

2022학년도 중앙대학교

편입학 시험 영어 문제지[A형]

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중앙대학교

2022학년도 중앙대학교 편입학 시험 영어 문제지[A형]

[1-6] 다음 문장의 밑줄 친 부분과 가장 가까운 의미를 지닌 것을 고르시오. (각 2점)

1. The Red Cross emphasizes the need for courses in natation.

- ① evacuation ② philanthropy
③ swimming ④ fundraising

2. His speeches were aimed at the plebeian minds and emotions.

- ① patrician ② common
③ lugubrious ④ cordial

3. I asked her how she dealt with mavericks in that situation, the huffy, aloof, temperamental geniuses, who are so essential to the great sides.

- ① resilient ② insolvent
③ irritated ④ resigned

4. I even asked him to pull some strings so that I could climb with an Indian expedition, and he flatly said no.

- ① adamantly ② pompously
③ falteringly ④ tremulously

5. I seethe at the way this country is managed.

- ① simmer ② rodomontade
③ jubilate ④ topple

6. Oddly, all officials seem marked by this event.

- ① contented ② unflinched
③ diverted ④ peeved

[7-8] 다음의 대화들 중 흐름이 가장 적절하지 않은 것을 고르시오. (각 2점)

7.

① A: Brian, is this camera what you've been looking for?

B: Cool. It's just the job!

② A: Oh, It's already 12:35. I have another appointment at 12:40.

B: Must dash. Break a leg.

③ A: Shawn, I need your help this time. Can you give me a hand?

B: In your dreams. Do you mind me asking?

④ A: All tech stocks will reach all time high!

B: I can't get my head round it. What's your ground?

8.

① A: He is a good seller in the fish market, isn't he?

B: Yes, he often throws a red herring.

② A: Jackson gives me the creeps.

B: You bet! He always sleepwalks around at night.

③ A: I don't know why he spent so much time doing nothing last week.

B: Probably, he lost his bearings.

④ A: I think he is always punctual at work.

B: Yes, his word is as good as his bond.

[9-11] 다음 문장의 밑줄 친 부분 중 문법적으로 적절하지 않은 부분의 번호를 선택하시오. 문장의 밑줄 친 부분이 문법적으로 모두 옳다면 번호 ④를 선택하시오. (각 2점)

9. The exhibition, which is free but requires timed admission tickets, include cases dedicated to religion,

performance, visual arts, social activism and other themes, whose contents will rotate regularly. No error.

10. Burns are currently treated with skin grafting, which involves transplanting healthy skin from other parts of the body onto the wounds. No error.

11. As a result of the significant disruption that was being caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, we are very aware that many researchers will have difficulty in meeting the timelines associated with our peer review process during normal times. No error.

12. On December 10, 1948, the member states of the UN, who had been _____ to consider the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, voted overwhelmingly to adopt this document.

- ① convoked ② conjectured
③ concocted ④ condoned

13. The duck-billed platypus of Australia and Tasmania is not _____ even though it is a mammal.

- ① avian ② viviparous
③ hermaphroditic ④ vociferous

14. _____ global geopolitics and an uncertain global economic situation combine to create an ever-changing supply and demand for oil, therefore driving oil prices to unpredictable and unprecedented levels.

- ① Volatile ② Overweening
③ Baleful ④ Staunch

15. At the Olympic Games, the fastest runners, highest jumpers, and most skillful divers win medals and worldwide _____.

- ① denunciation ② accolade
③ congeniality ④ castigation

16. The pace of scientific growth has been _____ so much so that our age is frequently called the age of

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science and technology.

- ① ameliorated ② accelerated
- ③ controlled ④ exhausted

17. The grouping of rocks according to the mode and place of their origin is the first step toward _____ of the ancient history of a region.

- ① concussion ② appellation
- ③ conciliation ④ appreciation

18. The guy is _____ with vanity these days and boasting that he is sure to be a star.

- ① gentele ② giddy
- ③ gratuitous ④ grudging

19. Such events, whereby requests are met with a full response, are rare, often accompanied by _____ and buck-passing.

- ① elucidation ② gumption
- ③ prevarication ④ demotion

[20-26] 다음 빈 칸에 가장 적합한 단어 또는 어구를 고르시오. (각 3점)

20. Pierre Paul Broca was a French pathologist and neurosurgeon who made the first great discovery regarding brain and language. He discovered a certain area of the cortex that is involved with the production of speech; that part of the cortex bears his name, Broca's area. Broca further noted that speech area is _____ the region of the motor cortex that controls the movement of the muscles of the articulators of speech. He posited that speech is formulated in Broca's area and then articulated via the motor area. Subsequent research _____ Broca's theory. The link between Broca's area and the motor area was later shown to be the nerve fibers of the arcuate fasciculus. The speech-production process would begin in Broca's area, pass on through the arcuate fasciculus to the motor area and from there to the articulators of speech and vocalization.

- ① adjacent to — substantiated
- ② connected to — refuted
- ③ accompanied by — hypothesized
- ④ governed by — heralded

21. Confucius also believed that governmental stability depended on well-educated officials. To this end, he required his followers to study history and literature from the Zhou dynasty to determine the value of these subjects for government officials. Some of the students of Confucius compiled his sayings into the Analects, a work which also served to educate the Chinese _____. The Han dynasty appreciated Confucian philosophy because it _____ order and submission to the government. The civil service examination that developed during the Han dynasty was based on the Analects and the course of study developed by Confucius.

- ① bureaucracy — supported

- ② democracy — upheld
- ③ aristocracy — subverted
- ④ meritocracy — convoyed

22. It is commonplace, but nonetheless valid, to speak of current times as turbulent, divisive, and uncertain to an unprecedented extent; amidst this, culture is a complex term with a no less complex role to play in calming, resolving, or further _____ divided selves and societies. Is culture to be understood as being backward-looking, driving people into defensive enclaves in the face of hostility? Or can _____ culture and celebrating differences, along with a more vivid appreciation of the diverse lifeways and creative practices of others, actually serve as a unifying force?

- ① widening — extenuating
- ② nullifying — extolling
- ③ severing — calibrating
- ④ polarizing — accentuating

23. The loss of hope and the increasing brutalization are, unfortunately, not the only evils that have befallen Western civilization since 1914. Another cause for the _____ of Western civilization is connected precisely with its greatest achievements. The industrial revolution has led to a degree of material production which has given the vast majority of the peoples of the West a standard of living which would have seemed unthinkable to most observers a hundred years ago. However, the satisfaction of real and legitimate needs has changed into the creation and satisfaction of a powerful drive, namely, "commodity hunger." Just as depressed individuals often are seized by a(n) _____ desire to buy things or in other cases to eat, modern man has a greedy hunger for possessing and using new things, a hunger which he rationalizes as an expression of his wish for a better life.

- ① evolution — irresistible
- ② deterioration — compelling
- ③ stagnation — feeble
- ④ pejoration — bewildering

24. Early on, infants discriminate sounds regardless of whether or not these sounds are to be found in the surrounding adult language. The innate perceptual abilities are then modified by exposure to the adult language. For example, Werker and Tees showed that infants born into English-speaking families in Canada could make _____ distinctions present in Hindi at the age of six months, but this ability _____ over the next two months. Adults can learn to make these distinctions again, so this finding is more likely to reflect a reorganization of processes rather than complete loss of ability.

- ① sonal — flourished
- ② audiovisual — intensified
- ③ acoustic — lingered
- ④ phonetic — declined

25. Teaching through the discussion of texts is based

on a view of human experience that is really quite _____. The idea is that as people live in the world, events befall them, evoking responses of one sort or another: a grandmother dies and they weep over her loss, recalling what she has meant in their lives; a child is born and they shout for joy, anticipating the warmth and companionship ahead. Each response that one has to situations is the consequence of relating it to present understanding—understanding that is, in turn, the consequence of relating events to prior understanding.

- ① commonsensical ② agnostic
- ③ segmented ④ intractable

26. As much as I found the trip exhilarating, I would not say it is for everyone. Eco-tourism means responsible, low-impact travel, and generally involves some degree of ‘roughing-it.’ This trip is no exception. Three of the five nights were spent in hammocks, which did not suit everyone’s natural _____. You must not be _____ to sun, sweat, mosquitoes, or bathing in rivers with little or no privacy. At \$1,500 per person for the week-long trip, it’s an excellent deal, but still prohibitively expensive for some people. If you can afford it, and don’t mind a few ants in your pants, this trip will provide you with an incredibly unique experience that I guarantee you will never forget.

- ① contours — averse
- ② traits — tolerable
- ③ configurations — voracious
- ④ landscapes — insensitive

【27-30】 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. (각 3점)

27. The three mummified Egyptian animals—a cat, a snake, and a bird—remained shrouded in bandages, and mystery, for more than 2,000 years. But a new 3D look inside is revealing deeper insights into how they lived and died. Scientists utilized so-called micro-computer tomography (micro-CT) scanning, which creates 3D images by merging thousands of 2D x-ray projections from different angles. Micro-CT provides up to 100 times higher resolution than a typical medical CT scan, meaning the researchers could zoom in to uncover much finer details without damaging the delicate specimens. The feline mummy appears to belong to an Egyptian domestic cat—younger than 5 months old, according to the presence of baby teeth. An unhealed fracture below the jaw suggests the cat’s neck was broken either at or just after the time of death—possibly to keep the head upright during mummification. The bird is most likely a Eurasian kestrel, with a damaged beak and left leg, researchers report. However, the leg was found sticking out from its wrappings, so this may have occurred sometime after its death. The snake is a young Egyptian cobra, coiled into a tight bundle. It was likely killed by a spinal fracture, which the team suspects occurred during a “whipping” procedure, in which the animals were held by the tail while their heads were beaten against

the ground. Damage to the kidneys indicates the snake was dehydrated at the time of its death, highlighting the poor conditions in which it was kept.

위 글의 요지로 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.

- ① Findings from micro-CT overturned the existing hypothesis about the lives of the ancient Egyptian animals.
- ② Digitalized technology showed that the Egyptian animals were sacrificed to the gods.
- ③ 3D x-ray unwrapped the survival skills the Egyptian animals had exercised.
- ④ Details of the old animal mummies in Egypt were detected by 3D imaging.

28. Hinduism is a belief system that originated in India from the literature, traditions, and class system of the Aryan invaders. In contrast to other world religions, Hinduism did not have a single founder. As a result, the precepts and values of Hinduism developed gradually and embraced a variety of forms of worship. Hinduism took the polytheistic gods of nature that had been central to the worship of the Brahmins, or priests, then changed their character to represent concepts. According to Hindu belief, everything in the world is part of a divine essence called Brahma. The spirit of Brahma enters gods or different forms of one god. Two forms of the Hindu deity are Vishnu, the preserver, and Shiva, the destroyer. A meaningful life is one that has found union with the divine soul. Hinduism holds that this union is achieved through reincarnation, or the concept that after death the soul enters another human or an animal. The person’s good or evil deeds in his or her personal life are that person’s *karma*. Those who die with good karma may be reincarnated into a higher caste, whereas those with evil karma might descend to a lower caste or become an animal. If the soul lives a number of good lives, it is united with the soul of Brahma. Upon achieving this unification, or *moksha*, the soul no longer experiences worldly suffering. Hinduism goes beyond a mystical emphasis to effect the everyday conduct of its followers. The moral law, or *dharma*, serves as a guide to actions in this world. Dharma emphasizes that human actions produce consequences and that each person has obligations to the family and community.

위 글의 내용과 일치하는 것을 고르시오.

- ① Hinduism is one of the most dominant religions in India.
- ② Aryan invaders first implanted monotheistic Hinduism to India.
- ③ The accumulation of good karma makes a person Hindu deity.
- ④ Hindu believers are conscious of dharma that guides their daily lives.

29. The lively theoretical work and empirical research are going on these days in regard to questions about language touching human and nonhuman animals. There

is no doubt that many animals across a wide range of species, including rodents, primates, canids and birds, do things few scientists expected them to be able to do.

When even Noam Chomsky, long famous for his touching faith that the hard science of linguistics proves that people do it and animals don't, becomes the object of his still pure colleagues' ire for reconsidering the matter from another point of view, we know something big is happening in evolutionary comparative cognitive sciences, and language is on the menu. In particular, MIT's Chomsky and his Harvard colleagues, Marc Hauser and W. Tecumseh Fitch, said in print, "However, we argue that the available data suggest a much stronger continuity between animals and humans with respect to speech than previously believed. We argue that the continuity hypothesis thus deserves the status of a null hypothesis, which must be rejected by comparative work before any claims of uniqueness can be validated. For now, this null hypothesis of no truly novel traits in the speech domain appears to stand." That nicely turns the tables on what has to be proved!

위 글의 흐름상 빈 칸에 들어가기에 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.

- ① These recently documented talents fuel conversations and arguments in several sciences as well as popular culture about what counts as language.
- ② Academic attention has been paid to the questions and expressions of language in considering the doings of the great variety of animals and people alike.
- ③ The scientific study of mammals is crisscrossed with lines drawn between human and animal on the basis of what counts as language.
- ④ People end up better at language than animals, no matter how latitudinarian the framework for thinking about the matter is.

30. One complaint is "click fraud." Advertisers make bids to place ads along the top and right-hand sides of Google search result pages. When potential customers click on an ad, Google collects a fee ranging from a few pennies to \$30 or more, depending on how high the bidding went. Advertisers worry that dishonest businesses click on a competitor's ad to drive up their advertising costs. Non-Google websites can also cheat advertisers. To extend its advertising reach, Google allows websites to display Google ads and split the fee when a visitor clicks on an ad. (A) Google prohibits website owners from clicking on an ad they host, but there is still room for mischief if a website owner uses different IP addresses to make fraudulent clicks. (B) But data mining through these fraudulent clicks can quickly provide information to advertisers. (C) Google obviously wants advertisers to continue buying ads and recognizes that advertisers will need to lower their bids in order to offset losses due to click fraud. (D) To reduce complaints, Google has continually improved its ability to spot fraudulent clicks and remove them

before they are charged to the advertiser. But critics contended that Google did not make a big enough effort to police click fraud and made huge profits from these clicks.

위 글의 흐름상 가장 적합하지 않은 문장을 고르시오.

- ① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D)

[31-32] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. (각 2.2점)

Italy's seminal position as a cultural cornucopia was magnified in 1748 by the discovery of the buried city of Pompeii. Suddenly genuine Roman works were being dug up daily, and the world could admire an entire ancient city.

(A) Because of renewed interest in studying the ancients, art academies began to spring up around Europe and in the United States. Artists were trained in what the Academy viewed as the proper classical tradition—part of that training sent many artists to Rome to study works firsthand.

(B) The discovery of Pompeii inspired art theorist Johann Winckelmann to publish *The History of Ancient Art* in 1764, which many consider the first art history book. Winckelmann heavily criticised the waning Rococo as decadent, and celebrated the ancients for their purity of form and crispness of execution.

(C) The Salons had very traditional standards, insisting on artists employing a flawless technique with emphasis on established subjects executed with conventional perspective and drawing. History paintings, that is, those paintings dealing with historical, religious, or mythological subjects, were most prized. Portraits were next in importance, followed by landscapes, genre paintings, and then still lifes.

(D) The French Academy, for example, showcased selected works by its members in an annual or biannual event called the Salon, so called because it was held in a large room, the Salon Carré, in the Louvre. Art critics and judges would scout out the best of the current art scene, and accept a limited number of paintings for public view at the Salon. If an artist received this critical endorsement, it meant his or her prestige greatly increased, as well as the value of his or her paintings.

No education was complete without a Grand Tour of Italy. Usually under the guidance of a connoisseur, the tour visited cities like Naples, Florence, Venice, and Rome. It was here that people could immerse themselves in the lessons of the ancient world and perhaps collect an antiquity or two, or buy a work from a contemporary artist under the guidance of the connoisseur. The blessings of the Neoclassical period were firmly entrenched in the mind of art professionals and educated amateurs.

31. 위 글의 단락을 논리적 흐름에 맞게 순서대로 배열한 것으로 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.

- ① (A) → (C) → (B) → (D)
- ② (A) → (D) → (B) → (C)

- ③ (B) → (A) → (D) → (C)
 ④ (B) → (D) → (A) → (C)

32. 위 글의 내용과 일치하는 것을 고르시오.

- ① The Grand Tour accompanied by a connoisseur expedited the discovery of Pompeii.
 ② Johann Winckelmann was an avid supporter of the French Academy.
 ③ The Salons challenged the traditional artistic conventions and invited aesthetic criticism.
 ④ The Grand Tour of Italy was an important part in education of the Neoclassical period.

【33-34】 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. (각 3.5점)

Galileo attempted to use Copernican astronomy as a mathematician's means of subverting Aristotelian cosmology. He trampled on the usual (A)_____ between physics and mathematics by stressing that the natural philosopher had to take into account the discoveries of the mathematical astronomer, since they directly affected the content of the natural philosopher's theorizing—the astronomer told the physicist what the phenomena were that required explanation. In his Italian work known as *Letters on Sunspots* (1613), Galileo made this point strongly in arguing for the presence of variable blemishes on the Sun's surface.

The Aristotelian heavens were held to be perfect and substantively unchanging; all they did was to wheel around eternally, exhibiting no generation of new things. The marks first seen on the face of the Sun by Galileo and others in 1611 did not appear to show the permanence and cyclicity characteristic of (B)_____ bodies, and Galileo took the opportunity to argue that they were, in fact, dark blemishes that appeared, changed, and disappeared irregularly on the surface of the Sun. It was important to the Aristotelian argument that the spots should be located precisely on the Sun's surface itself. The Jesuit Christoph Scheiner, Galileo's main rival for the glory of their discovery, at first thought that the spots were actually composed of small bodies akin to moons, which orbited around the Sun in swarms so numerous as to elude, thus far, reduction to proper order.

Accordingly, Galileo presented careful, geometrically couched observational reasoning to show, first of all, that there was an apparent shrinkage of the spots' width as they moved across the face of the Sun from its centre towards the limb (and corresponding widening as they appeared from the other limb and approached the centre); and second, that this effect, interpreted as foreshortening when the spots were seen near the edges of the Sun's disc, was consistent with their having a location on the very surface of the Sun itself. The precise appearances, he argued, would be noticeably different if these necessarily flat patches were any distance above the Sun.

Galileo's argument leads to the following point: if it is established that the Sun's surface is (C)_____ by dark patches that manifestly appear from nothing and

ultimately vanish, then it becomes undeniable that there is, contrary to Aristotelian doctrine, generation and corruption in the heavens. Galileo thereby moved from a 'mathematical' explication of the external properties of things (here, the apparent size, shape, and motion of the sunspots) to a properly *physical* conclusion about the matter of the heavens.

33. 빈 칸 (A), (B), (C)에 들어가기에 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.

- ① (A) classification — (B) glacial — (C) demised
 ② (A) demarcation — (B) celestial — (C) blemished
 ③ (A) ramification — (B) terrestrial — (C) smudged
 ④ (A) discrimination — (B) heavenly — (C) perished

34. 위 글을 통해 추론할 수 없는 것으로 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.

- ① Aristotelians believed that heavens were eternally wheeling around, showing no generation of something new.
 ② For Galileo, Copernican astronomy was a useful mathematical means to change the traditional idea of Aristotelian cosmology.
 ③ Following Aristotelian way of using physics and mathematics, Galileo employed the two natural disciplines to explicate the matter of the heavens.
 ④ The careful observation of the dark marks changing on the Sun's surface led Galileo to argue that Aristotelian cosmology was wrong.

【35-36】 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. (각 3.5점)

Mercury pollution is a global problem. Emissions from gold mining, coal burning, and other industrial processes travel through the atmosphere, eventually falling to Earth as rain or snow. The poison can make its way to fish and the humans who eat them, where it can damage the developing nervous system, causing problems with memory and language in children exposed in the womb.

When mercury lands in wetlands and lake sediment, microbes change the metallic element into a dangerous compound called methylmercury that builds up in food webs. Concentrations are highest in larger, predatory fish. Public health agencies regularly test such fish in many lakes, sometimes leading to warnings to limit consumption.

(A) To get a clear understanding, a large research project began an experiment in 2001 using a kind of chemical tracer: enriched stable isotopes of mercury. These forms of the element behave the same way chemically, but they can be distinguished from typical mercury in the environment. For 7 years, the researchers added one isotope of mercury to the water of Lake 658, part of a remote Canadian research station called the Experimental Lakes Area where 58 lakes and their watershed have been reserved for science. They also sprayed different isotopes from an airplane onto the surrounding wetland and upland to study how it moves into the lake.

(B) Since the 1980s, regulations to control air pollution have gradually lowered emissions of mercury in North America and Europe, but sources elsewhere are still increasing, particularly small-scale gold mining in Latin America and coal burning power plants in Asia. In 2013, nations agreed to an international treaty, called the Minamata Convention on Mercury, that requires signers to ban mercury in products such as light bulbs and batteries, as well as reducing industrial emissions.

(C) But how quickly do these measures have an effect? One hurdle to answering that question has been the complicated behavior of mercury in ecosystems, which makes it hard to figure out how much of a given decline in mercury concentrations in fish is due to reductions in air pollution rather than to factors such as excessive nutrients, invasive species, and other ecological changes.

Soon after the experiment began, isotopically labeled methylmercury began to accumulate in invertebrates living in the lake, such as zooplankton. It also rose in yellow perch and other small fish that eat the zooplankton, and increased by about 40% in larger fish such as pike, which eat smaller fish. After the first 7 years of the experiment, the researchers stopped adding the isotopic mercury and continued to check the concentrations in the animals living in the lake. During the next 8 years of the study, concentrations of isotopic mercury dropped by up to 91% in the small fish. Concentrations also fell in populations of the larger fish. Only a small amount of the mercury that was added to the surrounding land ended up in fish, and these levels also fell quickly.

The exact benefits to particular lakes will be difficult to predict, researchers say, because local conditions, such as the size of the surrounding watershed and rates of methylation, influence how much mercury ends up in fish. And even if all atmospheric emissions cease, some mercury—the legacy of past air pollution—will continue to enter lakes from the surrounding watershed.

35. 위 글의 단락을 논리적 흐름에 맞게 순서대로 배열한 것으로 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.

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

36. 위 글의 요지로 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.

- ① The long-term experiment was supported by the international authorities to prevent mercury contamination.
 ② Researchers analyzed the factors of raising the concentrations of mercury.
 ③ Lengthy experiment demonstrated environmental recovery by cutting mercury contamination.
 ④ Local conditions yielded the different results in terms of the concentrations of mercury.

[37-38] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. (각 2.3점)

Before we come to our main topic—the questions of what freedom means to modern man, and why and how he tries to escape from it—we must first discuss

a concept which may seem to be somewhat removed from actuality. It is, however, a premise necessary for the understanding of the analysis of freedom in modern society. I mean the concept that freedom characterizes human existence as such, and furthermore that its meaning changes according to the degree of man's awareness and conception of himself as an independent separate being.

(A) In the life history of an individual we find the same process. A child is born when it is no longer one with its mother and becomes a biological entity separate from her. Yet, while this biological separation is the beginning of individual human existence, the child remains functionally one with its mother for a considerable period.

(B) The social history of man started with his emerging from a state of oneness with the natural world to an awareness of himself as an entity separate from surrounding nature and men. Yet this awareness remained very dim over long periods of history. The individual continued to be closely tied to the natural and social world from which he emerged; while being partly aware of himself as a separate entity, he felt also part of the world around him. The growing process of the emergence of the individual from his original ties, a process which we may call "individualism," seems to have reached its peak in modern history in the centuries between the Reformation and the present.

(C) To the degree to which the individual, figuratively speaking, has not yet completely severed the (a)_____ cord which fastens him to the outside world, he lacks freedom; but these ties give him security and a feeling of belonging and of being rooted somewhere. I wish to call these ties that exist before the process of individuation has resulted in the complete emergence of an individual "primary ties." They are organic in the sense that they are a part of normal human development; they imply a lack of individuality, but they also give security and orientation to the individual. They are the ties that connect the child with its mother, the member of a primitive community with his clan and nature, or the medieval man with the Church and his social caste.

Once the stage of complete individuation is reached and the individual is free from these primary ties, he is confronted with a new task: to orient and root himself in the world and to find security in other ways than those which were characteristic of his (b)_____ existence. Freedom then has a different meaning from the one it had before this stage of evolution is reached.

37. 위 글의 단락을 논리적 흐름에 맞게 순서대로 배열한 것으로 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오

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

38. 빈 칸 (a)와 (b)에 들어가기에 가장 적합한 것을 고르

2022학년도 중앙대학교 편입학 시험 영어 문제지[A형]

시오.

- ① navel — egocentric
- ② spinal — epistemological
- ③ funiculus — ontological
- ④ umbilical — preindividualistic

【39-40】 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (각 3점)

A tree’s annual growth rings reveal how it has flourished—or floundered—over time, with the size of the rings indicating years of health or hardship. But sometimes nature (A) throws a wrench into the works, and a tree will form more than one growth ring in a year. Now, such “false rings,” found in trees along the U.S. Gulf Coast, have been linked to hurricanes, researchers report recently. With tree ring records stretching back more than 1,000 years, the team is preparing to examine how the frequency of historic storms compares with our modern, warming world.

Clay Tucker, a geographer and his colleagues spent much of 2020 and this year wading and canoeing through stands of bald cypress trees across three river basins in coastal Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida. The team extracted pencil-width cores of wood from roughly 120 trees—a way to exhume a tree ring record (B) without hurting the trees, Tucker says. “A woodpecker would do more damage.”

Back in the laboratory, the researchers examined the cores under a microscope to look for false rings, which form when a tree that’s stopped growing for the season is suddenly kick-started out of dormancy. One common trigger for a secondary growth spurt is flooding, Tucker says. “The tree doesn’t know it’s not spring.”

Next, Tucker and his colleagues linked 20 instances of false rings since 1932 with big floods, as recorded by stream gauges. Roughly 80% of those “flood years” had also experienced an accompanying tropical storm or hurricane, the team reports. That makes sense, Tucker says, because streamflow is (C) rarely linked to storm-related rainfall. “Water resources in the southeastern United States depend on hurricanes.”

Dave Stahle, a geoscientist at the University of Arkansas, who was not involved in the find, says the strong association between false rings and storms will help scientists solve a fundamental question: Has the frequency of hurricanes making landfall gone up or down over time? Some research suggests we might see more hurricanes as the climate warms. But firming up that hypothesis will require a hurricane record that goes further back in time, Stahle says.

The new bald cypress record should offer exactly that, Tucker says. The team is about to start analyzing its core samples, some of which contain wood more than 1,000 years old. The researchers are also looking forward to combining their measurements with another proxy record of hurricanes: storm-tossed sediments. Tree rings have the advantage of being annual, but sediment records (D) stretch further into the past, Tucker says. “Maybe we can marry the two.”

39. 위 글에서 논지의 흐름상 가장 적합하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D)

40. 위 글의 요지로 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.

- ① False tree rings are important clues to years of health for the tree.
- ② False tree rings could inform researchers of the geometrical information.
- ③ False tree rings could provide the record of historic hurricanes and floods.
- ④ False tree rings are resources indicating the track of the historic storms.