

본 문제에 대한 지적 소유권은 동국대학교에 있습니다.
본교의 서면 허락없이 무단으로 출판, 게재, 사용할 수 없습니다.

2024학년도 동국대학교 편입학모집 인문계열 필답고사 문제지

㉠ 형

출제문항 : 영어 40문항 - 70분

지원학과/전공	수험번호	성명

< 영어 >

■ [1-4] Choose the answer that has the closest meaning to the word underlined in each sentence below.

1. She does not shy from a fight, and she has a flair for political theater to make Ted Cruz envious. [2점]

- Ⓐ performance Ⓑ imitation Ⓒ fulfillment
Ⓓ aptitude Ⓔ apathy

2. Cultural imperialism is much more subtle than economic imperialism, which is itself less tangible than political and military imperialism, whose excesses are obvious and easy to denounce. [2점]

- Ⓐ exalt Ⓑ censure Ⓒ improve
Ⓓ subside Ⓔ sustain

3. On a street lined with high-end stores like Chanel and Canada Goose stood a young woman handing out free coffee to lure people into a storefront that has nothing – or maybe everything – to do with conspicuous consumption. [2점]

- Ⓐ unimpressive Ⓑ frugal Ⓒ enigmatic
Ⓓ efficient Ⓔ salient

4. Next year could see increasing volatility as persistent military conflicts and economic uncertainty influence voting in national elections across the globe. [2점]

- Ⓐ unpredictability Ⓑ sensibility Ⓒ domesticity
Ⓓ disclosure Ⓔ discernability

■ [5-8] Identify the **LEAST** acceptable expression underlined in each passage below.

5. Ⓐ Living with high unemployment Ⓑ create a human problem, Ⓒ since unemployment is very Ⓓ unevenly shared and causes gigantic losses Ⓔ in output. [2점]

6. It is hard to escape the conclusion Ⓐ which the government will need to take recourse to the tools of the mixed economy Ⓑ to carry out the long overdue shift away from Ⓒ export-oriented to domestically-oriented demand, Ⓓ without which both German and European economic security Ⓔ are jeopardized. [2점]

7. On a Ⓐ marshy stretch of the Louisiana coastline, a Ⓑ little-known company wants to build a \$10 billion facility Ⓒ that would allow the United States Ⓓ export vast stores of Ⓔ liquefied natural gas. [2점]

8. It is a remarkable fact that Ⓐ any speaker of a human language can learn and Ⓑ store in his or her mental lexicon Ⓒ thousand of words, each Ⓓ of which is an arbitrary Ⓔ pairing of sound and meaning. [2점]

■ [9-16] Complete each passage with the best expression.

9. Happiness can be brief. Remember how great it felt the last time you got a raise? Do you still feel the same excitement about it today? Probably not. Psychologists have long noted the human tendency to psychologically adapt to new circumstances. Something that initially makes one feel happy soon comes to feel like the (). [2.5점]

- Ⓐ enthusiasm Ⓑ termination Ⓒ tumult
Ⓓ norm Ⓔ enhancement

10. Practicing Stoicism helps us develop the tools to deal as effectively as humanly possible with whatever kicks and punches life throws at us. No matter what happens in our lives — we're ready for anything — we're prepared to take hooks and side-kicks, never give up, and make the best of it. This is the promise of Stoic philosophy. Yet, right now, if you get punched in the face, what's going to happen? You get (). Like everybody else, you either angrily fight back, or more likely, you start crying. [2.5점]

- Ⓐ empirical Ⓑ emotional Ⓒ impassive
Ⓓ rational Ⓔ physical

11. The importance of cumulative culture can be seen in almost every aspect of our lives, but one of the clearest examples can be found in the harrowing tales of early European explorers to the Arctic, Americas, Africa, Australia, and Asia. On countless occasions, intrepid and well-prepared adventurers perished or nearly died, while just around the corner, indigenous people who lacked their modern technology were well fed and sheltered. It was our capacity to learn from the experiences of others that gave *Homo sapiens* an enormous local advantage, with new strategies and innovations built on a platform of () discoveries. [3점]

- Ⓐ prior Ⓑ forthcoming Ⓒ revolutionary
Ⓓ adventurous Ⓔ prospective

12. Intelligent technology can help us overcome many cultural and societal obstacles. If we build them correctly, artificially intelligent machines can become mediators and arbiters, providing communal guidance we can rely upon to be impartial. A group of politically () programmers have formed a coalition to build a "truth machine." [2.5점]

- Ⓐ mutual Ⓑ neutral Ⓒ obscure
Ⓓ conservative Ⓔ radical

13. The schooling situation for African Americans was vastly different in the North than it was in the South, even before the Revolutionary War. From these early days, (). Those who favored freedom for all American Blacks viewed education and emancipation as inextricably connected. "The truth shall set you free" was a Bible verse often quoted by educators of the time, who declared that education of African Americans was a necessary step toward emancipation and the fruits of full citizenship. In contrast, many slave owners in the South feared that if slaves learned to write, they would inspire rebellion. [2.5점]

- Ⓐ the South provided higher education for African Americans unlike the North
Ⓑ the North was afraid of the rebellion by African Americans
Ⓒ there was a potent connection between emancipation and education
Ⓓ the North and the South had a very similar schooling situation for African Americans
Ⓔ Emancipation was preferred to education to those favoring freedom for all Americans

14. Imagination often seems unbounded and without constraint. However, if this were the case then it would be more likely to generate falsehoods than truths. Imagination must be constrained in order to provide knowledge. On the other hand, if we want to generate any new knowledge, what we imagine cannot be entirely "up to us," as it must go beyond what we already know. The knowledge-generating capacity of the imagination can be explained by suggesting that (), allowing for exploratory activity within these constraints. For example, if one wants to know whether a sofa will fit through a door, one must constrain one's imagination to keep the relevant shapes and sizes and the laws of physics fixed, while allowing for exploration of various possible ways of manipulating the sofa. [3점]

- Ⓐ knowledge without imagination should be completely banned
Ⓑ exploratory knowledge should be entirely left to other people
Ⓒ the laws of physics should be applied to decide to put the sofa
Ⓓ some constraints on the imagination are fixed and within our control

- Ⓔ there should be no constraints and control on the imagination

15. The nature of the task can matter more than the nature of the person. Most of us have heard the theory that we each have a preferred learning style, and the more we can use the one that fits, the more we'll remember. Unfortunately, virtually no evidence supports that theory. That doesn't mean that all approaches to studying are equally effective — it's just that the strategy that works best often depends more on the task than on the person. Similarly, (). We act extraverted when we want to connect with others or seize an opportunity, and we become disciplined when we want to get something done or avoid mistakes. [3점]

- Ⓐ the nature of the person matters more than the nature of the task
Ⓑ the theory that we each have a preferred learning style proves to be effective
Ⓒ different parts of our personalities can serve different types of goals
Ⓓ extraverted people complete the task more than the disciplined
Ⓔ the strategy that works best can be attributed to the person

16. In Ise, Japan, the Shinto Grand Shrine is disassembled every twenty years and an exact replica, rebuilt of similar materials, is assembled in the same place. In this form of preservation, perpetuating the building techniques and the ritual act of re-creation matters more than (). Similarly, the ancient White Horse of Uffington in England was "re-created" for centuries by locals. [2.5점]

- Ⓐ the re-creation of the replica
Ⓑ the exploration of new materials
Ⓒ the disassembling of new shrines
Ⓓ the preserving of the ancient White Horse
Ⓔ the physical continuity of the structure

■ [17-40] Read each passage below and answer the questions that follow.

People consume a range of ingredients to attain a balanced diet. And yet, people can tire of the sameness and out of curiosity desire to experience new tastes and textures. This taste dilemma has developed throughout mammalian history, as humans evolved to

adapt to many habitats. Humans are omnivores. Being omnivorous requires exploration and innovation. Yet, as Paul Rozin sees it, exploration and testing can lead to anxiety because of a fear of eating new, foreign food, not knowing whether it will be disgusting or tasty. Rozin has written about this hypothesis of food selection that humans (and rats!) have an (A) aversion to consuming new foods yet at the same time have a drive to do so. He proposes that there is a paradox surrounding our food choice habits, a form of cognitive dissonance. This dilemma drives humans to eat beyond our biological imperative as we eat more and more variety than is needed for survival.

17. The underlined word (A) aversion means _____. [2점]

- Ⓐ sympathy Ⓑ curiosity Ⓒ responsibility
Ⓓ abhorrence Ⓔ ethics

18. What is the best title of the passage above? [2.5점]

- Ⓐ The Price Dilemma of Humans Choosing Food
Ⓑ The Analysis of Ingredients in Food Chain
Ⓒ The Best Strategy to Attain a Balanced Diet
Ⓓ The Diversity of Foreign Food and Textures
Ⓔ The Taste Dilemma of Humans Choosing Food

When a pesticide is applied to a population, it affects those individuals that are sensitive to its mode of action. But unless the target population is genetically uniform, individuals are likely to differ in their susceptibility to toxins. If a few individuals have the ability to break down the pesticide, they will be at an enormous selective advantage. These individuals will have a superior ability to survive and reproduce after being exposed to the pesticide, and they will therefore leave more offspring than susceptible individuals will leave. In the next generation, a higher proportion of individuals will be resistant to the pesticide. Thus, (A) _____. When the process is repeated over several generations, a population in which all or most individuals are resistant to the pesticide can be created. This typically leads to a search for newer, even more toxic products.

19. Choose the best answer to fill in the blank (A). [3점]

- Ⓐ susceptible individuals will multiply
Ⓑ the pesticide will gradually disappear due to selective advantage of individuals
Ⓒ those individuals resistant to pesticide will have less offspring
Ⓓ the application of a pesticide creates a strong selective pressure for resistance to it
Ⓔ more eco-friendly pesticide will be produced for the

susceptible individuals

20. What is the best title of the passage above? [2.5점]

- Ⓐ The Evolution of Resistance to Pesticides
- Ⓑ The Universal Effects of Population
- Ⓒ The Uniform Susceptibility of Individuals
- Ⓓ The Selection of Toxic Products in Agriculture
- Ⓔ The Positive Aspects of Toxic Products in Ecology

The concept of sustainability applies to all aspects of life on Earth and is commonly defined within ecological, social and economic contexts. Due to factors such as overpopulation, lack of education, inadequate financial circumstances and the actions of past generations, sustainability can be difficult to achieve. In an ecological context, sustainability is defined as the ability of an ecosystem to maintain ecological processes, functions, biodiversity and productivity into the future. In a social context, sustainability is expressed as meeting the needs of the present without ((A)) the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. When applied in an economic context, a business is sustainable if it has adapted its practices for the use of renewable resources and is accountable for the environmental impacts of its activities. To be sustainable, regardless of context, Earth's resources must be used at a rate at which they can be replenished.

21. Choose the best answer to fill in the blank (A). [2.5점]

- Ⓐ promising Ⓑ improving Ⓒ compromising
- Ⓓ expanding Ⓔ defining

22. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true? [3점]

- Ⓐ Sustainability is for the future of ecological processes.
- Ⓑ Sustainability is to use the natural resources at a rate which they can be sustained.
- Ⓒ What the old generations did can make it hard to achieve sustainability
- Ⓓ Financial situations can make it hard to achieve sustainability.
- Ⓔ Sustainability can be applied only to the social and economic growth.

23. According to the passage, what does it mean by the underlined sentence, 'a business is sustainable'? [3점]

- Ⓐ An economic prosperity can be maintained in any circumstances.

Ⓑ A business can continue to exist in spite of its difficulties.

Ⓒ A business can use the resources that can be recycled.

Ⓓ Inadequate financial circumstances can be prevented.

Ⓔ Earth's resources can be used in the speed of efficiency.

With the rise of modern science new habits of mind developed. The method of the sciences and the image of scientific narratives became unquestioned and reinforced the new habits of mind, becoming an accomplice to those that would best accommodate the new image. These habits of mind became a duplication in the classroom of what the sciences were supposed to be doing in the laboratory. They developed clear and distinct ideas imitating mathematical models that are hypothetical, abstract, ahistorical, and humanly disembodied. Descartes, Newton, Galileo, Locke, and Rousseau are the best examples. The mind was trained to ((A)) certain logical operations until a habit was developed of reading the world according to those skills. Even if the reading was supposed to be disembodied and therefore objective, the result was that the viewpoints and skills became (B) embodied in those using them. For the older habits of mind, external cosmologies (now considered outdated) were substituted in all classrooms.

24. What is the main idea of the passage? [2.5점]

- Ⓐ Our Inherited Habits of Mind
- Ⓑ The Importance of Scientific Narratives
- Ⓒ The Importance of Mathematical Models.
- Ⓓ The Disappearance of External Cosmologies
- Ⓔ How to Develop the New Science

25. Choose the best answer to fill in the blank (A). [2.5점]

- Ⓐ corroborate Ⓑ prohibit Ⓒ distinguish
- Ⓓ objectify Ⓔ repeat

26. The underlined word (B) embodied means _____. [2.5점]

- Ⓐ performed Ⓑ internalized Ⓒ unified
- Ⓓ objectified Ⓔ unbiased

A key feature particular to stories is that they have the ability to transport the reader. While experiencing stories, one can feel emotionally

involved and as if being swept away as a participant. There is some evidence that being transported into a story requires a suspension of disbelief; enjoying *Jurassic Park* or a Harry Potter tale may involve putting ((A)) what one knows about the world that contradicts the story. This suspension of disbelief may make one less likely to spot problems in a narrative, as illustrated by a study in which participants read a story and circled any “false notes” or parts that did not make sense. Green and Brock refer to this method as “Pinocchio circling”: just as the puppet’s nose signaled when he told a falsehood, authors also leave clues when they are being untruthful. But readers who were more transported by the story ((B)) fewer “Pinocchios,” consistent with the idea that people are less likely to doubt highly transporting stories.

27. Choose the best answer to fill in the blank (A). [2.5점]

- Ⓐ aside Ⓑ back Ⓒ forward
Ⓓ down Ⓔ out

28. According to the passage, what does it mean by the underlined phrase, a suspension of disbelief? [3점]

- Ⓐ to stop believing something empirical
Ⓑ to continue to disbelieve in something reasonable
Ⓒ to stop being skeptical about something unreal
Ⓓ to try to enjoy the stories that make sense
Ⓔ to try to transport stories into different places

29. Choose the best answer to fill in the blank (B). [2.5점]

- Ⓐ prevented Ⓑ convinced Ⓒ hated
Ⓓ liked Ⓔ spotted

Yet in places of intense human activity, most of the forest cover is characterised by discontinuity. This is because only isolated sections, or fragments, remain when trees are cleared for other purposes. This consequence of deforestation is known as forest fragmentation, and it has repercussions that can dramatically impact the sustainability of the whole ecosystems. When the majority of trees are cut down, this leaves isolated patches of wooded land bound by completely different habitats, such as grassland. In the absence of trees, the earth becomes windswept and exposed

to the ((A)). Laid bare to sunlight, these areas experience a rise in temperatures. These new conditions are devastating to herbaceous woodland plants, which cannot survive in these harsh conditions. Forest birds are left without a proper habitat for nesting, and predatory mammals that depend on dense forests no longer have cover to ((B)) their presence while hunting prey.

30. Choose the best answer to fill in the blank (A). [2.5점]

- Ⓐ isolated sections Ⓑ elements Ⓒ forest
Ⓓ fragments Ⓔ purposes

31. Choose the best answer to fill in the blank (B). [2.5점]

- Ⓐ expose Ⓑ discard Ⓒ facilitate
Ⓓ enhance Ⓔ conceal

32. According to the passage, which is NOT true of deforestation? [3점]

- Ⓐ Herbaceous woodland plants are destroyed by the strong sunlight.
Ⓑ Forest birds lose proper places for nesting.
Ⓒ Predatory mammals cannot find their prey while hunting.
Ⓓ It can create isolated patches of wooded land with different habitats.
Ⓔ It results in forest fragmentation and causes a negative impact on ecosystems.

There are arguments about why faith in ‘more education’ might be misplaced. The entrepreneur Peter Thiel offers the most provocative version of that case. He claims that higher education is a ‘bubble’, arguing that it is ‘ (A) ’ because people do not get ‘their money’s worth’ but go to college ‘simply because that’s what everybody’s doing’. Thiel does not deny that those who are better educated tend to earn more on average. Instead, he is suspicious that we never get to see the counterfactual: how these students would have done without their education. His sense is that many of them would have earned just as much, and that universities are ‘just good at identifying talented people rather than (B)’. Thiel now offers \$100,000 grants to young students who choose to ‘skip or stop out of college’ to start companies instead. The Thiel Foundation, which manages the grants, points out that its recipients have started sixty companies worth a combined total

of over \$1.1 billion.

33. Choose the best answer to fill in the blank (A). [2.5점]

- Ⓐ enlightened Ⓑ overpriced Ⓒ meticulous
Ⓓ educational Ⓔ academic

34. Choose the best answer to fill in the blank (B). [2.5점]

- Ⓐ receiving donations
Ⓑ adopting the counterfactual theory
Ⓒ making academic institutes
Ⓓ starting companies
Ⓔ adding value

Seven-tenths of the earth's surface lies under water. The great world ocean represents the vast majority of our planet's habitable space, and we depend on it in ways we may Ⓐ never have paused to reflect on. It is home to perhaps two million species, the bulk of them still Ⓑ unknown to science. But despite all that, anyone keeping track of contemporary politics could be forgiven for wondering if the ocean is there at all. Remarkably Ⓒ few of our governments contain Ministries for the Ocean (South Korea and Canada are rare exceptions), and our politicians Ⓓ surely campaign on ocean-related issues (though fishing did emerge as an issue during the 2016 Brexit referendum). The ocean is governed by a complex body of international law which the average citizen probably knows Ⓔ little about. Going about your busy life, you might be tempted to file the ocean, its politics and the Law of the Sea in a mental box along with gravity or the internet. Its immense size, and its permanence, might fool you into believing that ____ (A) _____. Such an assumption would be profoundly mistaken. We cannot assume that the ocean will simply go on doing its work of supporting life on earth, or providing us with plentiful supplies of natural resources.

35. Choose the word which is NOT appropriate in the passage. [2.5점]

- Ⓐ never Ⓑ unknown Ⓒ few
Ⓓ surely Ⓔ little

36. Choose the best answer to fill in the blank (A). [3점]

- Ⓐ the ocean is immune to degradation
Ⓑ the greater amount of earth's surface is located under water

- Ⓒ South Korea and Canada contain Ministries for the Ocean
Ⓓ our politicians show high interest in the earth's surface
Ⓔ the ocean is the habitat of international law

When people blame their violent natures on their animal ancestors, they're showing a basic misunderstanding of animal aggression. For all practical purposes, ____ (A) _____. They will go to great lengths to avoid a physical confrontation, and acts of extreme or fatal violence are rare. It's not that animals don't have anything to fight about; in fact, their lives depend on tough defense of mates, shelters, hiding places, nests, food, and water-resources that are hotly coveted by those that don't have them. The real question is: How much fighting can the average animal afford? If a fight escalates to an exchange of blows, it can easily leave an animal wounded. Though the victor wins the (B) scrimmage, it may lose the ultimate battle for survival if the wound prevents it from finding food or avoiding predators. Fighting, though it may be warranted, makes little biological sense: it's dangerous and time-consuming, and it wastes vast amounts of energy. This is where diplomacy comes in. Natural selection has favored systems that allow an animal to defend its rights without having to jeopardize its own life. In one system, animals divvy up the available space in a habitat into territories. Each territory holder advertises its claim with visual displays, scent marks, or sound and patrols the borders to guard against trespassers. Neighboring claim holders may face off at the "fence line" occasionally, but even then, they prefer to stay on their side. In areas where the habitat is in good shape, the system works beautifully; almost every animal has the privacy and space it needs to find food and shelter, court a mate, and, most importantly, pass on its genes. The territory system is also ____ (C) ____; some animals defend an area only when breeding or when they want to keep an abundant source of food all to themselves. The same animals can turn off their security alarms to join a herd at the water hole or when migrating in search of food.

37. Choose the best answer to fill in the blank (A). [2.5점]

- Ⓐ animals are more aggressive than humans
- Ⓑ animals tend to give up shelters and nests easily
- Ⓒ animals are diplomats, not warriors
- Ⓓ animals are more individual than social
- Ⓔ animals are more militant than negotiable

38. The underlined word (B) scrimmage means _____.

[2점]

- Ⓐ victory Ⓑ fight Ⓒ affluence
- Ⓓ maturity Ⓔ mitigation

39. Choose the best answer to fill in the blank (C).

[2.5점]

- Ⓐ invincible Ⓑ rustic Ⓒ competitive
- Ⓓ detrimental Ⓔ flexible

40. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage? [3점]

- Ⓐ Humans are good at understanding animal aggression.
- Ⓑ Physical violence is less preferred by animals.
- Ⓒ Animals have no privacy even in good shape of habitat.
- Ⓓ Animals advertise their territories exclusively by making noises.
- Ⓔ Animals never fail to turn on their security alarms in all situations.

[끝]