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영어고사 문제지(40문항)

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14. Billboards and radio are complementary media, each _____ for certain kinds of advertisements because some messages need to be seen and others need to be heard for them to have their greatest impact. (3 pts.)
- ① having advantages over the other
 - ② had advantages over the other
 - ③ being advantages over the others
 - ④ been advantages over the others

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

15. Governments of some countries see ①it as their responsibility to control the amount and kind of risk that their citizens are ②exposing to. They can use legislation to protect personal health, prevent injury in the workplace and help people ③handle financial matters. In other nations, citizens are expected to take care of themselves and carry the responsibility of their own safety and ④that of others.
16. Never before ①have so many people packed into cities—places such as Los Angeles, Istanbul, Tokyo, and Lima—that are regularly affected by earthquakes. ②Locating near the edge of Earth’s huge, shifting plates, these cities face the risk of death and economic disaster from large quakes—and from the tsunamis, fires, and other destruction they often ③cause. We understand earthquakes better than we ④did a century ago. Now, scientists would like to predict them, but is this possible?

[Questions 17–25] Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

17. We can introduce energy-saving mechanisms into the household: energy-saving light bulbs and water meters, for example. It is difficult to persuade people to use less energy and water, or to eat less food, but the most effective way to motivate people to change wasteful practices is to make these essential commodities _____. (2 pts.)
- ① consumed locally
 - ② exempted from tax
 - ③ more widely available
 - ④ much more expensive

18. Some writing systems use pictures or symbols to show the meaning of words. Picture writing started 5,000 years ago in the Middle East. Modern Chinese uses a similar system today. Japanese also uses some of the symbols from the Chinese picture system. For example, the Chinese word for fish is 'yu' and the Japanese word is 'sakana', but both languages _____. There are thousands of symbols in picture writing systems—you have to learn 4,000 symbols to read Chinese.
- ① have different sound systems
 - ② share similarities in grammar
 - ③ use different symbols
 - ④ write it the same way

19. Although first impressions are powerful, they aren’t necessarily _____. For example, when Suzette first met her hairstylist, Trey, she didn’t like him at all. At the time he had just come from a contentious visit with the manager of his salon, and he was in a bad mood when Suzette sat down in his chair. As a result, he seemed distant and uninterested while he cut her hair. His behavior made a poor impression on Suzette, and she decided to switch to another stylist at the same salon after that. As she continued to see Trey on her subsequent visits, however, he would always greet her warmly and ask her about her family. Over time, Suzette began to realize that her initial negative impression of Trey was inaccurate and that he is actually a nice, caring person.
- ① permanent
 - ② positive
 - ③ incomplete
 - ④ unreliable

20. Newton’s laws of motion apply perfectly to the world of golf. We’re all aware that a golf ball moves when it is hit by force. However, there are outside forces that keep a golf ball from moving in its original direction forever. A ball may have a straight path when the club hits it, but then gravity pulls the ball toward Earth and can keep it from going straight. Air resistance—a form of friction—then slows the ball’s velocity as it speeds through the air. Once a golf ball connects with the ground again, it _____ because a grassy and sandy surface creates more friction with the ball than air.
- ① speeds up gradually
 - ② changes its direction
 - ③ slows down even more
 - ④ keeps its speed

21. Confucius believed that respect and obedience are owed by children to their parents, by wives to their husbands, and by subjects to their rulers. But he was never a defender of tyranny. (A), the starting point of his political outlook is that the state exists for the benefit of the people, not the rulers. Confucius did not claim to be an innovator, but always said that he was merely urging a return to the moral standards of former times. (B), however, the reforms which he urged represented a change from—and a great improvement over—the governmental practices of earlier days.

- ① (A) On the contrary (B) In fact
- ② (A) In addition (B) Thus
- ③ (A) In fact (B) Otherwise
- ④ (A) Likewise (B) Indeed

22. Ethnocentrism can be seen in many aspects of culture—myths, folktales, proverbs, and even language. For example, the term *Eskimo*, used to refer to groups that inhabit the arctic and subarctic regions, is an Indian word used by neighbors of the Inuit people who observed their strange way of life but did not share it. The term means “eaters of raw flesh,” and as such is an ethnocentric observation about cultural practices that were normal to one group and repulsive to another. On the other hand, if we look at one subgroup among the Alaskan natives, we find them calling themselves *Inuit*, which means “real people.” Both terms, *Eskimo and Inuit*, are equally ethnocentric—one as a(n) _____, the other as a self-evaluation.

- ① lack of communication
- ② observation about differences
- ③ acceptance of cultural relativity
- ④ manifestation of unconscious hostility

23. Aristotle developed his main traits of tragedy in his *Poetics* around the 4th century B.C. Clearly, all tragedies should have a tragic hero. Yet, according to Aristotle, his hero should have what is termed hamartia. In Greek, hamartia means failure or mistake. In a tragedy, hamartia is a wrong move made by the hero. This error will set in motion a series of events. These situations will lead to his (A). Sometimes hamartia is taken to mean a kind of character flaw in the hero. However, Aristotle's definition focuses more on (B) than some internal problem.

- ① (A) downfall (B) action
- ② (A) corruption (B) motivation

- ③ (A) transfer (B) personality
- ④ (A) reflection (B) appearance

24. There has never been an adult scientist who has been half as curious as almost any child under the age of six. Adults sometimes mistake this superb curiosity about the world as a lack of ability to concentrate because a child's curiosity may leap from topic to topic quickly and unpredictably. The truth is that children begin to learn at birth, and by the time they begin formal schooling at the age of six, they have already absorbed a fantastic amount of information, perhaps more than they will learn for the rest of their lives. Adults can multiply by many times the amount of knowledge children absorb if they learn to _____ while simultaneously encouraging children to learn. (3 pts.)

- ① reduce the unpredictability
- ② value the concentration
- ③ improve formal schooling
- ④ appreciate the curiosity

25. The research was done at a small Boston-area medical supply company, where employees received bonuses averaging about \$5,000. The researchers measured their levels of happiness before and after receiving the money. What they found was that the size of the bonus you get has no relation to how happy you are, but the amount you spend on other people does predict how happy you are. The researchers used a five-point scale, asking people, ‘Do you feel happy in general?’ There were five answers provided: yes, most of the time, sometimes, rarely, or no. They found that people could expect to go up a full point on the scale if they spent about a third of the bonus on others, said Elizabeth Dunn, an assistant professor at the University of British Columbia. She calls this ‘prosocial’ spending. She continued with the example of Tim and Dan: They both answered the question that they were happy ‘sometimes’ before receiving bonus. If Dan spent a third of his bonus ‘prosocially’ and Tim spent none in this way, the researchers would expect that after spending their bonuses, Dan would _____. This is exactly what happened.

- (3 pts.)
- ① answer ‘yes’ to the question
- ② be happy ‘sometimes’
- ③ be happy ‘most of the time’
- ④ answer ‘rarely’ to the question

romantic, and the motivation behind the act is less the assertion of free will than the immanent need to escape. They are almost always fleeing from something or someone.

30. According to the passage, most teenagers run away because of _____.
- ① constant conflicts with their parents
 - ② their desire to find romance
 - ③ lack of free will
 - ④ the natural inclination to escape

[Question 31]

Most of us learn basic facts about the human brain in our middle or high school biology classes. We study the subcortex, the "old brain," which is found in the brains of most animals and is responsible for basic functions such as breathing, eating, drinking, and sleeping. We learn about the neocortex, the "new brain," which is unique to humans and is where complex brain activity takes place. We find that the cerebrum, which is responsible for all active thought, is divided into two parts, or hemispheres. The left hemisphere, generally, manages the right side of the body; it is responsible for logical thinking. The right hemisphere manages the left side of the body; this hemisphere controls emotional, creative, and artistic functions.

31. What is the main idea of the passage?
- ① Many people are not using both hemispheres in a balanced way.
 - ② Different parts of the brain perform different functions.
 - ③ All animals cannot function properly without the subcortex.
 - ④ The neocortex that is only in the human brain is responsible for complex brain activities.

[Question 32]

In his speech to Stanford University graduates in 2005, Jobs said: "I didn't see it at the time but it turned out that getting fired from Apple was the best thing that could have happened to me." What changed in his period? Not his impatient and difficult personality. Not his obsessive attention to detail, nor his desire to connect technology with the arts and machines with beautiful design. Steve Jobs once again had an open field to experiment. During this period, he had some brilliant failures that turned into amazing successes. Against all odds, one of his

new companies, named Pixar, became the most successful computer animation studio in the world. The technological innovations developed at his other company, NeXT, were at the heart of the new ideas that Jobs eventually brought back to save Apple.

32. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
- ① He never gave up even if he didn't get a good result.
 - ② He began to focus more on internal practicality than on external appearance.
 - ③ He continued to pay a lot of attention to the detail.
 - ④ He saved the company that had kicked him out.

[Question 33]

Some psychologists had theorized that, because facial expression is vital to human communication, humans have developed special nervous systems capable of recognizing subtle differences between expressions. Now the pigeons have cast doubt on that idea. In fact, the ability to recognize facial expressions of emotion is not necessarily innate in human babies, but may have to be learned in much the same way that pigeons learn. In experiments conducted at the University of Iowa, it was found that pigeons organize images of things into many of the same logical categories that humans do. None of the results would come as any surprise to Charles Darwin, who long ago wrote about the continuity of mental development from animals to humans.

33. According to the passage, which of the following can be inferred? (3 pts.)
- ① Pigeons recognized human facial expressions better than human babies.
 - ② The findings of the experiment were well-known to most psychologists.
 - ③ Charles Darwin would have agreed with the results of the experiment.
 - ④ Most psychologists opposed experimenting with pigeons.

[Questions 34-35]

Many adaptations are found in both feathers and wings. Feathers form the soft down of goose and ducks, the showy plumes of ostriches and egrets, and the strong flight feathers of eagles and condors. Wings vary from the short, broad

