage for the prey to die
- ④ By dropping its own saliva on the prey's way

38. Which of the following is a characteristic of Komodo dragons?

- ① Komodo dragons can run fast for long.
- ② Komodo dragons are wasteful of their food.
- ③ Komodo dragons can vomit when they need to.
- ④ Komodo dragons do not eat dead animals.

[39~40] The widespread depiction of the female form in Palaeolithic art needs some explanation and comment. There are the so-called 'Venus pebbles', inscribed stones, which appear to show breasts and skirts, found in Korea and dated to about 12,000 years ago; there is the 'Venus of Galgenberg', found near Krems in Lower Austria, showing a large-breasted woman who appears to be dancing, and dated to 31,000 years ago; most important of all there are the 'Venus figurines', found in a shallow arc stretching from France to Siberia, the majority of which belong to the Gravettian period—around 25,000 years ago.

There has been, inevitably perhaps, much controversy about these figures. Many of them (but by no means all) are buxom, with large breasts and bellies, possibly indicating they are pregnant. Many (but not all) have distended genitals, indicating they are about to give birth. Many (but not all) are naked. Many (but not all) lack faces but show elaborate coiffures. Many (but not all) are incomplete, lacking feet or arms, as if the creator had been intent on rendering only the sexual characteristics of these figures. Some, but not all, were originally covered in red ochre—was that meant to symbolize (menstrual) blood? Some critics, such as the archaeologist Paul Bahn, have argued that we should be careful in reading too much sex into these figures, and that it tells us more about modern palaeontologists than it does about ancient humans.

39. What are 'Venus pebbles'?

- ① Stones which look like pregnant women
- ② Stones with which maiden figures are inscribed
- ③ Stones on which female figures are inscribed
- ④ Stones used to decorate goddess figures

40. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a characteristic of 'Venus figures'?

- ① Large breasts and bellies
- ② Swollen genitals
- ③ Delicate faces
- ④ Armless bodies