

2025학년도 편입학 전형 필기고사

영 어

[인문(예체능)계열]

모집단위			
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[1-3] Choose the most appropriate one for each blank.

1. [1점]

Digital media offers many positives, exposing people to diverse perspectives they may never otherwise encounter. But the collateral damage to attention spans is real. Digital platforms now dominate modern media landscapes. While these technologies enable the rapid spread of information, they favor bite-sized content optimized to grab attention. Algorithms choose sensationalist clickbait rather than _____ discourse. The modern digital environment trains our brains in ways antithetical to immersive, contemplative reading. Our attention flits briefly from one post to another without diving deeper into any topic.

- Ⓐ rushed
- Ⓑ shallow
- Ⓒ personal
- Ⓓ entertaining
- Ⓔ thoughtful

2. [1점]

Many ecologists regard sustainable growth of any sort as impossible in the long run because of the _____ ① imposed by nonrenewable resources and the capacity of the biosphere to absorb our wastes. Using ever-increasing amounts of goods and services to make human life more comfortable, pleasant or agreeable must inevitably interfere with the survival of other species and, eventually, of humans themselves in a world of fixed resources. _____ ②, supporters of sustainable development assure us that both technology and social organization can be managed in ways that meet essential needs and provide long-term—but not infinite—growth within natural limits, if we use ecological knowledge in our planning.

*biosphere: 생물권

- | ① | ② |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Ⓐ limits | However |
| Ⓑ burdens | Moreover |
| Ⓒ beliefs | Nonetheless |
| Ⓓ controls | Similarly |
| Ⓔ discrepancies | As a result |

3. [1.5점]

You lay awake the night before a trip, heart pounding, as you imagine all the potential things that might go wrong: What if you oversleep and miss your flight? What if you get sick while traveling? What if you get lost in an unfamiliar city? This kind of experience, often referred to as travel anxiety, is incredibly common. Anxiety is often triggered by the fear of the _____. If you have an upcoming trip to a new place, you might have anxiety about not knowing how things are going to work there, being out of your routine, or not having everything you need. Although there's a lot of unpredictability in travel, getting a grasp on your potential triggers and addressing them accordingly can help open up a world of more comfortable, enjoyable travel experiences.

- Ⓐ uncertainty Ⓑ pain
- Ⓒ overspending Ⓓ flying
- Ⓔ miscommunication

4. Which of the following is the best title for the passage? [1.5점]

Eating one meal a day is the latest weight loss trend to storm the internet. This intermittent fasting has been touted as a way to lose weight by triggering your body's "survival mode." Although extreme trends like intermittent fasting might not be sustainable for the majority of the population, fasting in general has played an important role in human history. Our ancestors would naturally fast after a failed hunt until they were able to recuperate the calories they needed to sustain themselves. Doctors in Ancient Greece prescribed fasting to cure certain illnesses, and it has been and still is used in various religious or spiritual practices. In one Japanese tradition, tracing back to the 10th century, monks fast for nine days after walking a marathon distance for 1,000 days around Mount Hiei to bring themselves closer to enlightenment. Today, about 2 billion people fast during Ramadan each year.

- Ⓐ Science of Eating One Meal a Day
- Ⓑ Benefits of Eating Three Meals a Day
- Ⓒ Trend and History of Intermittent Fasting
- Ⓓ How to Distinguish Fasting from Eating Disorder
- Ⓔ Fasting Only Became Popular After the Internet Boom

8. [1.5점]

Recently, scientists have been looking at the use of fast-growing grasses as an alternative to traditional fossil fuels.

There is little doubt that if we want to combat global warming and the effects of climate change, we have to find more sustainable sources of energy. Oil and gas produce harmful greenhouse gases and, of course, there is only a limited supply available. [A] So, unless we act soon, we will run out of energy supplies. [B] These grasses can be burnt in power stations to provide a renewable source of energy. [C] So long as it is grown properly, grass is carbon neutral—that is, it does not give off more carbon than it absorbs. [D] The idea is that farmers will grow crops for energy rather than for food. [E] Scientists believe that if we provide sufficient subsidies, farmers will be happy to start growing these new crops.

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

[9-10] Choose the best order for a passage starting with the sentence(s) in the box.

9. [2점]

Perhaps the prime site of modernity in the late nineteenth century was the city of Paris itself, renovated between 1853 and 1870 under Emperor Napoleon III.

- [A] Impressionists such as Pissarro and Gustave Caillebotte enthusiastically painted the renovated city, employing their new style to depict its wide boulevards, public gardens, and grand buildings.
- [B] Baron Haussmann chosen by Napoleon III laid the plans, tearing down old buildings to create more open space for a cleaner, safer city. Also contributing to its new look was the Siege of Paris during the Franco-Prussian War (1870–71), which required reconstructing the parts of the city that had been destroyed.
- [C] Degas focused on working people, including singers and dancers. Others, including Berthe Morisot and Mary Cassatt, depicted the privileged classes.

- [D] While some focused on the cityscapes, others turned their sights to the city's inhabitants. The Paris population explosion after the Franco-Prussian War gave them a tremendous amount of material for their scenes of urban life. Characteristic of these scenes was the mixing of social classes that took place in public settings.

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

10. [1점]

Human beings experience an array of emotions in almost every moment of their life. This is to say, life can be an emotional rollercoaster sometimes, so knowing how to accurately identify and regulate your emotions is crucial to building and maintaining relationships, staying balanced, and reaching your goals. Plus, it's a key indicator of being an emotionally intelligent person.

- [A] It also involves demonstrating self-awareness and self-regulation, showing empathy, and cultivating the kind of social skills that help people navigate uncomfortable or difficult situations.
- [B] It's a set of hard skills related to the ability to perceive, connect, understand, and manage emotions.
- [C] What is emotional intelligence, exactly?
- [D] So emotional intelligence plays a huge role in conflict resolution by helping to facilitate quicker repair and compromise.

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

14. Which is not appropriate in the flow of the passage? [1.5점]

Having identified how crocodiles are communicating, scientists are now trying to unlock what they're actually saying. "In popular fiction, people can talk to animals all the time. But we don't actually find it that difficult," said Dominique Potvin, an ecologist involved in creating the crocodile dictionary. "The assumption with crocodiles has always been that they don't have much to say other than what might be a warning to us." Filling in gaps in our knowledge about crocodile communications—about crocodiles in general—can be extremely difficult: Most wild crocodiles hide when humans approach. Getting too close to them can be dangerous, and wild crocodiles live in challenging environments. Most crocodile behavior takes place below the surface of the water, and the waters of most northern Australian rivers are like milky coffee. Even studying captive crocodiles has its complications: The crocodiles at Australia Zoo kept eating the microphones.

- Ⓐ unlock Ⓑ difficult
- Ⓒ communications Ⓓ wild
- Ⓔ captive

15. Which of the following is the main idea of the passage? [1.5점]

Be cautious when ordering popular brands and see if you can have brand items shipped in packaging that hides the label. Package theft is often a "crime of opportunity" and thieves look for packages left in the open where people walk or drive. Brands on boxes make targets more tempting as it provides clues to what could be inside. There are several steps you can take to limit the chances of your package being stolen, such as having it delivered to a neighbor or family member who is home. You can also let delivery drivers know ahead of time where to leave your package. Security experts say that having a doorbell camera or video surveillance system that records a thief in real time can help deter thieves. Motion sensors that trigger lights when someone steps onto your property and visible security cameras can also be helpful.

- Ⓐ tips to help protect your packages
- Ⓑ why you should buy popular brands
- Ⓒ why it is so hard to resist holiday sales
- Ⓓ how to ensure fast delivery of your packages
- Ⓔ steps to take when your packages are stolen

16. Which of the following would be the similar mission? [1.5점]

When Andrea Levitt, 82, first met Angelo Williams, 16, at a cookies-and-tea event in New York City, she was feeling down. She lives alone and has been more isolated in recent years, ever since her son moved away. "I remember being at the table with Angelo and he was so funny, it completely got me out of my depression," she says. "And the best thing—I'm a big basketball fan, and Angelo liked basketball." She says they have connected despite the age gap and they could have some really good conversations. They met through a nonprofit organization called Dorot, which is the Hebrew word for 'generations.' Dorot is now being joined by newer organizations with the similar mission.

- Ⓐ to conserve the land and waters on which all life depends
- Ⓑ to provide a free, world-class education for anyone, anywhere
- Ⓒ to connect teens and elders to benefit both sides through friendship
- Ⓓ to support people in the fight against poverty and economic inequality
- Ⓔ to help people whose lives are shattered by conflict, war and disaster

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

Sleep. It's an essential biological function that has long intrigued scientists. Scientists have studied everything from mice to fruit flies in the lab to get a better understanding of what happens when animals sleep—and why so many do it. However, gathering data on how animals sleep in their natural habitat has always been tricky and hard to do.

But scientists did just that with wild Chinstrap Penguins in Antarctica. They found birds in the nesting colony took over ten thousand microsleeps throughout the day—amounting to around 11 hours of sleep. Each of the microsleeps lasts about _____. They think that being able to sleep for such short intervals might help the animals avoid predators that might be more likely to strike if the penguins were asleep for longer—especially considering that one parent goes out feeding in the ocean for days, leaving the other parent to protect the eggs from predatory birds.

To study the penguins, scientists implanted devices into a small group of penguins' brain and neck muscles. These brain wave and location data coupled with filming these birds in the nest gave robust sleep data. The equipment had never been used before, so this data collection was only supposed to be a test. However, the process went so well and the data were published in this study. The study is an early insight into a relatively large vacuum of scientific knowledge about sleep.

17. Which of the following is most appropriate for the blank? [2점]

- Ⓐ 1 second Ⓑ 4 seconds
- Ⓒ 10 seconds Ⓓ 40 seconds
- Ⓔ 5 minutes

18. Which of the following is stated or implied in the passage? [1.5점]

- Ⓐ Chinstrap Penguins in the laboratory were observed for their sleep pattern.
- Ⓑ It is much easier to study sleep patterns of animals in the natural context.
- Ⓒ The microsleeps allow Chinstrap Penguins to protect their eggs.
- Ⓓ Scientists monitored the brain waves of a group of gray bears.
- Ⓔ The equipment used in the study had been favored by many scientists.

[19-20] Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Every year, millions of red and white sweets, also known as candy canes, are rolled out by hand in the small town of Gränna in the north of Sweden. [A] The history of this sweet delight dates to 1859, when 25-year-old housewife Amalia Eriksson found herself a widow and single mother. [B] At the time, Swedish law didn't allow women to own or operate a business. But after receiving a license to sell the confectionery from Gränna's magistrate, Amalia gained approval from the mayor, to start her own business, becoming one of Sweden's first female entrepreneurs.

Amalia's candy canes were made with a boiled mixture of sugar, vinegar and water that was kneaded and pulled. [C] Part of the dough was colored red, and the other part, which was white, was flavored with peppermint. Originally the confectionery was made in small pillow-shaped pieces, but Amalia eventually formed the candy into a stick shape. [D] For years, Amalia kept the recipe for her candy canes a close secret known only to Ida, her daughter. [E] After Amalia's death in 1923 at age 99, Ida continued the family candy-making tradition and shared their recipe so others could start crafting candy canes too. In the 1950s, the candy became increasingly popular, with more women following in Amalia's footsteps and the candy cane became a must-have souvenir for visitors to Gränna.

*confectionery: 제과

19. Which of the following is the best place for the sentence in the box? [1.5점]

Determined to support herself, Amalia started making candy for weddings, christenings and funerals.

- Ⓐ [A] Ⓑ [B]
- Ⓒ [C] Ⓓ [D]
- Ⓔ [E]

20. Which of the following is stated or implied in the passage? [1.5점]

- Ⓐ Original candy canes were shaped like sticks.
- Ⓑ Amalia began her confectionery business as a hobby.
- Ⓒ Amalia became Gränna's first successful female lawmaker.
- Ⓓ Amalia's daughter, Ida, kept the candy cane recipe a secret.
- Ⓔ Gränna became the birthplace of candy canes thanks to Amalia.

[21-22] Choose the most appropriate one for each blank.

21. [1.8점]

Honored as a saint and military leader from France, Joan of Arc had humble beginnings, born to a peasant family in northeastern France. In 1428 she claimed she had visions from archangel Michael, Saint Margaret, and Saint Catherine, warning her about English domination in France. The future King Charles sent her to the siege of Orléans, as part of a relief army. She arrived in 1429 and waved her banner to bring hope to the run-down French army. Shortly after Joan's arrival, the English abandoned their siege, and Joan encouraged the French army to pursue them. Later, however, Joan participated in unsuccessful sieges where the courts lost faith in her abilities. After a trial, they burned her at the stake. Ultimately, they found her punishment to be _____. Joan left a legacy behind her and became a symbol of freedom and independence in France.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| Ⓐ unjust | Ⓑ deserved |
| Ⓒ moderate | Ⓓ puzzling |
| Ⓔ harmless | |

22. [1.6점]

The biotic community is made up of all the living things in an ecosystem. In an aquarium, fish, snails, and plants are the more obvious members of the biotic community. ____①____, the biotic community of an aquarium also includes many unseen organisms. ____②____, in the water and gravel of the aquarium live many algae, bacteria, and fungi. There are also smaller organisms, such as tapeworms, which live inside the fish and other organisms. The unseen members of a biotic community often outnumber the more obvious members.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| ① | ② |
| Ⓐ Similarly | By contrast |
| Ⓑ Therefore | For instance |
| Ⓒ Nonetheless | However |
| Ⓓ On the one hand | On the other hand |
| Ⓔ However | For example |

[23-25] Choose the best title of the passage.

23. [1.8점]

The temple ruins of the Khmer Empire were long known to Cambodians, but until 19th-century archaeologists translated the Sanskrit inscriptions on Angkor's temples, no one knew of the kings

who built them. The empire rose in the ninth century from an array of fiefdoms. Why it dissolved in the 15th century is debated. Multiple forces were in play: war with other kingdoms, struggles among the Khmer elite, new social concepts from Theravada Buddhism, global trade shifts, and erratic monsoons that could have overwhelmed the ability of Angkor's masterful water system to provide a stable rice harvest.

*fiefdom: 영지, 봉토, 지배권력

- Ⓐ Symbols of Modern Cambodia
- Ⓑ Mystery of Sanskrit Inscriptions
- Ⓒ How Angkor's Temples Were Built
- Ⓓ Rise and Fall of the Khmer Empire
- Ⓔ Influence of Buddhism on the Empire

24. [2.4점]

"Extreme" pastimes are now popular weekend and vacation pursuits for millions of people. Accordingly, some criticism has evolved about the potential negative costs. The heart of the discussion is: as the number of people participating in risky leisure increases, so do the number of serious injuries and death. Taking BASE jumping as an example, at least 250 conventional freefall skydives are usually recommended before attempting a BASE jump. The main reason for the danger is that initiation of the jump can be lower than the parachute opening height for conventional skydiving, with jumpers having only seconds to deploy their parachutes. Also, unpredictable side drafts can force the participant into the structure that was jumped from. Considered an "underground" activity by some, fatality statistics are accordingly difficult to confirm, as for example, the death of 58-year-old Jan Davis in 1999—the fifth such death in Yosemite National Park since 1982. Other criticisms of risky leisure include the costs to rescue teams and the negative emotional impact on participants' friends and family. While there are attempts to manage the risk of extreme sports, such as through training and proper equipment, there is always a possibility of great harm.

- Ⓐ Negative Aspects of Extreme Pastimes
- Ⓑ Examples of Extreme Pastimes for Elders
- Ⓒ Popularity for Risky Sports by the Young
- Ⓓ Training Matters to Lovers of Risky Leisure
- Ⓔ Down High Costs of Equipment for Jumpers!

25. [1.8점]

People with SAD (seasonal affective disorder) typically have episodes of depression that begin in the fall and ease in the spring or summer. Scientists are learning how specialized cells in our eyes turn the blue wavelength part of the light spectrum into neural signals affecting mood and alertness. Sunlight is loaded with the blue light, so when the cells absorb it, our brains' alertness centers are activated and we feel more wakeful and possibly even happier. Kathryn Roecklein at the University of Pittsburgh tested people with and without SAD to see how their eyes reacted to blue light. As a group, people with SAD were less sensitive to blue light than others, especially during winter months. "In winter, when light levels decrease and sensitivity lowers, it can result in conditions that are too insufficient for healthy functioning, potentially leading to depression," Roecklein said.

- Ⓐ The Link Between Blue Light and SAD
- Ⓑ Possible Risks and Complications of SAD
- Ⓒ Behaviors and Patterns of People with SAD
- Ⓓ How Blue Light Causes Depression Year-Round
- Ⓔ Why People with SAD Have Better Sensitivity to Light

[26-29] Choose the best place for the sentence in the box.

26. [1.6점]

However, one group secretes a cup-shaped base which is made of calcium carbonate (limestone).

There are two main groups of coral animals. [A] Both types have a soft body which consists of a jellylike mass sandwiched between two layers. [B] Both types have tentacles with stinging cells used in defense and in capturing food. [C] The other group does not secrete such a base. [D] These groups are generally called soft corals (no limestone base) and hard corals (limestone base). [E]

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

27. [2.4점]

There are likely many contributing variables for how these big fish manage to live hundreds of years, but one factor is their ability to repair their DNA.

Greenland sharks are massive—measuring up to 24 feet long and weighing more than 2,000 lbs. [A] They're the largest species of shark, reigning over cold, far northern oceans as apex predators. They're also the longest-lived, known vertebrate species. [B] A 2016 study of eye lenses collected from the bodies of 28 female sharks found that the oldest was about 400 years old. [C] The sharks don't even seem to enter their reproductive years until around 150 years old—one and a half centuries of shark childhood and adolescence. [D] The animals are known to have an exceptionally large genome, with many duplicated genes. [E] Some of these duplicates are genes that code for DNA-repairing and cancer-suppressing proteins.

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

28. [2.4점]

Growing up in these conditions leads to mental and developmental deficits that condemn these children to perpetuate this cycle.

The cycle of poverty, illness, and limited opportunities can become a self-sustaining process that passes from one generation to another. **[A]** People who are malnourished and ill can't work productively to obtain food, shelter, or medicine for themselves or their children, who also are malnourished and ill. About 200 million children—mostly in South and Southeast Asia and some as young as 4 years old—are forced to work under slave-labor conditions weaving carpets, or making ceramics and jewelry. **[B]** Faced with immediate survival needs and few options, these unfortunate people often have no choice but to overharvest resources. **[C]** In doing so, however, they diminish not only their own options, but also those of future generations. And in an increasingly interconnected world, the environments and resource bases damaged by poverty and ignorance are directly linked to those on which we depend. **[D]** It is in our own self-interest to help everyone find better ways to live. **[E]**

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

29. [1.6점]

Even though they are separated by glass walls so that no physical contact is possible, the stressed animals often die prematurely of cardiovascular diseases.

In medical terms, stress refers to physical, chemical, or emotional factors that place a strain on an organism for which there is inadequate adaptation. [A] This can result in physical responses that contribute to disease. [B] Adverse stress responses are not unique to humans. [C] Plants show signs of environmental stress, as do most animals. [D] When laboratory or zoo animals are kept in cages next to especially aggressive members of the same species, they often show many signs of anxiety and stress. [E] Stress also contributes to susceptibility to infectious diseases, as many students realize at exam time.

*cardiovascular: 심장혈관의

- Ⓐ [A] Ⓑ [B]
Ⓒ [C] Ⓓ [D]
Ⓔ [E]

30. Which of the following is the best order for a passage starting with the sentence in the box? [1.8점]

When a volcanic eruption buried the ancient city of Pompeii, the last desperate moments of its citizens were preserved in stone for centuries.

- [A] Observers see stories in the plaster casts later made of their bodies, like a mother holding a child and two women embracing as they die.
[B] The team also found that at least one of the two people locked in an embrace—long assumed to be sisters or a mother and daughter—was a man.
[C] A research team in Germany discovered that the person thought to be a mother was actually a man unrelated to the child.
[D] But new DNA evidence suggests things were not as they seem—and these prevailing interpretations come from looking at the ancient world through modern eyes.

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

[31-32] Choose the one that does not fit in the passage.

31. [2.4점]

You've been using pens your whole life—to take tests, write checks, and create grocery lists. And though you may know that the act of writing helps to improve memory and penmanship, you probably never thought much else about ballpoint pens, including the fact that there's a hole at the top of the cap. What in the world is it doing there? Is it a mistake? It's no mistake. One reason pen manufacturers drill that tiny pen cap hole is for safety. [A] If you've ever gotten nervous or bored and found yourself chewing on your pen, then you can imagine how the cap could get swallowed accidentally. [B] Or in the case of small children, it could possibly get swallowed on purpose. [C] The hole helps to keep the ink from drying out by stabilizing air pressure in the cap. [D] Either way, the hole is there to prevent choking. [E] The reason that some pens have a hole in their cap is to prevent the cap from completely obstructing the airway if inhaled.

- Ⓐ [A] Ⓑ [B]
Ⓒ [C] Ⓓ [D]
Ⓔ [E]

32. [2.2점]

The most commonly used and widely accepted toxicity test is to expose a population of laboratory animals to measured doses of a specific substance under controlled conditions. [A] This procedure is expensive, time-consuming, and often painful and debilitating to the animals being tested. [B] A convenient way to describe toxicity of a chemical is to determine the dose to which 50 percent of the test population is sensitive. [C] It commonly takes hundreds—or even thousands—of animals, several years of hard work, and hundreds of thousands of dollars to thoroughly test the effects of a toxin at very low doses. [D] More humane toxicity tests using computer simulation of model reactions, cell cultures, and other substitutes for whole living animals are being developed. [E] However, conventional large-scale animal testing is the method in which we have the most confidence and on which most public policies about pollution and environmental or occupational health hazards are based.

- Ⓐ [A] Ⓑ [B]
Ⓒ [C] Ⓓ [D]
Ⓔ [E]

[33-34] Choose the one that does not fit in the flow of the passage.

33. [1.6점]

Beverage containers for milk, soda and water have gotten **harder** to open in recent years because their plastic screw top caps have been shortened to save plastic. The old-style milk carton caps were 21 millimeters tall, while the new ones are 17 millimeters—the shorter the height, the **more** grippable area. So we can't apply our maximum grip force, and we struggle. The body of plastic bottles sometimes twist along with the cap when you try to open them.

It's a subtle shift in products opened by millions of Americans every day—a change the industry praises as saving not just plastic but also weight, both of which lead to **less** energy to transport them, a lower carbon footprint and a **lower** cost to produce the packaging. That's one of the reasons that people transitioned from glass and metals, because plastic is much **lighter** and weight plays such a significant role in contributing to your carbon footprint.

- Ⓐ harder Ⓑ more
- Ⓒ less Ⓓ lower
- Ⓔ lighter

34. [1.6점]

Famously described once as 'doing the **housework** on ice' because of its similarity to sweeping the floor, curling is an old Scottish sport. The game consists of two teams playing against each other, moving ten stones down an ice path, trying to get them as **close** to the home circle as possible. The teams take turns to throw the stone down the ice, with players sweeping the ice in front of the stone to make it **smoother**. The team with most stones closest to their home wins the match. Most people have heard of curling, but not many people have a detailed knowledge of the sport. In the Winter Olympics of 2002, the Great Britain women's team (consisting of Scots) enjoyed great success and brought the gold medal home to Scotland. Many people were **amazed** at just how exciting this sport could be, and were looking forward to the next Winter Olympics. It is also quite a gentle sport, and players are **likely** to be hurt while playing it. People often take it up when they are children and continue playing it into their 70s or 80s!

- Ⓐ housework Ⓑ close
- Ⓒ smoother Ⓓ amazed
- Ⓔ likely

[35-36] Read the following passage and answer the questions.

When H. V. Kaltenborn, the dean of American news commentators, was a student at Harvard University, he took part in a speech contest. He selected a short story entitled "Gentlemen, the King." [A] He memorized it word for word and rehearsed it hundreds of times. The day of the contest he announced the title, "Gentlemen, the King." [B] Then his mind went blank. It not only went blank; it went black. He was terrified. [C] In desperation he started telling the story in his own words. [D] He was the most surprised boy in the hall when the judges gave him first prize. [E] That has been the secret of success in his broadcasting career. He makes a few notes and talks naturally to his listeners without a script.

The man who writes out and memorizes his talks is wasting his time and energy, and courting disaster. All our lives we have been speaking spontaneously. We haven't been thinking of words. We have been thinking of ideas. If our ideas are clear, the words come as naturally and unconsciously as the air we breathe.

35. Which of the following is the best place for the sentence in the box? [2.2점]

From that day to this, H.V. Kaltenborn has never read nor memorized a speech.

- Ⓐ [A] Ⓑ [B]
- Ⓒ [C] Ⓓ [D]
- Ⓔ [E]

36. What does the author of the passage want to say? [1.8점]

- Ⓐ Brevity is a secret of success in a speech.
- Ⓑ Read many books to become an effective speaker.
- Ⓒ Do not attempt to deliver a memorized talk.
- Ⓓ Only the prepared speaker deserves to be the best one.
- Ⓔ It is important to develop confidence to deliver a speech.

<연습장>

<연습장>

