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영어고사 문제지(40문항)

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14. Again and again over the past year, Mitch McConnell and Paul Ryan have had to decide _____ tolerate from the arrogant man.
- ① what kind of behavior are they willing to
 - ② What behavior are they kind of willing
 - ③ What behavior they are willing kind of
 - ④ what kind of behavior they are willing to

[Questions 15–16] Choose the one that is grammatically INCORRECT.

15. ①Through his accomplishments in product design, Raymond Loewy helped to establish industrial design as a ②professional. By the end of his life, his career ③had encompassed all applications of modern industrial design, from consumer products ④to interior building space, packaging, and transportation.
16. Many flops have dream-like stories that are hard to make into films. One example is *Pluto Nash*. This 2002 comedy was about life on the moon in the future. Another famous flop was the 1995 action movie *Waterworld*. The filmmakers tried to create a world with only water, and no land. The movie was ①filmed in the Pacific Ocean, near Hawaii. Not only ②was Hawaii an expensive place to make a movie, but also the ocean cannot be controlled like a regular set. *Waterworld* took twice as ③long to make and cost as ④many as the director had planned.

[Questions 17–25] Choose the one that most logically fits the sentence.

17. Atomic bombs used a process called fission to _____ (A) plutonium or uranium into smaller atoms and a chain reaction releasing massive amounts of energy. Hydrogen bombs used fusion, which _____ (B) small atoms like hydrogen. Essentially, it's two bombs in one.
- ① (A) contrast (B) structures
 - ② (A) split (B) combines
 - ③ (A) combine (B) splits
 - ④ (A) structure (B) contrasts
18. Impressionism was an art movement that began in Paris in the 1800s. Color and the effects of light became paramount. Exact lines and details were an afterthought. Short brushstrokes and vivid colors jumped off the canvas. These artists also

_____ the studio for the outdoors. Being close to their subject in a natural setting was crucial.

- ① abandoned (2) reached
- ③ demanded (4) conceived

19. The process of rock formation and destruction is _____. Metamorphic rocks can be broken into smaller fragments and become sedimentary. Sedimentary rocks can melt and re-form as igneous. Igneous or sedimentary rocks under great pressure and heat can again turn into metamorphic rocks. This process has been occurring for billions of years.
- ① arbitrary (2) cyclical
 - ③ stationary (4) volatile
20. He called his prison a Panopticon, from the Greek word meaning "all-seeing." It was designed with a central guard tower from which every prisoner could be observed 24 hours a day, seven days a week. At any given time, prisoners could never be sure if they were being watched or not, and therefore they would be _____ to break prison rules.
- ① always forced (2) more effective
 - ③ hereby informed (4) less likely
21. Badgers come in a wide range of colors, but most of the species will have black and white stripes along their backs. This coloration, known as the mantle, does not help the badger hide. Rather, the conspicuous marks announce to other animals that the badger is dangerous. In fact, badgers are well known for their aggressive displays and will attack at the slightest provocation. So, by clearly advertising itself, the badger is actually able to avoid getting into confrontations. This fact shows that not all coloration is just for _____.
- ① attack (2) habitat
 - ③ camouflage (4) mimicry
22. It has taken thousands, if not millions, of years to create the natural stores of petroleum we have now. We are using what is available at a much faster rate than it is being produced over time. The real controversy surrounding the amounts of petroleum we have is how much we need to keep in reserve, for future use. Most experts agree that by around 2025, the amount of petroleum we use will reach a peak, then production and availability will begin to seriously _____. This is not to

[Question 33]

Dwight Eisenhower accepted the basic framework of government responsibility established by the New Deal, but sought to limit the presidential role. He termed his approach “dynamic conservatism” or “modern republicanism,” which meant, he explained, “conservative when it comes to money, liberal when it comes to human beings.” Eisenhower’s first priority was to balance the budget after years of deficits. He wanted to cut spending, cut taxes and maintain the value of the dollar. Republicans were willing to risk unemployment to keep inflation in check. In other areas, the administration transferred control of offshore oil lands from the federal government to the states. It also favored private development of energy sources rather than the public approach the Democrats had initiated. In everything the Eisenhower administration undertook, its orientation was sympathetic to business. His inclination to play a modest role in public often led to legislative stalemate. Still, he was active behind the scenes pushing his favorite programs.

33. From the passage, it CANNOT be inferred that Eisenhower _____.
- ① tried to limit his power as a president
 - ② tried to reduce unemployment rate
 - ③ was willing to be favorable to businesses
 - ④ often came into conflict with the legislative body

[Questions 34–35]

“The Slow Food movement is committed to the preservation and restoration of a traditional convivial joy, the joy of the table,” says Jonathan White, a member of the Slow Food organization and owner of Egg Farm Dairy in Peekskill, N.Y. “And that’s not just about food and wine; it’s also about kinship and companionship, which you just don’t get going to a drive-through and eating in traffic.”

Whopper lovers, don't have a meltdown. Slow Food may use a snail as its logo, but it's not anti-fast food. “We're not against anything,” White says. “Our agenda is to educate people who don't know about the pleasures of the table and, through education, to help traditional food artisans—bakers, cheesemakers, farmers growing heirloom vegetables—to survive by sustaining demand for their product.”

34. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined part?

- ① don't be sad about the movement
- ② never use the design of the logo
- ③ don't get fooled by any agenda
- ④ never feel satisfied with fast food

35. Which is the main idea of the above passage?

- ① Slow Food movement aims at restoring the joy of eating.
- ② Meaningful companionship is acquired only by eating slowly at the table.
- ③ People who love fast food have no idea of the importance of good food.
- ④ We should have more interest in cultural food traditions.

[Questions 36–37]

Virtually all living things have some way of getting from here to there. Animals may walk, swim, or fly. Plants and their seeds drift on wind or water, or are carried by animals. (A), it is reasonable to expect that, in time, all species might spread to every place on Earth where favorable conditions occur. Indeed, there are some cosmopolitan species. A good example is the housefly, found almost everywhere on Earth. (B), such broad distribution is the rare exception. Just as barbed wire fences prevent cattle from leaving their pasture, biological barriers prevent the dispersal of many species.

What constitutes barriers depends on the species and its method of dispersal. Some are physical barriers. For land animals, bodies of water, chains of mountains, or deserts are effective. For example, the American bison spread throughout the open grasslands of North America, but in the southern part of the continent there are deserts, so the bison could not spread there. For aquatic creatures, strong currents, differences in salinity, or land areas may serve as barriers.

36. Choose the one that best fills in the blanks.

- ① (A) Therefore (B) However
- ② (A) Likewise (B) Thus
- ③ (A) meanwhile (B) In effect
- ④ (A) At first (B) Accordingly

37. What does the author suggest about American bison?

- ① They originally lived in deserts.
- ② They could disperse throughout open grasslands.
- ③ A body of water stopped them from spreading south.
- ④ They spread to North America from South America.

[Questions 38-40]

(A) In France, there is an organization called L'Académie Française that decides what is correct and what is incorrect in French. They look at the new words that people are using and decide whether they are good French or not. There are also organizations like this in other countries, such as Indonesia and Spain.

(B) Is language change a positive or a negative thing? Some people think that we should stop languages from changing. They think that they need to protect their language or it will die or become worse.

(C) However, other people believe that language change is a natural thing and shouldn't be stopped. They think that it is normal that languages change over time. They think that languages need to change to stay modern and interesting.

38. Choose the appropriate order of the paragraphs.

- ① (A) - (C) - (B)
- ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ③ (C) - (A) - (B)
- ④ (C) - (B) - (A)

39. Which is true according to the above passage?

- ① L'Académie Française objects to using new French words.
- ② There are organizations in Indonesia and Spain working to protect their languages.
- ③ Some people view language change as simply grammar change.
- ④ Interesting languages should be invented in order to draw attention from people.

40. Which is the best title of the passage?

- ① The Way that Languages Change and Grow
- ② The Most Controversial Reasons for Language Change
- ③ The Different Types of Languages around the World
- ④ The Arguments for and against Language Change