

# 영 어 [인문계열]

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[1-4] Choose the most appropriate one for each blank.

1. [1.5점]

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.

- Ⓐ welcoming gestures
- Ⓑ a dignified composure
- Ⓒ fear of public recognition
- Ⓓ expressions of excitement
- Ⓔ less-than-complete enthusiasm

2. [1.5점]

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. \_\_\_\_\_ ① \_\_\_\_\_, 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. \_\_\_\_\_ ② \_\_\_\_\_, 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—was completely wiped out for 45 kilometers downstream.

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| ①              | ②            |
| Ⓐ For instance | Similarly    |
| Ⓑ Meanwhile    | Therefore    |
| Ⓒ Hence        | In contrast  |
| Ⓓ Meanwhile    | Nevertheless |
| Ⓔ For instance | Instead      |

3. [1점]

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.

- Ⓐ a nuclear family
- Ⓑ an advertising industry
- Ⓒ a mass consumer culture
- Ⓓ an innovative public transportation
- Ⓔ a powerful form of mass communication

4. [1.5점]

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.

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| Ⓐ parallel    | Ⓑ variation   |
| Ⓒ specificity | Ⓓ discrepancy |
| Ⓔ conversion  |               |

5. Which is the best title for the passage? [1.5점]

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.

- Ⓐ Design Buildings on High Ground
- Ⓑ The Difficulty of Being an Architect
- Ⓒ The Beautiful Buildings That Defy Gravity
- Ⓓ Requirements and Laws of City Architecture
- Ⓔ Be Daring If You Want to Achieve a Success

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

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—a 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.

- Ⓐ Dominica was originally inhabited by the Kalinago.
- Ⓑ Dominica gained independence from Spain in 1978.
- Ⓒ Hurricane Maria wrought catastrophic damage to Dominica.
- Ⓓ The name “Dominica” is derived from the word for “Sunday.”
- Ⓔ Dominica and the Dominican Republic are two completely different countries.

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

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.

- Ⓐ To evacuate as quickly as possible
- Ⓑ To keep receipts and take photos of the things in home
- Ⓒ To categorize our belongings and take valuable things only
- Ⓓ To give up the money on furnishing and decorating our home
- Ⓔ To request refunds from our insurance company as soon as possible



[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.

- Ⓐ [A]-[B]-[C]
- Ⓑ [B]-[A]-[C]
- Ⓒ [B]-[C]-[A]
- Ⓓ [C]-[A]-[B]
- Ⓔ [C]-[B]-[A]

12. [2점]

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.

- Ⓐ [A]-[B]-[C]-[D]
- Ⓑ [A]-[B]-[D]-[C]
- Ⓒ [B]-[A]-[D]-[C]
- Ⓓ [B]-[A]-[C]-[D]
- Ⓔ [C]-[A]-[B]-[D]

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

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]

- Ⓐ become poor if the technology is evenly distributed
- Ⓑ end up poor if the machine owners monopolize wealth
- Ⓒ become rich because the machines produce much more than humans
- Ⓓ feel bad because the economic gap between humans and robots gets bigger
- Ⓔ 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]

- Ⓐ It will be hard to start a business.
- Ⓑ It will be hard to benefit from robot automation.
- Ⓒ It will be hard to tell who is rich and who is poor.
- Ⓓ It will be hard to achieve a fast accumulation of capital.
- Ⓔ It will be hard to get opportunities to overcome the inequality.

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

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]

- (a) The history of Olympic medals
- (b) Types of Olympic events
- (c) Prices of Olympic medals
- (d) The origin of Olympic Games
- (e) Ways to celebrate Olympic Games

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

- (a) The gold medals were given to winners at the 1896 Athens Olympics.
- (b) Most summer medals have Nike, a goddess of victory, on their front.
- (c) The gold medals of today awarded to champions are made of solid gold.
- (d) Winter Olympic medals must be the same as summer Olympic medals.
- (e) At the 1990 Paris Olympics, athletes who finished third went home empty-handed.

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

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]

- (a) How viruses reproduce
- (b) Which viruses kill our cells
- (c) How viruses find their host cells
- (d) What viruses release in our cells
- (e) Which viruses survive inside our cells

18. Which of the following is not true about a virus in the passage? [2점]

- (a) It is surrounded by a protein coat.
- (b) Its genetic material looks like coiled strands.
- (c) Its average size is smaller than our body cell.
- (d) It releases its genetic material on the cell surface.
- (e) It may contain a few dozen to a few hundred genes.

[19–20] Read the passage and answer the questions.

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:  $-460^{\circ}\text{F}$ .

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  $210^{\circ}\text{F}$  (liquid) to  $220^{\circ}\text{F}$  (steam) than it does to raise its temperature from  $85^{\circ}\text{F}$  (liquid) to  $95^{\circ}\text{F}$  (liquid).

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

- (a) Heat moves to colder places.
- (b) Even cold water has thermal energy.
- (c) People have not experienced absolute zero.
- (d) A ski slope does not contain thermal energy in winter.
- (e) 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]

- (a) it takes more energy
- (b) it gets more dangerous
- (c) it requires less heat
- (d) it becomes less expensive
- (e) it gets more perceivable

[21–24] Choose the most appropriate one for each blank.

21. [2점]

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 \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) led young people to look for low-paying jobs
- (b) specialized in teaching technical skills demanded in the modern economy
- (c) helped many men and women make more money to support their families
- (d) offered both instruction and services in traditional disciplines
- (e) allowed them to define themselves more in terms of their peer group

22. [2점]

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—a 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.

- (a) Otherwise
- (b) For example
- (c) By contrast
- (d) In other words
- (e) On the other hand



donate the materials—especially 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.

- Ⓐ Donation Makes a Difference
- Ⓑ Tips for Having Good Hobbies
- Ⓒ Helping You Keep Something
- Ⓓ Don’t Regret: Throwing Is a Virtue
- Ⓔ Doing Activities Leads to a Healthy Life

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

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.

- Ⓐ The orchestra performs for the sick people in hospitals.
- Ⓑ Robert Blackson is a collector of the antique instruments.
- Ⓒ An individual instrument makes better sounds than orchestra.
- Ⓓ People can buy a new musical instrument from the project’s website.
- Ⓔ David Lang has written a special symphony for the damaged musical instruments.

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

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.

- Ⓐ warning about health risks
- Ⓑ parental punishment
- Ⓒ pressure from peers
- Ⓓ legal enforcement
- Ⓔ threats by adults

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

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.

- Ⓐ Because it meant ‘O.K.’ at that time.
- Ⓑ Because it didn’t go with black letters.
- Ⓒ Because it didn’t grab drivers’ attention.
- Ⓓ Because red paint cost more than yellow paint.
- Ⓔ 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.

30. [2점]

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

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]

- a [A]
- b [B]
- c [C]
- d [D]
- e [E]

31. [2점]

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

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]

- a [A]
- b [B]
- c [C]
- d [D]
- e [E]

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

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.

- a [A]
- b [B]
- c [C]
- d [D]
- e [E]

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

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.





<연습장>



