

영어 필답고사 (국제학부) 문제지 (유형 1)

전공(학과)	수험번호		성명	
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◆ 유의사항 ◆

1. 시험시간은 100분임.
2. 감독관의 지시가 있을 때까지 문항을 보지 말 것.
3. 시험 종료후 문제지를 가져가지 말 것.
4. 연습은 문제지 여백을 이용할 것.
5. 답안지의 '답안지 작성시 유의사항'을 반드시 확인할 것.
6. 답안지에 수험번호와 문제지 유형을 표시하고, 답은 해당 문항별로  
답란에 검은색 펜으로 표시할 것.
7. 영어에세이 답안은 답안지 뒷면에 별도로 있으니 반드시 작성할 것.

감독확인



이화여자대학교



[1-2] Choose a **synonym** of the underlined word.

1. The Greek and Roman Stoics appear to have had the implausible view that children, like animals, do not have emotions.

- ① exaggerated ② unconvincing ③ remarkable ④ singular ⑤ subjective

2. Americans sought their lost innocence increasingly in their children. Adult-America endowed its children with the hopes of a new future, for they were untarnished and could develop society from the struggles of their parents.

- ① unveiled ② unruly ③ unqualified ④ unharmed ⑤ unrelenting

[3-4] Choose an **antonym** of the underlined word.

3. None of the three authors subscribes to the popular theory that mental illness is caused by a chemical imbalance in the brain.

- ① opposes ② enlarges ③ lubricates ④ impedes ⑤ reduces

4. Hegemony is not maintained through the obliteration of the opposition but through the articulation of opposing interests into the political affiliations of the hegemonic group.

- ① annihilation ② construction ③ revision ④ oblivion ⑤ infiltration

5. Choose the most logical order of the following sentences.

[A] Scientific inquiry is never completely neutral. [B] It is consequently vulnerable to social action and interaction. [C] It always has a guide, whether it be curiosity, circumstance, or achievement. [D] Society thus acts as a leader, guiding scientific inquiry and conclusion making down its own self-serving path. [E] To recognize the inaccuracy of a value-free labeling in science, one only has to see how subservient is scientific inquiry to social and cultural interests.

- ① [A] - [C] - [D] - [B] - [E]  
② [A] - [C] - [B] - [E] - [D]  
③ [A] - [E] - [D] - [B] - [C]  
④ [A] - [D] - [B] - [C] - [E]  
⑤ [A] - [D] - [E] - [B] - [C]

[6-9] Fill in the blanks with the best-fitting expressions.

6. The \_\_\_\_\_ of older traditions of self-help has made the individual dependent on the state, the corporation, and other bureaucracies.

- ① atrophy ② impact ③ culpability ④ enigma ⑤ persistence

7. Our culture's indifference to the past easily \_\_\_\_\_ into rejection. Far from regarding it as a useless \_\_\_\_\_, however, I see the past as a political and psychological treasury from which we draw what is needed to cope with the future.

- ① retreats - figment  
② disappears - fraction  
③ escalates - conundrum

④ deteriorates - encumbrance

⑤ flows - trope

8. Some scholars argue that scientific knowledge is highly predisposed to personal bias. They maintain that because the present discipline has been shaped exclusively by men, science is male-oriented or male-biased and that at present the discipline is also \_\_\_\_\_ European, middle-upper-class, and heterosexual values. It therefore presents a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ view of the world and represents an excluding knowledge.

- ① contributed to - detectable  
② receptive of - omnipresent  
③ imparted to - engaging  
④ imbued with - distorted  
⑤ combined with - undivided

9. In an indirect way, the press \_\_\_\_\_ attachment to the status quo by the way in which it tended to depict reality. Its focus on political and state office as the seat of power decentered capital and masked the central influence of business and financial elites. By reporting the news in terms of discrete and disconnected events, it \_\_\_\_\_ acceptance of the social structure as natural - the way things are.

- ① recreated - dissuaded  
② reinforced - encouraged  
③ solidified - displaced  
④ extenuated - acknowledged  
⑤ predetermined - associated

[10-11] Choose a **faulty** expression among the five choices.

10. The Englishman, the gambler and the blond man sat ① jammed together in the forward seat, ② riding backwardly to the course of the stagecoach. The drummer and the cattleman occupied the uncomfortable middle bench; the two women shared the rear seat. The cattleman faced Henriette, his knees almost touching her. He had one arm hooked over the door's window sill to steady himself. A huge nugget slid gently back and forth along the watch chain slung across his wide chest and a chunk of black hair ③ lay below his hat. His eyes considered Henriette, reading something in the girl that caused him to show her a deliberate smile. Henriette dropped her glance to the gloved tips of her fingers, ④ cheeks unstirred. They were all strangers packed closely together, with nothing ⑤ in common save a destination.

11. ① In characterizing the 1920s as modern, I recognize that the essential transformations began in the late nineteenth century, with rapid industrialization, sprawling urbanization, and massive immigration. Industrial development changed the nature of work and daily life ② and gave rise to an extensive network of corporations that integrated the country into a national economy. The result was to erode the isolation of "island communities" - the towns of antebellum America ③ that while part of a market economy ④ had nonetheless maintained a degree of local autonomy and order based on "modesty in women, rectitude in men, and ⑤ thrifty, sobriety, and hard work in both."

[12-14] Answer the questions after reading the passage below.

Some people are bird watchers, others are celebrity watchers; still others are flora and fauna watchers. I belong to the tribe of sentence watchers. Some appreciate fine art; others appreciate fine wines. I appreciate fine sentences. I am always on the lookout for sentences that take your breath away. Some of my fellow sentence appreciators have websites: Best Sentences Ever, Sentences We Love, Best First Sentences, Best Last Sentences. Invariably the sentences that turn up on these sites are not chosen for the substantive political or social or philosophical points they make. They are chosen because they are performances of a certain skill at the highest level. In other words, the pleasure they take in the sentence is the pleasure of appreciating a technical achievement.

The closest analogy, I think, is to sports highlights; you know, the five greatest dunks, or the ten greatest catches, or the fifteen greatest touchdown runbacks. The response is always, [A]\_\_\_\_\_. And always the admiration is a rueful recognition that you couldn't do it yourself even though you also have two hands and feet. It is the same with sentences that do things the language you use every day would not have seemed capable of doing. We marvel at them; we read them aloud to our friends and spouses, even, occasionally, to passersby; we analyze them; we [B]\_\_\_\_\_ our inability to match them.

12. Which statement can **not** be inferred from the passage above?

- ① The author has a very strong desire to write amazing sentences.
- ② The lovers of best sentences would like to share them with other people in one way or another.
- ③ Appreciating best sentences requires a great deal of sophistication.
- ④ Loving good sentences can be considered a hobby.
- ⑤ Best sentences do not always contain socially significant messages or arguments.

13. Which expression does **not** fit [A]?

- ① "Wasn't that amazing?"
- ② "Can you believe it?"
- ③ "I can't for the life of me see how he did that."
- ④ "That's not humanly possible."
- ⑤ "What a sentence!"

14. Which expression best fits [B]?

- ① ruminant
- ② lament
- ③ appreciate
- ④ dismiss
- ⑤ inactivate

[15-17] Answer the questions after reading the passage below.

As Europe confronts a rapidly escalating migration crisis driven by war, persecution and poverty in an arc of strife

from West Africa to Afghanistan, even high-level European officials are beginning to admit the obvious. The region's refugee management system is broken. In Western Europe, countries are dealing with the biggest wave of asylum-seekers and refugees since the 1990s. Hundreds of thousands of asylum-seekers are streaming through Europe's [A]\_\_\_\_\_ borders, decamping from entry nations such as Italy to countries such as Germany, where they are creating new challenges and tensions. Germany is [B]\_\_\_\_\_ to manage the largest number of asylum-seekers in the industrialized world.

Politicians in the country are, to varying degrees, confronting a public torn between being openhearted and wanting to close off entry for migrants. A good number of the newcomers are fleeing civil war in Syria or attacks by armed groups from South Sudan to Nigeria. But a large portion, officials say, are also arriving for economic reasons, rolling the dice that appeals processes may grant them an opportunity to build an immigrant life in some of the richest nations in the world. This nation of 82 million absorbed more asylum-seekers than any other in the region last year, sheltering 173,000. So many asylum-seekers are coming that Germany has now been forced to find accommodations for them in tiny communities like Tröglitz, nestled in an area that has become the epicenter of an anti-immigrant movement.

Last year, there were significant increases in anti-immigrant attacks, including 35 incidents of arson at refugee centers. "Germany was responsible for creating so many refugees" in World War II," said Markus Nierth, the former mayor of Tröglitz. "Now it is upon us to take responsibility for the refugees coming in this new great wave." But even Nierth concedes that the refugee crisis is presenting towns like Tröglitz with something that locals, used to quiet and homogeneous village life, are not accustomed to.

15. What is the most appropriate title of the passage above?

- ① Persecution and Poverty in Europe
- ② New Crisis in Coping with Refugee Problems
- ③ The Rise of Migration Driven by War
- ④ Varying Reasons to Reject Asylum-Seekers in Europe
- ⑤ The Epicenter of Anti-Immigrant Movement

16. Which statement can be **best** inferred from the passage above?

- ① Before 1990s, most refugees in Europe arrived from West Africa and Afghanistan.
- ② Some refugees arrived in Germany for economic reasons.
- ③ There used to live diverse people in Tröglitz since World War II.
- ④ Germany has so far accepted 82 million asylum-seekers.
- ⑤ World War II caused a huge influx of refugees in Germany.

17. Which pair best fits [A] and [B]?

- ① closed – striving
- ② divisive – opposing
- ③ stalwart – navigating
- ④ fluid – observing
- ⑤ porous – straining

[18-20] Answer the questions after reading the passage below.

As a teenager I got into the habit of listening to the string quartets of Béla Bartók - which I found slightly cacophonous but still enjoyed - while doing my homework. Somehow tuning out those discordant tones helped me focus on, say, the chemical equation for ammonium hydroxide.

Years later, when I found myself writing articles on deadline for the *New York Times*, I remembered that early drill in ignoring Bartók. At the *Times* I labored away in the midst of the science desk, which in those years occupied a classroom-sized cavern into which were crammed desks for the dozen or so science journalists and a half dozen editors. There was always a Bartók-ish hum of cacophony. Nearby there might be three or four people chatting; you'd overhear the near end of a phone conversation - or several - as reporters interviewed sources; editors shouted across the room to ask when an article would be ready for them. There were rarely, if ever, the sounds of silence. And yet we science writers, myself among them, would reliably deliver our ready-to-edit copy right on time, day after day. No one ever pleaded, *Everyone please be quiet*, so we could concentrate. We all just redoubled our focus, tuning out the roar.

That focus in the midst of a din indicates selective attention, the neural capacity to beam in on just one target while [A]\_\_\_\_\_.

18. What is the most appropriate title of the passage above?

- ① Why Noise Is So Crucial to Productivity
- ② The Noisy Work Environment of a Journalist
- ③ How to Endure Everyday Noise
- ④ The Function of Noise in Improving Concentration
- ⑤ Why Silence Harms Our Ability to Focus

19. Which statement can be **best** inferred from the passage above?

- ① The work space for the journalists described above is large.
- ② The typical work environment for journalists is appropriate for those who want to increase productivity.
- ③ Journalists are not usually bothered by the noise they hear.
- ④ Bartók is notorious for the poor quality of his music.
- ⑤ Music can be used as noise that helps you to be attentive to the work you do.

20. Which expression best completes [A]?

- ① processing the information you receive
- ② ignoring incoming stimuli
- ③ turning up the volume of noise
- ④ increasing the level of attentiveness
- ⑤ maintaining healthy partnership with colleagues

[21-30] Select **the most** appropriate word from the box below.

Each word should be used only once.

- |                   |              |               |                 |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| ① convinced       | ② debated    | ③ rhetoric    | ④ irrelevant    |
| ⑤ exaggerate      | ⑥ secularity | ⑦ specify     | ⑧ magnanimous   |
| ⑨ contribute      | ⑩ embedding  | ⑪ theorize    | ⑫ indulgence    |
| ⑬ entrepreneurial | ⑭ posterity  | ⑮ conspicuous | ⑯ obvious       |
| ⑰ subordinate     | ⑱ attributed | ⑲ incorporate | ⑳ particularity |

21. To live for the moment is the prevailing passion - to live for yourself, not for your predecessors or \_\_\_\_\_.

22. Throughout the nineteenth century, national languages emerged, demoting regional languages to the rank of dialects. But dialects - languages without armies - do not die without a struggle. The national language, as if conscious of its eventual victory, can be \_\_\_\_\_. The dialect is allowed to survive in the private sphere, at home, or among old men chattering in pubs and cafés, and women gossiping on the doorstep.

23. The most common mistake students of literature make is to go straight for what the poem or novel says, setting aside the way that it says it. To read like this is to set aside the "literariness" of the work - the fact that it is a poem or play or novel, rather than an account of the incidence of soil erosion in Nebraska. Literary works are pieces of \_\_\_\_\_ as well as reports.

24. Nineteenth-century Americans swapped liberty for ambition, adopting the striver's ethic as the best of all possible freedoms. Even a boy could recognize \_\_\_\_\_ traits like energy and activity as emergent, liberal virtues.

25. Undoubtedly, \_\_\_\_\_ consists in the falling off of religious belief and practice, in people turning away from God, and no longer going to Church.

26. The poet, the imaginative man, has his particular value in his superior power to reconcile the \_\_\_\_\_ or apparently warring elements of experience.

27. Socrates tried to show that it is always possible that what we take to be the self-evident sense of a context or culture is far from \_\_\_\_\_; it may be that what is being said is not meant.

28. There is a fear that Western science will subvert a range of other significant social institutions and beliefs and \_\_\_\_\_ to the destruction of traditional culture.

29. The proper relation between the history and philosophy of science is much \_\_\_\_\_, with experts disagreeing on just how necessary the former is for the latter.

30. Howard Hawks often let his movies form organically, filming sequentially and rewriting the script every day to \_\_\_\_\_ new interactions between story, actor, and characters.

[31] Essay

Carefully read the following passage. In an essay of approximately 300 words in length, 1) summarize in your own words the content of the passage, and 2) argue for or against the automated shopping service such as “Amazon Go.” Support your position with specific example(s).

Amazon has launched a real-world shop that allows customers to walk in, take what they want and walk out. No checkouts, no queues. When you're done shopping, you can just leave the store. Shortly after, they will charge your Amazon account and send you a receipt. This new model of shopping not only challenges established retailers, but it raises serious questions about the future of work and the changing nature of the economy more generally. Furthermore, it suggests the role of government will need to change, involving itself less with regulating business and more with redistributing wealth.

The ramifications for employment seem obvious. In the US, around five million people are employed in retail, while Britain has 2.8 million. Stores like Amazon Go could therefore mean many job losses. Retailers could realize savings of something in the order of 15% of running costs, an amount that is likely to make the technology very attractive. What is convenient for shoppers could be bad news for retail employees.

Of course, Amazon Go may create work too, most likely value-add services involving things like handling returns or gift-wrapping but that is hardly likely to make up for other job losses. Amazon Go addresses another rising problem, too. There has been concern for a while that cities and other retail centers will hollow out as people increasingly shop online, but imagine shopping if all the big stores were like Amazon Go. With no checkout queues, it's easy to picture a vibrant city or suburban centre where people come to buy the stuff they want, are less stressed about it and are therefore willing to linger in public spaces listening to buskers or drinking coffee. Who knows what other services they might avail themselves of? Amazon Go, along with businesses like Uber, Airbnb, and Netflix, are part of a fundamental restructuring of the economy and the work that goes with it. It is not simply that the technology is causing jobs to be lost. It is that it is changing the relationship between businesses and employees, governments and citizens.